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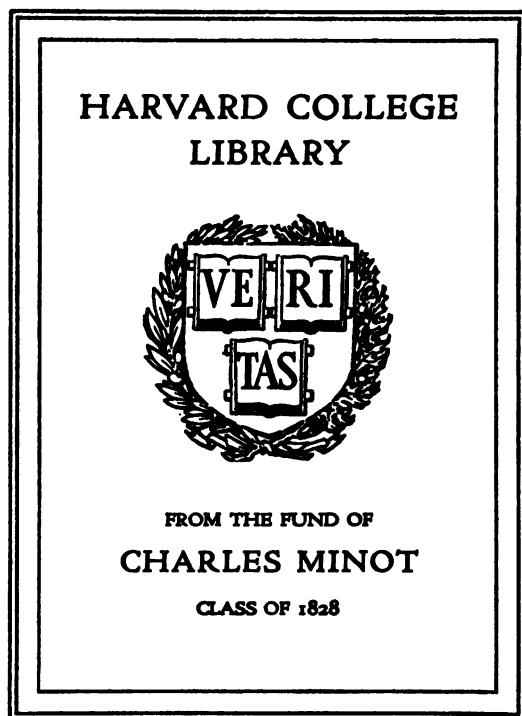
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MAGDALEN COLLEGE REGISTER.

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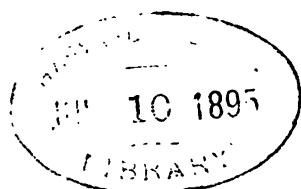
A
REGISTER
OF THE
PRESIDENTS, FELLOWS, DEMIES,
INSTRUCTORS IN GRAMMAR AND IN MUSIC,
CHAPLAINS, CLERKS, CHORISTERS,
AND OTHER MEMBERS
OF
SAINT MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE TO THE PRESENT TIME.
BY
JOHN ROUSE BLOXAM, D.D.
VICAR OF BEEDING, SUSSEX.

—
VOL. III.
THE INSTRUCTORS IN GRAMMAR.
—

OXFORD,
JOHN HENRY AND JAS. PARKER, BROAD STREET:
RIVINGTONS, 41, HIGH STREET.
MDCCCLXIII.

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Best friend.

TO

THE REV. HENRY JENKINS, B.D.

RECTOR OF STANWAY, ESSEX,

WHO, AS MASTER OF THEIR GRAMMAR-SCHOOL,

RECEIVED

FROM THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE

A SPECIAL TOKEN OF THEIR APPROBATION

OF HIS VALUABLE AND ZEALOUS SERVICES ;

AND TO THE

MASTERS AND USHERS,

WHO HAVE SINCE FOLLOWED IN HIS STEPS,

THIS PORTION OF THE COLLEGE REGISTER

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

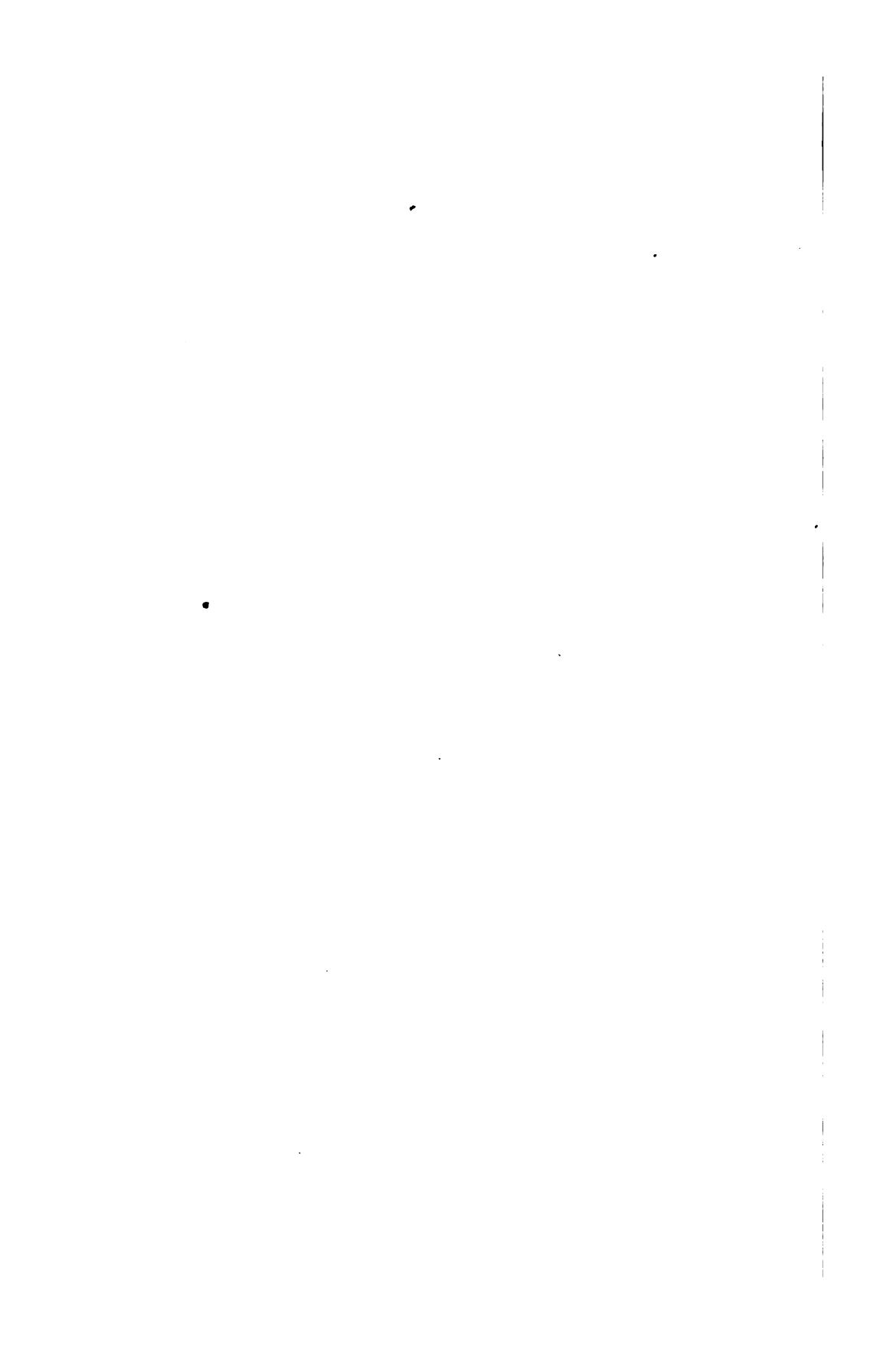
BY THEIR HUMBLE SERVANT,

J. R. B.

VICAR OF BEEDING, SUSSEX;

LATE FELLOW OF S. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE,

AND FORMERLY SECOND MASTER OF BROMSGROVE SCHOOL.





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JOHN STANBRIDGE.

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THE COLLEGE SCHOOL.

But Oxford oweth thee yet more thanks ; for thou
By thy fair College built'st a School as fair ;
And liberal maintenance dost to them allow,
That o'er thy young grammarians take care.

Heylin's Memorial of Waynflete, p. 62.

WHEN William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, whose memory be blessed for ever, established the College of Saint Mary Magdalen in "the School of the University of Oxford," for "the increase of Divine Worship," and "the liberal Arts, Sciences, and Faculties," he evidently used these words in their then received Academical sense ; and as one of these Sciences or Faculties was Grammar, he erected a Grammar School, in addition to the other College buildings, upon part of the site, on which the King's Letters Patent empowered him to found the College, and by his Statutes provided that there should be in his College for ever a Grammar Master and Usher, who should teach gratuitously *quoscunque accedentes*, i. e. all Scholars whatsoever resorting to the Grammar School.

Item statuimus, ordinamus, et volumus, quod pro perpetuo in nostro Collegio sit unus Magister, sive Informator in Grammatica, conductitius per Presidentem pariter et remotius, qui quoscunque ad Scholam Grammaticalem, juxta nostrum Collegium fundatam et situatam, accedentes, libere et gratis sine cuiusque rei exactione, summa diligentia et modo expedientiori, informet, doceat, et in-*

* Statutum de Magistro, seu Informatore Grammaticorum, et ejus Hostiario.

struat. Ac sub dicto Magistro sit unus Hostiarius, sub predicta forma conductius et remotius, qui dictos advenientes sub predicto Magistro, libere et gratis, et abeque cujuscunque rei exactione, informet et instruat, et dicti Magistri absentis in omnibus vices gerat et suppleat.

Cui quidem Magistro decem libras, et dicto Hostiario centum solidos, præter cameras et septimanales communas eorundem, quas communas Sociorum nostri Collegii volumus esse æquales, de bonis communibus nostri Collegii annuatim persolvi volumus. Et, ne in decrementum Doctrinæ Schola prædicta destituatur debito Informatore, vel Hostiario, volumus quod quilibet ipsorum, finaliter recessurus a suo officio, Præsidentem per sex menses ante recessum suum præmonebit; et si dicto Præsidente aliquis istorum reperiatur ad officium gerendum prædictum insufficiens, per tres menses per Præsidentem præmoneatur ipse, vel alter eorum, qui in præmissis repertus est culpabilis, cuius quidem Præsidentis præmonitioni volumus omnino obtemperare; et post Magistri et Hostiarii, vel eorum alterutrius præmonitionem, volumus Præsidentem, quam citius poterit, pro novis Magistro et Hostiario, seu eorum altero, secundum casum emergentem scrutinium in locis verisimilibus facere, et Scholæ nostræ prædictæ de ipsis vel eorum altero, intra tres dies post eorum vel eorum alterutrius recessum, providere, et in Schola nostra ipsos vel eorum alterum personaliter vel effectualiter collocare. Prohibemus insuper ne quisquam dicti Collegii Socius, aut Scholaris, Scholarum aliquem Scholæ grammaticalis antedictæ, contra prefatum Magistrum Instructorem, vel Hostiarium, verbo vel facto manuteneat, tueatur aut defendat, quominus corrigatur aut castigetur debite per eosdem; nec aliquem de dictis Scholaribus a studio aut doctrina impedit, vel extraducat, præter Præsidentis licentiam, vel in ejus absentia contra Vice-Præsidentis et nostri Informatoris voluntatem, Collegii supradicti. Ad qua omnia et singula supradicta, et quecumque alia præsentibus injuncta, facienda et fideliter observanda, eosdem Magistrum et Hostiarium, quatenus ipsa ipsorum utrumque singulariter concernerint, ipsorum admissione primaria, coram Præsidente et Vice-Præsidente prædictis præstare volumus, tactis Sacrosanctis Evangelii, corporaliter juramentum.

This Statute was probably given about the time or soon after the erection of the Grammar School, which was commenced by the Founder in August, A.D. 1480.

Eodem^b anno et mense (Aug. 1480) incepit extra portas Collegii edificium pro Schola grammatical cum cameris superioribus, et cum coquina dictæ Scholæ necessaria: et Magister Ricardus Bernys ibidem prafuit, ut magister et præpositus operis. Prius tamen grammatici omnes et singuli gratis erant instructi expensis Dni Fundatoris per unum Informatorem et unum Hostiarium, et hoc per medium annum ante, videlicet, a Festo Paschuæ ultimo præterito, in quadam aula bassa intra Collegium ex parte australi Capellæ in antiquo edificio.

There was at that time a regular Grammatical Faculty^c, with numerous Academical Grammar Schools in the University of Oxford; some of which Schools were connected with Colleges or Religious Houses in the same manner as this of Bishop Waynflete was with Magdalen College. Others were kept elsewhere within the precincts of the University by licensed Academical Grammar Masters. These Grammar Masters with their Schools and Scholars were subject to the statutes and discipline of the University, and no Scholars were permitted to reside within the precincts of the University, much less to resort to any School there, unless they were matriculated, and subject to a Tutor according to the rules of the place^d.

It is evident therefore that the Founder did not, and could not, contemplate that any would resort to the Grammar School established by him in the College, which he founded within the University, except Academical persons belonging to the recognised class of Academical Grammar Scholars,

^b *Fundatio Scholæ Grammaticalis et erectio edificii Aule Mariae Magdalene. Reg. A. fol. 3.* Respecting the “aula bassa,” see Preface to vol. ii. p. cxxxvi.

^c Wood's Annals, vol. ii. p. 712.

^d There were parchment rolls of Matriculation made at least as early as the time of Henry III. if not earlier. Wood's Annals, b. i. p. 372. See also Ayliffe's University of Oxford, vol. i. p. 40.

and as such frequenting the School according to the discipline and usage of the University.

The only class of Scholars, whom he expressly ordered to be taught in the School, were matriculated Academical persons, namely, the junior Demies^a of the College. In other parts of the Statutes he plainly shews, that his bounty was not meant to be extended to non-academical persons. His Lecturers in the Faculties of Philosophy and Sacred Theology were, like the Grammar Master and Usher, to lecture “openly and publicly to all and singular the Scholars, as well of our College, as others also Seculars and Regulars^b, who from any quarter flock to the said College; and who are desirous of hearing the said lectures; and they are to demand nothing from their hearers^c.” Again, shortly before the conclusion of the Statutes, he sums up the general objects of his charity in these words: “We inflexibly fasten the inward eyes of our soul on the relieving of poor Scholars, being Clerks, and sojourning in the Schools^d.” Even at the present day, the

^a *Præterea, quia debile fundamentum fallit opus, ut experientia docet, ac etiam ut intelleximus quod quidam de nostris triginta Scholaribus his diebus, priusquam in Grammatica, quæ omnium Scientiarum mater et fundamen tum esse dinoſcitur, ſufficienter instructi fuerint, immature divertere ſolent ad logicalia et ſophiſticalia, ſtatuumus etiam, ordinamus et volumus, quod nullus eorundem de cætero admittatur ad ſophiſtriam et logicam, vel ad aliam ſcientiam, niſi prius iudicio Præſidentis et Magistri Informatoris in Grammatica, ac alicuius Decanorum nostri Collegii memorati, ad id habiliſ et ſufficiens reperiatur. Adjicentes quod, ad mandatum dicti Præſidentis, cum conſilio aliorum, ut præfertur, duo vel tres de ipsis triginta, ad minus, tamdiu circa grammaticalia et poemata, et alias artes humanitatis, diligenter inſiſtent et operam dabunt, ut non ſolum ſibi ipsis proficere, ſed et alios inſtruere ac informare, valeant et poſſint, et ad id habiles et idonei exiſtant. Statutum de Electione Scholarium vocatorum Demies.*

^b In the time of Henry III. there were about ten religious places in Oxford, whose inhabitants were numbered among the Clerks, besides several secular Scholars, whom they received among them. *Wood's Annals*, b. i. p. 372. The word “Clerk” was applied to all in the University, who enjoyed the privileges of Scholars.

^c *Statutum de Officiis Lectorum.*

^d *Finis et conclusio Statutorum.*

Foundation of a Lecture in any Science within the University of Oxford, with a direction that the Lecturer should teach "all who might attend" gratuitously, would not be construed to give the right of attendance, contrary to the usage of the University, to non-academical persons.

This interpretation of the Founder's language is confirmed by the actual usage of the College with respect to the School. It will appear that no non-academical person was ever admitted, as of right, to the benefit of gratuitous instruction in the School; and though it may be difficult to cite cases of academical students from other Colleges and Halls availing themselves of the privilege, it will be found that numerous scholars attached to the College itself, namely, Commoners, Demies, Clerks, Servitors or poor Scholars, and Choristers, received that benefit. When in more modern times it became customary to defer the matriculation of Students in the University till a later age, and their instruction in grammar, as popularly understood, had been completed, and when the class of Servitors had become almost extinct, the School was practically regarded as a part of the Foundation, to the benefit of which no existing class of persons, except the Choristers of the College, had any right.

The Grammar Master and Usher therefore may be considered as bound under the Statutes to teach gratuitously in the College Grammar School all Grammar Scholars, who are members of the College, and sent to them for instruction by the President, and also all other Grammar Scholars belonging to any other College or Hall within the University of Oxford, or otherwise being Members of the University: subject only,

First, to the reasonable discretion of the College authorities as to the time and mode of admitting within the College precincts strangers who resort to the School.

Secondly, to the prior and preferable right of all members of the College, who may be sent to the Master by the College authorities, to whom he is subject, over strangers.

Thirdly, to the limit, as to numbers imposed by the

capacity of the School-room, as originally provided by the Founder.

Fourthly, to the exercise of a proper discipline in the School by the Master and Usher, under the authority of the President, and to a reasonable power of excluding Scholars for proved incapacity or misconduct.

Fifthly, to the discipline of the University for the time being.

The Master and Usher are not however bound under the College Statutes to teach, gratuitously or otherwise, any boys or adult persons, who are not free of the University or of some College or Hall in it, whether coming from the city of Oxford, or from any other quarter, inasmuch as such persons do not come within the class of Academical Grammar Scholars, for whom alone the School was intended.

The College with the approbation of the Visitor has power to fix the maximum number of Scholars to be instructed in the School, and to make all such regulations as may be found necessary or convenient with respect to the time and manner of their admission, the mode of applying for admission, the preference to be given in the order of admission, the manner of conducting the instruction and discipline of the School, and the exercise in proper cases of powers of suspension, expulsion, and the like.

The School-room built by the Founder was seventy-two feet in length, and twenty-four feet nine inches in width. On each side it was lighted by five square windows placed irregularly, and by two windows at the east end, one a small one over the door of entrance. In later times, when additional stories had been added to the two raised in the Founder's time, it was found necessary to support the ceiling of the School-room by beams, and twelve wooden pillars in two rows.

Circumstances of interest relating to the School or Scholars will be found under the detailed account of the Masters in whose time they occurred.

ANWYKYL.

The first known Master of the College School was John Anwykyll, who was probably appointed as early as 1481, though we do not find actual mention of his name before 1483ⁱ. Merit and skill in his profession had recommended him to the notice of the Founder, for he had conceived and composed a new form of grammatical teaching, which met with general approbation. The Society in consideration of his deserts, the excellence of his science, and the labour bestowed on his work, and in pursuance of the intentions of the Founder, by a deed, dated 28 June, 1487, settled upon him a salary of ten pounds annually for fifteen years, if he should reside so long in Oxford with his wife and family, and continue to teach with diligence and effect, grammatically, poems, elegancies, and other arts of humanity. He engaged to do so on his part under a penalty of ten pounds; and promised to endeavour to qualify some fit pupils to become eventually instructors in his method^k.

Pateat universis per presentes: Nos Ricardus Mayew^l, Praesidens Collegii Beatae Mariae Magdalena in Universitate Oxonii, et Scholares ejusdem Collegii, unanimi nostro consensu et assensu, concessisse pro nobis et successoribus nostris Mro Joanni Anwykyll, Informatori Grammaticorum in Schola, Collegio nostro contigua, per Reverendum in Christo Patrem ac Dnum Dnum Willielmum Waynflete, supradicta Scholae Fundatorem, ad hoc fundata et ordinata, juxta Dni Dni Fundatoris mentem et voluntatem, dum superstes fuerat^m, et ob excellentiam scientiae et aliorum meritorum dicti Mri Joannis, et ad dictae Scholae et Scholarium communem utilitatem, continuationem, et profectum, consideratis multimodis

ⁱ Lib. Comp. A.D. 1481. *Solut. Informatori Grammaticorum hoc anno xⁱⁱ.*
et Hostiario vⁱⁱ.

^j Lib. Comp. A.D. 1483-4. *Solut. Joanni Anwykill pro labore suo hoc anno xⁱⁱ.*

^k Chandler's Life of Waynflete, p. 258.

^l Richard Mayew, President 1480—1504.

^m The Founder died 11 Aug. 1486.

vigiliis et laboribus, quos idem Magister Joannes perpessus est circa novam et perutilem formam docendi pro eadem Scholâ conceptam et præscriptam per eundem, quandam annuam pensionem, sive salarium, decem librarum ad quatuor anni terminos eidem Magistro Joanni per manus Bursariorum per æquales portiones solvendam ad spatum et terminum quindecim annorum proximè et immediatè sequentium post datos presentes, si per idem spatum dictus Magister Joannes bene et honestè in officio suo se gesserit, sicut huc usque se gessit, et per idem spatum in Oxonia cum uxore et familia sua^a resideat, grammaticamque ibidem ac poemata, elegantias, et alias humanitates aptas diligenter et effectualiter legat et doceat juxta discretionem Præsidentis pro tempore existentius juxta vim et formam Statuti in ea parte editi. Insuper dictus Magister Joannes promisit in præsentia Præsidentis supraecripti et Sociorum non velle recedere a dicta Universitate et ab officio et onere docendi sicut premittitur per terminum et spatum annorum superius specificatum sub pena decem librarum.

Idem etiam pollicitus est suam diligentiam adhibere, ut aliqui docti se eodem per idem tempus habiles, et idonei, et competenter instructi, existent in scientiis et facultatibus superius specificatis ad informandum et docendum alios suprascriptam novam formam. Et ad omnia et singula supradicta fideliter observanda, quantum ipsum concernat, dictus Magister Joannes tactis Sacrosanctis

^a The accidental circumstance of John Anwykyll being a married man and having a family seems to have caused an alteration in the destination of the chambers originally built for the Schoolmaster and Usher over the Schoolroom. They were now allotted to a certain number of Grammar Scholars, presided over by a Principal appointed by the College, and were soon called by the name of "Grammar Hall," and eventually "Magdalen Hall."

L. C. A.D. 1483-4. *Solut. Jacobo Lockyer pro clave valvæ inter Collegium et Aulam Grammaticalem.*

The Principal appears to have paid to the College for these chambers a rent of thirty shillings.

L. C. A.D. 1485-6. *Recept. a Mro Joanne Bentley in plenam solutionem pro Aula Grammaticali xxx^s.*

A.D. 1487. *Recept. a Mro Ricardo Codynton, Principali Aulæ Grammaticalis, pro firma Aulæ in parte solut. xx^s.*

Evangelii corporale præstitit juramentum in præsentia superscriptorum, et dictus Præsidens et Scholares juxta mentem et voluntatem Dni Fundatoris concesserunt eidem Mro Joanni unum tenementum Collegii sibi assignandum per idem tempus juxta discretionem Præsidentis antedicti, cùmque tenementum reparetur, idem Magister Joannes sustentabit et manutenebit quoties et quando opus fuerit. In quorum omnium testimonium dicti Præsidens et Scholares sigillum suum commune his scriptis apposuerunt decimo octavo die Junii anno Regni Henrici Septimi secundo^o.

The College therefore, instead of placing Anwykylle in the rooms attached to the School, provided him with one of their numerous tenements in Oxford, rent free, but under the condition that he was to keep it in repair.

In 1485, the Society finding that the expense of maintaining the Theological, Philosophical, and Grammatical Lectures, was greater than their means allowed, petitioned the Commissary of the Bishop of Winchester, namely the Prior of Hyde Abbey, that the decayed Priory of Selborne^p might be appropriated to the support of the College, propter quod fructus, redditus, et proventus ejusdem Collegii adeo tenues sunt et exiles quod ad sustentationem ejus etc. non sufficiunt. They alleged that the College consisted of a President and seventy Scholars, besides sixteen Choristers, thirteen (Chaplains, Clerks, and Musical Instructor) *inibi Altissimo famulantibus, et in Scientiis plerisque liberalibus, præsertim in Sacra Theologia studentibus, nedum ad ipsorum Præsidentis et Scholarium pro præsenti et in posterum, annuente Deo, incorporandorum in eodem relevamen; verum etiam ad omnium singulorum tam Scholarium quam religiosorum cuiuscunque ordinis undeque illuc confluere pro salubri doctrina volentium utilitatem multiplicem, ad incrementa virtutis, Fideique Catholice stabilitmentum. Ita videlicet quod omnes et singuli absque personarum seu nationum delectu^q illuc accedere volentes, lecturas publicas et*

^o *Collegii Registrum, A. fol. 55.*

^p See White's Antiquities of Selborne, p. 535.

^q The Northern and Southern Nations, into which the University was divided.

doctrinas tam in Grammatica, looo ad Collegium contiguo, ac Philosophiis Morali et Naturali, quam in Sacra Theologia, in eodem Collegio perpetuis temporibus continuandas libere atque gratis audire valeant et possint ad laudem, gloriam, et honorem Dei, etc. extitit fundatum et stabilitum.

The decision of the Commissary having been given in their favour, the Society supplicated the Pope (Innocent VIII.) who by a Bull dated 8 June, 1486, confirmed the annexation of the Priory.

The Instructor in Grammar appears to have been held in considerable respect by the Fellows, and we find him, though only a Master, invited to dine occasionally with the Vice-President, Doctors, and Bachelors in Theology at the High Table^r.

Anwykyll did not long continue in his office after the agreement made between him and the College, for he died in the winter of 1487.

During the term after his decease two substitutes¹ delivered the Grammar lectures until a successor was appointed.

John Claymond, admitted Demy in 1484, afterwards Fellow and President, is especially mentioned by Wood^t as “having completed his grammar learning in the School near to Magdalen College Great Gate, being then within not without the said Gate.”

STANBRIDGE.

There was an Usher appointed at the same time that Anwykyll accepted the office of Master of the College School,

^r L. C. 1485. *In Festo Dedicationis ad prandium in Aula cum sociis Mag. Anwykyll.*

In Die Sancti Swithini ad prandium cum Vice-Presidente Mag. Joannes Anwykyll.

In Die Sancte Mariae Magdalene ad prandium cum Theologis Mag. Joannes Anwykyll.

^t L. C. 1487-8. Term. 2^{do}. *Solut. duobus occupantibus vices Informatoris per Term. propter obitum Mri Anwykyll.*
xxiii^d. iiiii^d.

¹ Ath. (Bliss,) vol. i. col. 106.

but his name does not appear in the *Libri Computi*, till the year 1488, when John Stanbridge is mentioned, first, as Usher, and then, as successor in the Mastership to Anwykyll^a.

Anthony Wood gives the following account of him: “John Stanbridge^x, a noted grammarian of his time, was born at Heyford in Northamptonshire, educated in trivials (Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic) in Wykeham’s School near Winchester, admitted, after two years of probation, true and perpetual Fellow of New College, in the year 1481; left it five years afterwards, and being naturally delighted with the faculty of Grammar, though then Bachelor of Arts, was made first Usher of the free School joining to Magdalen College, for so he occurs in the year 1488, and, after the death of John Anwykyll, chief Master thereof; in which employment he continued, if I mistake not^y, to the time of his death, and became so happy in the practice of his profession, that many persons who proved afterwards eminent, acknowledged to have received instruction from him. Among such, Robert Whittington^z was one, by whose endeavours, as also those of Stanbridge, William Horman^a, and William Lilye^b, all Oxford Students, the Latin Tongue was much refined and amended.”

^a L. C. 1487-8. 1^{mo} Term. *Solut. Dno Stanbryg Hostiario pro communis suis xii^{is}.*

2^{do} Term. *Mro Stanbryg tunc Hostiario, pro communis suis xiii^{is}.*

3^{do} Term. *Mro Stanbryg, Informatori in Grammatica xii^{is}.*

^x Ath. (Bliss,) vol. i. col. 39. ^y Wood was mistaken. See below.

^z “ Robert Whittington was born in the city of Lichfield, educated partly in grammaticals under John Stanbridge in the School joining to the common gate of Magdalen College; and afterwards made a considerable progress in logicals and philosophicals, but in what College or Hall it appears not. However, his delight being much in the teaching of youth, he became so excellent in that way, that it was thought, especially by those who favoured him, that he surpassed William Lilye.” Wood’s Ath. (Bliss,) vol. i. col. 55.

^a William Horman. See Ath. vol. i. (Bliss,) col. 78.

^b William Lilye, Demy 1486, Ath. (Bliss,) vol. i. col. 32. He was appointed by Dean Colet first Master of St. Paul’s School in 1510.

“ This John Stanbridge was a right worthy lover of his faculty, and an indefatigable man in teaching and writing, and, as it may appear by those things, which he has published, very grateful to the muses and public concerns. The last of which he consulted more than his own private interest; and when in his old age he should have withdrawn himself from his profession, which is esteemed by the generality a drudgery, and have lived upon what he had gotten in his younger days, he refused it, and lived poor and bare to the last, yet with a juvenile and cheerful spirit. He lived beyond the year 1522, but when he died, or where he was buried, unless in Magdalen College Chapel, or yard belonging thereunto, I know not.”

I am able to supply the defective information given by Anthony Wood with more accurate particulars. John Stanbridge resigned the Mastership of Magdalen School in 1494. In 1501, April 22, he, being then Priest, was collated by Bishop Smith to the Mastership of the Hospital of St. John at Banbury^c. In 1507, Feb. 8, he was instituted to the Rectory of Winwick, near Guilsborough, co. Northampton^d: and in 1509, Aug. 30, he was collated to the Prebend of St. Botolph in the Cathedral of Lincoln^e. He died about the end of August or beginning of September, 1510^f.

^c *Harl. MS. 6958*, fol. 42. *Beesley's History of Banbury*, p. 195. The Hospital at Banbury, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, existed in A.D. 1200. It consisted of a Prior or Master, and Brothers. The site is still known, and a portion of the ancient Building apparently remains, having been converted into a residence called St. John's Priory. This is situated on the eastern side of South Bar Street, not far from the Pillar, which marks the spot where the ancient south bar, or gate of the Town, called ‘St. John's Bar,’ stood.

^d *Harl. MS. 6958*, fol. 33.

^e *Harl. MS. 6958*, fol. 24. *Willis's Lincoln Cathedral*, p. 150.

^f Oliver Coren filled up the Prebend, vacant by the death of Stanbridge, 8 Sept. 1510. John Forneby succeeded him at Winwick, 19 Sept. 1510. And the Mastership of St. John's Hospital at Banbury was declared, 20 Sept. 1510, to be vacant by his death.

" He has written," continues Wood, " *Embryon reformatum sive Vocabularium Metricum*^s. This I have seen printed in an old English character of about 1522, in 4to.: in the title of which is the Author's Picture, printed from a wooden cut, sitting in a chair with his gown on, and a hood over his shoulders, but no cap on his head, only a close one like to a culot. This Book was viewed and corrected^b in Queen Elizabeth's time by Thomas Newton of Cheshire, who hath an Encomium upon itⁱ. It was afterwards enlarged and made to run in complete verse by that noted Grammarien, John Brinsley, sometime a Schoolmaster and Minister of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, anno 1636. (Magd. Libr.)^k I mean the same Brinsley, who married the sister of Dr. Joseph Hall of Norwich, and wrote and published several books of Divinity and Grammar, besides Translations."

^s " The copies described by Herbert, *Typog. Antiq.* agree with that preserved in the Bodleian, (Auct. Q. 2. 5. 23.) and differ from this seen by Wood. It was first printed for Martin Coeffin, dwelling at Exeter, again by Wynken de Worde, 4to. 1500, 1501, 1507, 1510, 1523, 1525, 1532, and without date. See Dibdin's History of Printing, ii. 91, &c. It was printed again, without date, by Peter Treveris: by Pynson, without date, and in 1518; and again by Wyer. In 1586, Thomas East had a licence for printing *Vocabula M. Stanbrigii nuper emendata*, probably Newton's Edition, as had Clement Knight in 1600." *Bliss.*

^b It was printed at Edinburgh in 8vo. 1596. *Bliss.*

ⁱ *In Stanbrigii libellum de Rerum vocabulis pro concesso temporis modulo a se meliuscule emendatis.*

Multa libro hoc, fateor, male condita carmina squalent,
Nec metricæ observant legis ubique sonum.
Scabriem trutines verborum, et hiulca glabreta,
Ipsaque inepta metro nomina multa notes.
Non dubito, lance hæc bene qui libraverit æqua,
Quin fuerit studiis æquior inde meis.

Thomas Newtoni Encomia illustr. virorum.

Leland Collect. vol. v. p. 181.

^k There is also a copy in the Bodleian, printed in 4to. London, 1647. (c. 9. 15. Linc.)

Stanbridge also wrote,

*Parvulorum Institutiones*¹.

De Ordine Constructionum.

*Vulgaria*², with other things which I have not yet seen."

"Among the pieces not seen by Wood may be enumerated,

1. *The Accydence of Mayster Stanbrydge's own makynge*, printed, without date, by De Worde.

2. *Accidentia Stanbridge*, 4to. by De Worde and Rastell. This was also edited by Whittington, 4to. 1534; by Skot; and, no date, by Byddell.

3. *Gradus comparationum cum verbis anomalis simul et eorum compositis ex Stanbrigiana editione*. Colophon *Impressum Rothomagi in sumptibus Jacobi Cousin, in eadem civitate in parrochia Divi Vincentii prope cordiferos locum tenentis*, 4to. In the Bodleian, Auctar. Q. 2. 5. 23. Printed also by De Worde, 1526, 1527, 1530, and, according to Tanner, 1531.

4. *Sum, es, fui, of Stanbrige*, 4to. by Pynson. (Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 687.)

5. *Hexasticon*, addressed to Whittington, in the *Syntaxis* of the latter, 1521.

The following are from his *Vulgaria*.

' All lytell chyldren; besely your style ye dresse
 Unto this treatyse with goodly advertence,
 These latyn wordes in youre herte to impresse,
 To the end that ye maye with all your intellygence
 Serve God your Maker, holy unto His Reverence.
 And yf ye do not, the rodde must not spare
 You for to lerne with his sharpe morall sense.
 Take nowe good hede, and herken your vulgare.'"

Bliss, Ath. vol. i. col. 40.

¹ This appears to have been a collection of grammatical precepts from other publications of Stanbridge. It was printed by Wynken de Worde, in 4to. 1521, 1526, 1528, 1529, 1530; and, without date, by the same printer; by Pynson, by Butler, and by P. Treveris. *Bliss*.

² Printed in 4to., without date, by W. de Worde, and in 1536 by Byddell. *Bliss*.

There is a special notice of John Stanbridge being invited to dine with the Fellows on the Feast of the Dedication of the Chapel in 1490.^a

An engraving of John Stanbridge, copied from a very rare print in the Gulston Collection, may be seen in *Beesley's History of Banbury*, plate xxvi.

ASHE.

Ashe appears to have been appointed Usher in 1487 or 1488, about the same time that John Stanbridge became Master. He continued in that office till 1492, and perhaps to a later period. We find mention of him as dining with the Fellows on the first of September, 1491, in company with Mr. Stanbridge^b.

HOLTE.

“John Holte^c,” observes Wood, “called by some *Holtigena*, was born in the county of Sussex, and from being Usher^d of the School joining to the common gate of St. Mary Magdalén College, and Bachelor of Arts, was elected Probationer^e of the

^a Liber Nominum, A.D. 1490. *In die Dedicationis Mr. Stanbridge ad prandium cum Sociis in fine altorū mensæ.*

^b L. C. 1488. *Solutum Dno Ashe, Hostiario Grammat. c.*

L. Nom. 1491. 1^{mo} Sept. *In die veneris ad prandium cum Sociis Mr. Stanbridge et Mr. Ashe.*

^c Wood's Ath. (Bliss,) vol. i. col. 14.

^d He was appointed Usher in 1494, or perhaps earlier, but probably not before he was Probationer.

L. C. 1494-5. *Solut. Dno Holt pro diligentia sua circa Scholasticos in ludo literario mandato Dni Præsidis. xiii^o. iiiii^d.*

Solut. Dno Holt, Hostiario, pro pensione sua hoc anno vii^o.

L. C. 1495-6. *Solut. Dno Holt et Howell Hostiariis in Grammatica pro tribus terminis. iiiii^l. xv^o.*

Solut. ad mandatum Dni Præsidis pro duobus occupantibus officium Hostiarii quarto termino propter recessum Hostiarii. xx^o.

^e A.D. 1490. Julii xxvii. *Johannes Holt in Artibus Baccalaureus, de com. Sussex, et Cicestri. Dioc. admissus est in Scholarem ad annum Probationis. Reg. A. fol. 80.*

said College in 1490, and within the compass of a year following was admitted true and perpetual Fellow thereof. Afterwards he took the degree of Master of Arts, and carried on the profession of Pedagogy so zealously, that by his admirable way of teaching the Faculty of Grammar, many from his School were transplanted to several Colleges and Halls in this University, who were afterwards eminent in the nation. Since which time, and that of King Henry VII, there has been a singular care of Royal authority, and of worthy learned men, to lay a solid foundation of all kinds of learning, by producing a right Grammar Institution: for though before the said King's time a great part of our Englishmen had little leisure, and less care of good Arts, yet when the Houses of York and Lancaster were united by the counsel of Dr. John Moreton, Bishop of Ely, and the Times thereupon became more peaceable, our author Holte made a Grammar, entitled, *Lac Puerorum etc.*¹ printed about the year 1497, and dedicated to the said Moreton, then Archbishop of Canterbury."

" Which Grammar (printed also with the works of John Stanbridge) being the first of note, or most fit for use, that was ever printed in England, was much used, and taken into the hands of all sorts of scholars. Afterwards the said Stanbridge and his scholar Robert Whittington², with others,

¹ A.D. 1491. Julii xxvi. *Johannes Holte, in Artibus Baccalaureus, de com. Sussex, et Oicestr. Dioc. admissus est in verum et perpetuum Socium.* Reg. A. fol. 82.

² A copy of Holte's very rare volume with this title, *Lac Puerorum M. Holte, Mylke for Chyldren*, was in the famous Library of Richard Heber. It was printed in 4to. by Wynken de Worde, without date, and honoured with a commendatory epigram by Sir Thomas More. *Bliss.*

³ Whittington's grammatical works, as he was a pupil of John Stanbridge in Magdalen College School, may well be mentioned here.

1. *Vulgaria, et de institutione Grammaticorum opusculum, libello suo de concinnitate Grammatices accommodatum, et in quatuor partes digestum.* Printed at London, by De Worde, in 1518 and 1519, with this title, *Whittingtonus de concinnitate Grammatices et constructione, 4to.* and afterwards in 1521, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1527, in Latin and English.

did put forth divers treatises of Grammar, but more especially Dr. John Colet, (of Magdalen College,) the learned Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, who compiled "the Eight Parts of Speech," and William Lilye, (of Magdalen College,) the first Master of St. Paul's School, an English Syntax: whereunto Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, (of Magdalen College,) did afterwards prefix an Epistle, and Directions for teaching

It is the same, if I mistake not, with his Grammar printed at London in 1500, in 4to.

2. *Secunda pars Grammatice, de syllaba et ejus quantitate*, 4to. London, 1513, 1516, 1519, 1521, 1522, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1528, with which is bound up this following, *Whittintoni editio cum interpretamento Francisci Nigri Diomedis de accentu in pedestri oratione potius quam soluta observando*.

3. *De nominum appellativorum, Deorum, Dearum, Heroum, Heroinarum, locorumque Synonimis*. 4to. London, 1514. To which are joined,

De Epithetis Deorum, Dearum, Heroum, Heroin. Clar. virorum et animalium.

De variandi formulis tam pedestri quam soluto sermone.

Experientiae de virtutis immortalitate.

De veterum Romanorum Magistratibus.

These were printed in 1517, 1519, 1523, 1526, 1527, by Wynken de Worde, under this title, *Rob. Whittintoni Lichfield, Grammatice Magistri, et prothonatis Angliae in florent. Oxon. Acad. laureati, lucubrations, 4to.* (Magd. Libr.)

4. *De octo partibus orationis*. 4to. London, 1513, 1519, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1530, 1533. (Magd. Libr.)

5. *De nominum generibus*. 4to. London, 1521, 1522, 1524, etc.

6. *De præteritis et supinis*. 4to. London, 1524, 1525, 1526, etc.

7. *De nominum declinatione*. 4to. London, 1522, 1524, 1527. (Magd. Libr.)

8. *De Heteroclitis*. 4to. London, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527.

9. *Syntaxis*. 4to. London, 1519, 1524, 1527, 1529, 1533.

These works are more particularly described in Ames's History of Printing, as enlarged by Herbert and Dibdin. Wood has confounded some of them by supposing various parts of the same volume to be distinct Treatises. The rising generation of his time were also indebted to our author for *A lytell Booke of good maners for Chyldren, now lately compyled and put forth by Erasmus Roterodam. in Latyne tonge with interpretation of the same into the vulgare Englysshe tonge*, by Robert Whytynton, Laureate Poete, 8vo. printed by W. de Worde in 1522. He was also a great Translator of Cicero, etc. for the use of his Scholars. Ath. (Bliss,) vol. i. col. 56.

the eight classes or forms in Ipswich School. The learned Erasmus also, entreated by Dr. Colet to revise Lilye's Syntax, made a new Latin Syntax in 1513, upon which Henry Prysme, a Schoolmaster in a certain monastery, and Leonard Cox, of Carleon in Monmouthshire, commented, the former in 1539, and the other in 1540."

"But these things being spoken by the bye, I shall only say that, our author Holte being esteemed the most eminent Grammarian of his time, there is no doubt but that he did compose other things belonging to Grammar, which perhaps are quite lost and past recovery, as also the time of his death and place of burial."

One John Holt or Holte was instituted Vicar of Piddle-Trenthide, co. Dorset, 16 March, 1498, and died in 1586^x.

One "John Holt^y also succeeded Thomas Bele as Suffragan to Fitzjames, Bishop of London, (1506—1522,) under the title of *Episcopus Lydensis*. He lived mostly in the town of Bury St. Edmund in Suffolk, where, dying about the 12th of August, 1540, he was buried in the church of our Blessed Lady, St. Mary, there in our Lady's aisle, near to the head of John Holt, gent." The Register of St. Mary's Parish thus records his burial: "1540, July. John Holte, late Bysshopp of Lydenst. ye xiiij. day." This Bishop was employed to lay the first stone of Cardinal Wolsey's College at Ipswich, as appears by the following inscription still preserved in the Chapter House at Christ Church, Oxford.
*An. Christi MDXXVIII. et Regni Henrici Octavi Regis Angliae xx,
 mensis vero Junii xv, positum p. Johem Epm Lidem^z.*

Another John Holt was buried at Isleworth in 1520, as appears by his epitaph; *Pray for the souls of John Holt, Margerie and Elizabeth his wives, and for the souls of all his children, who died Anno Dom. 1520^a.*

One 'Holt' also appears in the list of Demies for 1495.

^x Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. ii. p. 484.

^y Ath. (Bliss,) vol. ii. col. 783.

^z Gutch's Appendix to Wood's Hist. of Colleges, p. 298.

^a Weever's Sepulchral Monuments, p. 529.

SCARBOTT.

Andrew Scarbott or Skarbott succeeded John Stanbridge as Master of the School in 1494^b. He had been some ten years before elected a Demy^c, and afterwards, in 1486^d, Fellow of the College. In 1489, his name appears second in the list of Bachelor Fellows, and in the following year as last but one of the Masters of Arts. That he was a Priest appears from the notices of his celebrating Mass^e. There is the first mention made of poor Scholars in his time, but not necessarily as connected with the School^f. Where he died, or what became of him, we know not, but in 1498 he was succeeded by the famous Thomas Wolsey^g.

HOWELL, TURNER, ANDREWS, CLAYDON.

John Howell succeeded Holte as Usher in 1495^h. I presume that this may have been the same person, who was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Shoreham in Sussex, 21 July, 1482, and resigned the same in 1484. He

^b L. C. Mich. 1494. *Solut. Mro Scarbott Informatori Grammaticæ pro pensione sua hoc anno xii.*

^c Reg. A. fol. 42. A.D. 1484, Aug. 7^{mo}. *Andreas Skarbott de comitatu et dioc. Norvic. in Scholarem ad medias communas, et in numerum Scholarium vulgariter dict. Dymys admissus.*

^d Reg. A. fol. 62. A.D. 1486, Julii xxvii^{mo}. *Mr. Ricardus Mayew Præs. in Scholarem ad annum probationis Andream Skarbott in comitatu Suffolc. et Dioc. Norvic. admisit.*

^e L. C. 1491-2. *Solut. Mro. Scarbott pro missa matutinali.*

L. C. 1494-5. *Solut. Mro. Scarbott et Rogers celebrantibus missam matutinalem. liii^o. iiiij^d.*

^f L. C. 1497. *Solut. pro pane et potu dat. pauperibus Scholasticis mundan-tibus cimiterium, et rudera ad diversas vices.*

^g L. C. 1498. *Solut. Mro. Skarbott Informatori in Grammatica duobus terminis. vii^l.*

Solut. Mro. Wolsey Informatori in Grammatica duobus terminis. vii^l.

^h L. C. 1495. *Solut. Dno Holte et Howell Hostiariis in Grammatica pro tribus terminis. iij^l. xv^s.*

was succeeded in 1496 by two Ushersⁱ, whose names are unknown, and in 1497 by three more^k, viz. Turner, Andrew, and Claydon. Of these we know nothing but the names.

STOKESLEY.

John Stokesley, though he only occupied the place of Usher for a very short time^l, is too important a person to be passed over without a notice.

He was elected Fellow about 1495; and in 1498 was appointed Praelector in Logic; Bursar, 1502; and Principal of Magdalen Hall, 1502—1505. Northern Proctor, 1503; Dean of Divinity, 1503; Praelector in Phil. 1504-5; ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Lida, 8 March, 1504-5^m; Vice-President, 1505, 1506, and 1507. He “seems to have been born,” says Wood, “at or near Stokesley in Yorkshireⁿ, and was educated at S. M. Magdalen College, of which he was a Fellow, and much noted for his excellent faculty in disputing, whether in Philosophy or Divinity. In 1502, he being then Master of Arts of some years standing, was admitted Principal of S. M. Magdalen Hall; and in the year

ⁱ L. C. 1496. *Solut. pro duobus occupantibus officium Hostiarii quarto termino propter recessum Hostiarii xx^s.*

^k L. C. 1497. *Solut. Dno Turne xx^s. Dno Andreæ iiiⁱⁱ. ij^s. vi^d. et Claydon xii^s. vi^d. Hostiariis hoc anno.*

Solut. Dno Willielmo Andrew, Hostiario in Grammatica, pro stipendio suo tribus terminis xxv^s.

Whether Andrew was any relation to the celebrated Bernard Andree of Toulouse, Preceptor in Grammar to Prince Arthur, Laureate and Historiographer to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. and who was collated by Bishop Smyth to St. Leonard's Hospital, Bedford, 4 April, 1498, we know not. Claydon might possibly have been Thomas Claydon of New College, who was Proctor of the University in 1500.

^l L. C. 1497-8. *Solut. Dno Stokysley occupanti locum Hostiarii per unum mensem. v^s.*

^m Reg. Smith, Ep*'i*. Linc. *Mag'r Joh. Stokeslie Socius Coll. Magd. Oxon. Ordinatur Diaconus per Augustin. Lidensem Ep'um in Eccl. Mon. Oxon. 8 Mar. 1504: Presbiter 22 Mar. 1504.*

ⁿ He was born at Colley Weston, near Stamford, co. Northampton.

following was elected the Northern Proctor of the University, because he had been born in the north parts of England. Afterwards he was Vicar of Willoughby in Warwickshire^o for a time, and Rector of Slymbridge^p in Gloucestershire, both by the gift of the said College; and Prebendary of the King's Chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Stephen within the Palace of Westminster, also Archdeacon of Dorset^q (in the place of Richard Pace), Doctor of Divinity; and Chaplain to Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who gave him, as I think, the Archdeaconry of Surrey."

"At length upon the translation of Tunstall to Durham he was made Bishop of London in 1530^r, in which See being installed 19 July in the same year, and about that time made the King's Almoner, he sat there to the time of his death^s; which happening on the 8th Sept. 1539, he was buried on the 14th of the said month in the Chapel of Saint George and our Lady within the precincts of St. Paul's Cathedral. Soon after there was a memorial put over his grave, running thus;

*Hujus in obscuri tumuli interiore recessu
Stokeslei cineres ossaque tecta jacent :
Cujus fama patens, vite decus ingeniique
Dexteritas luce tamen.*

^o Inst. Vicar of Willoughby, 1 Feb. 1505-6: resigned the Vicarage, 1521.

^p He resigned the Rectory of Slymbridge, Nov. 1530.

^q He was collated Archdeacon of Dorset, 17 Jan. 1521-2, which office he resigned before Dec. 1530. *Reg. Sarum.* He was also inst. Rector of Ivychurch, 1524—1530. *Reg. Warham. Cant. A.D. 1528-4; 23 Mar. Mag'r Joh' es Stokesley S. T.P. ad eccl. de Yvechurche, Cant. dioc.*

^r "He received the temporalities 14 July, 1530, and was consecrated 27 Nov. following. He died on his birthday, 8 Sept. 1539, and was buried in his Cathedral in the Chapel of St. Gregory, on the 14th of the same month." *Hardy's Le Neve*, vol. ii. p. 300.

^s "Being much harassed by Cromwell and others on a frivolous suspicion of not having aided the King's attempts in abolishing the Pope's Supremacy, and the destruction of the Monasteries, he died miserably, being, as it appeared, almost worn out with grief." *Letter from Richard Hills to Henry Bullinger.* Orig. Letters, (Parker Soc.) vol. i. p. 231.

*Iste Deo Regique suo populoque fidelis
Viveret, ut charus perpetuo studuit.
Externis siquidem potuit regionibus . . .*

.
*Qui Latias lustravit opes, intravit Hebreas
Huic et Græcorum palma parata fuit.
Artes quid memorem varias ad quas penetravit
Quam κυκλοπaideas auctus honore fuit.*
.

*Virginis et Matris cultori certa supremum
Natalem Mariae fata dedere diem."*

"In 1529, he was sent to the Emperor and Pope^t, and to several Universities, concerning the marriage of Henry VIII. with his brother's wife; and was with Thomas Cranmer, at the citation of Katharine, the Queen Dowager, to appear at Dunstable, six miles distant from Amphill, when she was divorced, and the marriage declared to be void and of no effect. He also burnt W. Tyndale's Translation of the Bible^u; was a disputer with John Lambert alias Nicholls; and boasted, as R. Holinshed tells us, that he had burned fifty heretics, meaning Protestants, and, as Dr. Humphrey^v saith, that he had sacrificed to the god of hell above three hundred."

^t See Lingard's *Hist. of England*, vol. vi. p. 168.

^u "When Tyndale's New Testaments were burnt in 1529-30, Stokesley was abroad on the King's Service, and Tunstall was still acting as Bishop of London." *Tyndale's Doctrinal Treatises*, xxxviii. note 1.

^v *Laurentius Humfredus de vita et morte Juelli*, p. 268. Qualis enim vox illa Stokeslei Londinensis Episcopi censeri debet? qui moriens suam tyrannidem et sanctorum mactationes narrans, *Gratias*, inquit, *ego Deo, quod ego unus supra trecentos hereticos orco litavi.*" Fox, (Acts and Monuments, vol. iii. p. 104.) limits the number to thirty-one. "We have heard report of John Stocksley, sometime Bishop of London, that he did boast himself, even when he was at the point of death, giving thanks unto God with a loud voice, that he had sent *thirty-one* heretics into the infernal fire. Verily these words were more fitted for a beast than a man."

Bishop Stokesley was, as I have mentioned, one of those who signed the Preface to the "Bishop's Book," which appeared in 1537^z.

Fox mentions, that at the last examination of John Philpot, 16 Dec. 1555, before the Bishops of London, Bath, Worcester, and Lichfield, Bonner said, "My lords, Stokesley, my predecessor, when he went to give sentence against a heretic, used to make this prayer: *Deus, Qui errantibus, ut in viam possint redire justitia veritatisque tuae, lumen ostendis, da cunctis, qui Christiana professio censemur, et illa respue, quae huic inimica sint nomini, et ea, quae sunt apta, sectari, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.*"

At the Visitation of the College by Bishop Fox*, during the time that Stokesley was Vice-President, extraordinary charges were brought against him, some of minor importance, but some of a very grave character. He was accused of baptizing a cat at his native place, Colley-Weston, for magical purposes, in the hope of discovering a treasure,—of conspiring against the President,—of receiving a thief, and smuggling him away to the distance of fifteen miles from Oxford in the habit of a Carmelite Monk,—of having had a son by some woman at his native place,—and of having committed adultery with Agnes Hale, the wife of his servant, and one Hellen Boxe, and of being on too familiar terms with the wife of Robert Perrot, the Organist. Of Agnes Hale, it was deposed, "that she had long been of evil name; that Stokesley lay at her house one night; and that she had confessed to the wife of Wrench, a tailor, that she had driven him out of her chamber naked with a rod. The sport was but homely, and full of suspiciousness; and since that time she had had common access to his chamber *in maximum scandalum domus.* Of the wife of Robert Perrot, who was also a servant of Stokesley, Dodwell, one of the Fellows, deposed, that there

* Preface to the second volume of the Register, p. xli.

^r Acts and Monuments, vol. vii. p. 678.

^z MS. Magdalen College Library.

was bad fame of her in her parish ; that he once questioned the woman, and she answered him in such terms as these, ‘that John Stokesley had been with her early and late, and yet proffered her no hurt,’—that such answer made her the more suspected ; and afterwards when she came to the College to Mr. Stokysley’s chamber, he took good heed of her ;—that her manner was to come at the Lady-Mass time, when Master Gunnes, his chamber-fellow, was sure at church ; that she would, before she entered his chamber, stand in the entry prying on every side the cloister who were straying thereabout,—which were evident tokens of suspiciousness, but that they were never taken in the fact.” All these accusations were firmly denied by Stokesley, and, as there was no sufficient evidence against him, he was declared by the Commissary to have vindicated himself.

There is a Portrait of Bishop Stokesley in the College School, copied by permission of the Queen from one by Holbein in the Royal Collection at Windsor.

WOLSEY.

We are now come to that “great Child of Honour,” Thomas Wolsey, whose position in this College as Schoolmaster enabled him to ascend the first steps of the ladder of ambition, on which he climbed so high, and from which he had so sudden a downfall. *Hic est fortunæ ludus*, exclaims Erasmus^a, *ex ludimastro subiectus est ad regnum, nam plane regnabat verius quam ipse Rex.*

He succeeded Scarbott as Schoolmaster in 1498, but remained in that office only half a year^b. Born at Ipswich in Suffolk about the year 1470 or 1471, he was, as Cavendish^c informs us, “an honest poor man’s son, and, being but a child, was very apt to learning, by means whereof his

^a *Erasmi Epistolaræ*, 1151.

^b L.C. 1498. *Solut. Mro. Woolsey Informatori in Grammatica duobus terminis VII.*

^c Singer’s Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by George Cavendish, his Gentleman Usher.

parents, or his good friends and masters, conveyed him to the University of Oxford, where he prospered so in learning, that, as he told me in his own person, he was called the Boy Bachelor, forasmuch as he was made Bachelor of Arts at fifteen years of age, which was a rare thing, and seldom seen." Whether he was first admitted at Magdalen College as a Chorister, Servitor, Demy, or Commoner, the imperfect state of our Records at that time gives us no opportunity of ascertaining. According to Anthony Wood, he made a most wonderful progress in Logic and Philosophy, and became Bachelor of Arts in 1485⁴. It is not improbable therefore that he had attracted the notice and favour of the venerable Founder, who died in the following year. What became of him from that time to the year 1497, when we first find his name upon the College Books, is a mystery: Hearne⁵ informs us that "his first preferment was a Postmaster's place between York and Edinburgh."

In a *Liber Nominum*, or dinner book, *termino tertio* of the year 1497, as I suppose, he appears as a Master of Arts, about fourteenth in the list of Fellows, with the names of four or five M.A. Fellows below him. His name in the same document is spelt not only Wolsey, but Wulcy, Wolsy, Wolcy, Wulsey, and Woulsey. There is no trace of him in the College accounts before this time, though it is probable that he had been elected Fellow two or three years before. In 1498, he appears conspicuously in the *Liber Computi* as third Bursar⁶, and in the same year also as Schoolmaster for six months, "at which time," says Cavendish, "the Lord

⁴ Wood's *Athenæ*, (Bliss,) vol. ii. col. 733.

⁵ Hearne's Diary, 4 Oct. 1714. "The first preferment Cardinal Wolsey had was a Postmaster's place between York and Edinborough. Mr. Bagford had this out of an old Council Book. Cardinal Wolsey's Diary was burnt by a foolish person upon a very silly occasion."

⁶ *Computus Magistrorum Johannis Denham, Johannis Rogers, et Thomæ Wollsey, Bursariorum Collegii beatae Marie Magdalenes Oxon. a festo Sancti Michaelis anno Regni Henrici Septimi ix^{mo} usque ad idem festum proxime sequens anno revoluto.*

Marquess Dorset^s had three of his sons there at School with him, committing as well unto him their virtuous education, as their instruction and learning. It pleased the said Marquess against a Christmas season to send as well for the Schoolmaster as for his children home for their recreation in that pleasant and honourable feast. They being then there, my lord their father perceived them to be right well employed in learning for their time; which contented him so well, that he, having a Benefice^b in his gift being at that time void, gave the same to the Schoolmaster in reward for his diligence, at his departing after Christmas upon his return to the University. And having the presentation thereof, he repaired to the Ordinary for his institution and induction: then being fully furnished of all necessary instruments at the Ordinary's hands for his preferment, he made speed without any farther delay to the said Benefice to take thereof possession.

In the following year 1499—1500, he was elected Senior Bursarⁱ. The Account Book is unfortunately missing; we are therefore unable to disprove thoroughly the improbable story, that he applied the resources of the College to the finishing of the Tower, or other purposes, without the consent of the President and Fellows^k.

In 1500—1501, about the time of his presentation to Lymington, he was elected Dean of Divinity, and appears

^s Thomas, Marquess of Dorset, was the second son of Sir John Grey and Elizabeth, (d. and coh. of Wydeville, Earl Rivers,) who afterwards married Edward IV. and became the mother of Henry VII. The Marquess married Cecilia, d. of William, Lord Harrington and Bonvyle, by whom he had five sons, viz. Thomas who succeeded his father as Marquess in Sept. 1501, Richard, Leonard, George, and Edward.

^b Lymington, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells. He was instituted 10 Oct. 1500.

ⁱ *Indentura Magistrorum Thome Wolsey, Willielmi Dale, et Ricardi Arderne, etc. anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi xvto.* Gutch's Appendix to Wood's History of the Colleges, p. 271.

^k See Fiddes' Life of Wolsey, p. 6.

to have transacted business for the College in various ways¹.

During his abode in College he became acquainted with Grocyn, Divinity Lecturer at Magdalen, Erasmus, and Sir Thomas More^m. It is probable that he resigned his Fellowship in 1502.

Passing over his treatment by Sir Amias Pawlet, and his subsequent recollection of it, we find him Chaplain to Sir Richard Nanfan, who was Captain of Calais in 1503ⁿ. He was also Chaplain to Deane, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died 15 Feb. 1502-3. By Sir Richard Nanfan's influence, he soon became Chaplain to the King, Henry VII. on whom he attended daily, and before whom he celebrated Mass in the Royal Closet. He also attracted the especial notice of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, Secretary and Lord Privy Seal, and also of Sir Thomas Lovell, Constable of the Tower. He is said now, says Campbell, to have displayed that natural dignity of manner or aspect which no art can imitate, and which no rule or method of practice will ever be able to form. He was eminently favoured by nature in dignity of person and winning expression of countenance. According to Cavendish, he was celebrated for a 'special gift of natural eloquence, with a filed tongue to pronounce the same, so that he was able to persuade and allure all men to his purpose,' or, in the words of Shakespear, he was 'ex-

¹ L. C. 1500—1501. *Solut. Mro Wulcy, Decano Theologiarum, Mris Hygden et Stubbys Decanis Artium, toto anno xl^o.*

Solut. Mro Wulcy equitanti London pro liberata emenda pro expensis ut per billam, xv^o. iij^d.

Solut. Mro Wulcy, Web, Knollys, et Hygden pro communis Sociorum et Scholarium apud Witney in tempore pestis.

Solut. Mro Wulcy pro nova liberata et per billam suam, liii^l. xvii^o. ix^d.

Solut. Mro Wulcy pro liberata Style Choristarum continent. 2 virgal. et dim. v^o.

^m Lord Campbell's Life of Wolsey, p. 444.

ⁿ Singer's Cavendish, p. 70, note 6.

ceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading.' He had besides a quick and correct perception of character, and of the secret springs of action, and a singular power of shaping his conduct and conversation according to circumstances. The consequence was, that, placed among men of education and refinement, he seemed to exercise an extraordinary influence over them, amounting almost to fascination,—and this influence was not the less powerful and enduring, that before superiors it was unostentatious, and seemed to follow where it led the way. His mission at this time to the Emperor Maximilian respecting the marriage of the King to the Duchess Dowager of Savoy is too well known to be repeated here. In 1506, he was presented by the Abbot of St. Edmund's Bury to the Rectory of Redgrave, in the Diocese of Norwich, and was instituted 8 June in that year^a. During this time, he was by no means forgetful of his old friends in College, and accordingly, in 1507, we find them indulging in a present of venison from the royal favourite^b.

His next promotion was the Deanery of Lincoln, to which he was collated 2 Feb. 1508-9; installed by proxy, 25 March, 1509, and in person, 21 Aug. 1511^c. It is probable that some compliments passed between him and the College on this occasion, as we find gloves presented to him by the Vice-President^d. In the same year (May 3) he was collated Prebendary of Stow Longa in Lincoln, resigning the Prebend of Welton Brinkhall in the same Cathedral, to which he had been collated the preceding February^e. Soon after the death of Henry VII. (21 April, 1509,) we find Wolsey Almoner, and one of the Privy Council to his successor, Henry VIII. in whose good estimation and favour

^a Fiddes, Collect. No. 2.

^b L. C. 1507. *Solut. famulo Mri Wulcy ducenti ferinam ad Collegium xiid.*

^c Hardy's Le Neve, vol. ii. p. 84. He was about the same time appointed Dean of the Chapel Royal.

^d L. C. 1509. *Solut. pro cerothecis datis Mro Wolcy et aliis per Vice-presidentem ii^s.*

^e Hardy, pp. 214. 229.

he rapidly advanced. The introduction to the King is attributed to his former Pupil at Magdalen School, the young Marquess of Dorset, who had been on terms of great intimacy with Henry, when Prince^t.

In June in the same year he, probably in person, took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity^u.

In 1510, a grant was made to him of the house and grounds of Sir Richard Empson, in Fleet Street^v. About this time some pleasant tidings came from him to the College, for which an adequate reward was paid to the Royal Messenger who brought them^v.

As yet without any higher appointment about the Court than that of Almoner, he soon made himself Prime Minister, and exercised supreme power in the State^x. The two rival Ministers of Henry VII. the Duke of Norfolk and Bishop Fox, were now treated with neglect and disrespect, and retired from the Court. Thus “the Almoner^a ruled all them that before ruled him; such things did his policy and wit bring to pass. Who was now in high favour, but Master Almoner? Who had all the suit, but Master Almoner? And who ruled all under the King, but Master Almoner? Thus he proceeded still in favour. At last in came presents, gifts, and rewards, so plentifully, that he lacked nothing that might either please his fantasy, or enrich his coffers.” In 1510, Nov. 28, he was presented by the King to the Rectory of Torrington in the Diocese of Exeter^b. In 1510-11, Feb.

^t Campbell.

^u Wood's Fasti.

^v This House had merged to the Crown by the attainder of Empson, and appears to have been a princely dwelling, for in the patent an orchard and twelve gardens are enumerated as belonging to it. It stood upon the ground now occupied by Salisbury Square and Dorset Street. The gardens reached to the banks of the river. *Singer*, p. 79. *Fiddes*, p. 19.

^x L. C. 1510. *Solut. uni Pursivant. Dni. Regis ducenti literas a Mro Wulcy ad mandatum Presidentis. vi^a. viii^d.*

^a Campbell.

^b Cavendish.

^c Pat. 2. Hen. viii. p. 1.

17, he was appointed Canon of Windsor^c, and about the same time Registrar of the Order of the Garter. In 1512, on the resignation of the Duke of Norfolk, he was made Lord Treasurer; and with the exception of Warham, the Lord Chancellor, who still carried on an unequal struggle against his ascendancy, all who filled the offices of State were his dependents^d. He also held for a short time the Deanery of Hereford. In 1512-13, Jan. 16, he was collated Prebendary of Bagthorpe in the Church of York, and on Feb. 19th following elected, and in a few days afterwards admitted, Dean of the same Cathedrale. In 1513, being specially appointed Commissary General of the Army, a situation which gave him an opportunity of amassing great wealth, he accompanied the King to the Continent, witnessed the battle of "the Spurs," and assisted at the siege of Tournay. When the city surrendered, the King claimed by conquest the disposal of the Bishopric, then in a manner vacant, appointed Wolsey to it, and put him in immediate possession of the temporalities^e. On the 8th of July he was collated Precentor of St. Paul's, London^f.

On his return to England he was more legitimately placed in the Episcopal Order; for under provision of the Pope, dated 6 Feb. 1513-14, he received the temporalities of the Bishopric of Lincoln; on the 4th of March was consecrated at Lambeth by Archbishop Warham; and on the 26th of the same month and in the same year by Papal Bull, dated 15 Sept. was translated to the Archiepiscopal See of York^g. In the following year we find compliments again passing between him and his old College, and a pair of swans were presented by the Society to his Grace of York^h. Some of his old companions also were, doubtless by his influence, preferred to the highest stations of the Church.

In 1515, Sept. 7, he was created Cardinal of St. Cecilia by Pope Leo X, who also appointed him Legate *a latere* over

^c Hardy's Le Neve.

^d Campbell.

^e Hardy's Le Neve.

^f Campbell.

^g Hardy's Le Neve.

^h Hardy's Le Neve.

ⁱ L. C. 1515. *Solut. pro duobus cygnis emptis pro Dno Eboracensi, x^o.*

the whole kingdom of England, with full power of calling Convocations, and of exercising supreme ecclesiastical authority. Wolsey was confirmed in these new dignities in Westminster Abbey by a numerous band of Bishops and Abbots in rich mitres, copes, and other costly ornaments, which, says Cavendish, was done in so solemn a wise as I have not seen the like, unless it had been at the Coronation of a mighty Prince or King^k. Before the end of the year (1515, Dec. 22,) the Great Seal was transferred from Warham to Wolsey. This affair was conducted with exterior decency, as if there had been a voluntary resignation on the one side, and a reluctant acceptance on the other^l.

Wolsey was now in the zenith of his greatness. He was courted and pensioned by foreign powers, and at home honoured like the King's person, at whose right hand he always sat. His manner of living eclipsed the splendour of the Court. His household consisted of eight hundred persons, comprehending one Earl, nine Barons, and many Knights and Squires^m. In his Chapel he had a Dean, always a great Divine, a Sub-dean, a Gospeller, a Pisteller, and twelve Singing Priests, twelve Choristers with a Teacher, and a servant to wait upon them, and sixteen Singing Men. He had also a Clerk of the Closet, and sixteen Doctors and Chaplains in attendance to sing Mass dailyⁿ.

“ I made my Chapel pure Devotion's seat,
 “ Meet for the Service of the Heavenly King.
 “ The tongues of the most learned did intreat
 “ Of His decrees, and skilful Priests did sing ;
 “ And singing boys use their hearts' trebling string.
 “ Such ornaments are most beseeming us :
 “ In God's behalf, let noble Peers do thus^o.”

To speak of the furniture of his Chapel, says Cavendish, passeth my capacity to declare of the number of the costly

^k Campbell and Cavendish.

^l Campbell.

^m Campbell.

ⁿ Cavendish.

^o Storer's Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey.

ornaments and rich jewels that were occupied in the same continually: for I have seen there in a procession forty-four copes of one suit worn, very rich, besides sumptuous crosses, candlesticks, and other necessary ornaments to the comely furniture of the same^p. Now before his coming out of his privy chamber, he heard most commonly every day two masses in his privy closet, and then said there his daily service with his Chaplain; and I heard his Chaplain say, being a man of credence and of excellent learning, that the Cardinal, what business or weighty matters soever he had in the day, never went to his bed with any part of his Divine Service unsaid, nay, not so much as one collect, wherein I doubt not but he deceived the opinion of divers persons.

We must not forget the interesting pageant, as Campbell calls it, of his procession to the Court of Chancery, as described by an eye-witness. Having risen by day-break and heard mass, he returned to his private chamber, and his public rooms being now filled with noblemen and gentlemen attending his levee, he issued out to them apparelled all in red in the habit of a Cardinal, which was either of fine scarlet, or else of crimson satin, taffety damask, or caffa, the best that he could get for money, and upon his head a round pillion, with a noble of black velvet set to the same in the inner side; he had also a tippet of fine sables about his neck; holding in his hand a very fine orange, whereof the meat or substance within was taken out, and filled up again with the part of a sponge, wherein was vinegar and other confections against pestilent airs. There was also borne before him, first, the Great Seal of England, and then his Cardinal's hat, by a nobleman or some worthy gentleman, right solemnly, bare-headed. And as soon as he was entered into his chamber of presence, where noblemen and gentlemen awaited his coming, he passed forth with two great crosses, and two large pillars of silver borne before him, and his

^p His Chapel had three organs, and was ornamented with statues of St. John, the Virgin and Child, St. Matthew, St. Anthony, and St. Barbara; and pictures made of inlaid wood and ivory. *Galt*, p. 109.

pursuivant at arms with a great mace of silver-gilt. At the hall-door he mounted his mule, trapped in crimson velvet with gilt stirrups. Then marched he forward with his train, having about him four footmen with gilt poll-axes in their hands, until he came to Westminster Hall. Bishop Godwyn, who is severe on many parts of Wolsey's conduct, gives him unqualified praise for the improvements which he introduced in the administration of justice, and the purity which he displayed as a judge⁴.

In 1516, we find the College again making a present of gloves to the Cardinal⁵, who appears still to have retained a kind connexion with the Society. In the same year Wolsey acted as a great patron to the University, in certain disputes between it and the Oppidans⁶.

In 1518, he received an addition to his legatine jurisdiction, which gave him the plenary power of the Pope in England, to the great annoyance of the Archbishop of Canterbury⁷. He was also granted by Bull of Provision, 30 July, the See of Bath and Wells in commendam, and obtained the custody of the temporalities⁸, Aug. 28. At the beginning of the year the Cardinal attended the King and Queen to Abingdon, where they were received and lodged in the abbey. On the following day the Cardinal escorted the Queen to Oxford, where they performed their devotions at the Shrine of St. Frideswyde. The Cardinal also honoured Magdalen College with his presence at an entertainment⁹. Attending

⁴ Godwyn, Ann. p. 14. *Certè qui illis temporibus vixerunt asserere non dubitarunt cum hoc regno nunquam felicius actum quam cum florente Wolseo, cuius consiliis pacem opulentam et securam, qua fruebatur, et justitiam equo jure civibus omnibus administratam, tribuebant.*

⁵ L. C. 1516. *Solut. W. Chamber pro cherothecis datis Dno Cardinali et Capellanis vi^o. x^d.*

⁶ Wood's Annals.

⁷ Campbell.

⁸ Hardy's Le Neve.

⁹ L. C. 1518. *Solut. pro duobus hoggesheds vini de gascon pro Dno Cardinali xi^l.*

Solut. Mro Vice-Præsidenti pro cherothecis datis Dno Cardinali et aliis xvi^o. x^d.

Solut. pro exemplari Armorum Dni Cardinatis xi^d.

the Convocation House with several nobles, he made an oration to the University, in which he professed himself willing to serve it in all noble offices. After which, (June 1,) by a solemn decree in a great Convocation, they surrendered all their privileges and statutes, except those of the Colleges, to be by him disposed and reframed. He also founded certain Lectures in Greek and Rhetoric, which gained him such respect from the Members, that they professed themselves to be at his devotion, and were ready for his sake to sacrifice themselves and theirs^y.

About this time we have the following account of him, given by Sebastian Giustiniani^z, Venetian Ambassador at the Court of England from 1515 to 1519.

"This Cardinal is the person who rules both the King and the entire kingdom. On the Ambassador's first arrival in England he used to say to him, "His Majesty will do so and so :" subsequently by degrees he went forgetting himself, and commenced saying, "We shall do so and so :" at this present he has reached such a pitch that he says, "I shall do so and so." He is about forty-six years old, very handsome, learned, extremely eloquent, of vast ability, and indefatigable. He, alone, transacts the same business as that which occupies all the magistracies, offices, and councils of Venice, both civil and criminal ; and all state affairs likewise are managed by him, let their nature be what it may."

"He is pensive, and has the reputation of being extremely just; he favours the people exceedingly, and especially the poor; hearing their suits, and seeking to despatch them instantly; he also makes the lawyers plead gratis for all paupers. He is in very great repute, seven times more so than if he were Pope. He has a very fine palace, where one traverses

L.C. 1518. *Solut. pro expensis Dni Cardinalis, nuper Socii hujus Collegii,
pro una refectione in Collegio viii^{ll}. xi^{ll}. xi^{lll}.*

*Solut. pro ferculis datis fratri Mri Lee et aliis famulis Dni
Regis et Dni Cardinalis diversis vicibus vi^{ll}. viii^{lll}.*

^y Wood's Annals.

^z Four Years at the Court of Henry VIII. vol. ii. p. 314.

eight rooms before reaching his audience chamber, and they are all hung with tapestry which is changed once a week."

In 1520, the University having delivered up their liberties and privileges into the Cardinal's hands, the Oppidans insulted the Students, and caused great disturbances^a. Dr. Longland^b was sent by the Cardinal to consult the University, and Dr. London by the University to the Cardinal to explain matters. At the same time, Robert Carter^c was employed in drawing up the new Statutes, for whose pains and endeavours therein, as also for the good liking the Cardinal had to him, he made him Steward of his Household, and afterwards Canon of his College. William Grise^d, also of Magdalen College, is mentioned as having assisted in the same work. In the month of May the Cardinal received the Emperor Charles at Dover, and celebrated Mass before him and Henry VIII. at Canterbury^e. At the beginning of the following month the Cardinal accompanied the King to "the field of Cloth of Gold," and was present at the meeting between him and Francis. His old College in the midst of these absorbing ceremonies still claimed a portion of his attention, and we find presents of venison sent from him to the Society; and his Secretary, arriving on some mission, was entertained in the President's Lodgings^f.

In 1521, the Cardinal recommended the University to appoint a committee to examine the opinions of Luther, which were at this time disseminated by his disciples in

^a Wood's Annals.

^b John Longland, Fellow of Magd. Coll. 1496, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.

^c Robert Carter, Fellow of Magd. Coll. 1503, afterwards Canon of Christ Church.

^d William Gryce, Fellow of Magd. Coll. 1515, obiit 1528.

^e Galt's Life of Wolsey, p. 88.

^f L. C. 1520. *Solut. famulo Dni Cardinalis adducenti ferinam in regardo*
iii^o.

Solut. pro ferculis datis Cancellario Dni Episcopi Winton;
et Mro Carter, et Secretario Dni Cardinalis in Aula
Dni Praesidentis viii. ix^d.

Oxford^s. Accordingly Thomas Brinknell^h, John Kyntonⁱ, John Roper^k, all connected with Magdalen College, with John de Coloribus, attended a convocation of Bishops and learned Divines in the Cardinal's house, where they condemned the new opinions, and directed the books containing them to be burnt.

In August, the Cardinal went to Calais, to meet as arbitrator the plenipotentiaries of Charles and Francis^l. But before the congress he visited the Emperor at Bruges, and was entertained by him for many days with most honourable treatment. Wolsey was even encouraged by the Emperor to aspire to the Tiara, and the sincerity of his promise of support was unexpectedly put to the test by the sudden demise of Leo^m. At the election, twenty votes were given for the English Cardinal, and six more would have carried it in his favour; but the Emperor's Tutor was preferred, who immediately assumed the title of Adrian IVⁿ. On his death in 1523^o, Wolsey was again disappointed; but, concealing his annoyance, he congratulated the new Pope, Clement VII, and obtained from him a reinvestment of the whole Papal authority in England for life^p.

In 1522, on the last day of April, the temporalities of the Bishopric of Durham, to which he had been appointed by Papal Bull, were conferred upon him^q.

Soon after, May 26, the Emperor again visited England, and the Cardinal, with a sumptuous train of ecclesiastics, received him at Dover. The King met him at the castle,

^s Wood's Annals.

^h Thomas Brinknell, Master of Magdalen School 1502—1508. *vide infra*.

ⁱ John Kynton, Praelector in Theology, 1502

^k John Roper, Praelector in Theology, 1496.

^l Galt's Life of Wolsey, p. 41.

^m Pope Leo the Xth died 2 Dec. 1521.

ⁿ Campbell's Life of Wolsey.

^o Ibid.

^p 14 Sept. 1523.

^q Hardy's Le Neve.

and afterwards conducted him to Greenwich. On Whitsunday, the Cardinal celebrated Mass before the Court at St. Paul's with a degree of ceremonial pomp never surpassed by the Popes themselves. Two Barons served him at the first lavation, two Earls after the Gospel, and two Dukes at the conclusion^r.

In Oxford, the Cardinal settled some disputes relating to the election of Proctors, by appointing Thomas Sterke, Fellow of Magdalen, and another, as provisional Proctors, till a regular election could take place: and when the cessation of peace was proclaimed between France and England, he secured the exemption of the University from the taxations levied by the necessities of warfare^s.

In this year also the Priory of St. Frideswyde was surrendered into the King's hands, and given by him to the Cardinal for educational purposes^t; for Wolsey now shewed in a striking manner, says Lord Campbell^u, "that devoted love of learning and ardour for good education, which distinguished him through life. He looked back with satisfaction on that part of his career when he was Master of Magdalen School, and he was at all times willing to render available the experience he then acquired."

In 1523, the King, at the instance of the Cardinal^x, granted a Charter to the University, which was brought to Oxford by Dr. Hygden^y, and two more of the Cardinal's Commissaries. At the same time he sent Longland^z, now Bishop of Lincoln, as his orator, to inform the Convocation that he was about to found and endow a College for two hundred Students and seven Lecturers; and that he would

^r Galt's Life of Wolsey.

^s Wood's Annals.

^t Wood's Hist. p. 414.

^u Lives of the Chancellors, Wolsey, p. 471.

^x Wood's Annals.

^y John Hygden. Fellow, 1493. President, 1516. Dean of Cardinal College, 1525.

^z John Longland, Demy, 1498. Fellow, 1496.

make their University the most glorious in the world of literature. He promised also to visit them at the commencement of Lent with the King and Queen, and preparations having been made accordingly for their reception, a pestilential sickness broke out, and prevented it. But Bishop Longland came, and, the Canons of St. Frideswyde having quitted the Priory, preparations for new buildings for the Cardinal's College were commenced^a. Bishop Veysey^b also appears to have been active in forwarding the noble design. About this time the Cardinal sent a request to the College that they would permit him to obtain stone for his purpose from their quarries at Headington. The intimation was probably conveyed to the Society by Robert Carter, whom he had lately appointed Steward of his Household^c, and who was entertained in the President's lodgings with unusual hospitality. The reply^d to his letter was what might have been expected. The Vice-President, John Maryng, after expressing astonishment that the Cardinal should request what he might demand, thanks him for composing the differences between the Scholars and townsmen, and pays a compliment to President Hygden, as the Cardinal's messenger.

Magnificentissimo Principi, Dno Thomæ, Omnipotentis Dei providentia Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Sacrosanctæ Romanae Ecclesiae Presbytero Cardinali, Apostolicæ Sedis et a latere Legato, Angliæ Primati et Cancellario Summo, Vice-præses Magdalenensis ac universus contubernialum cætus felicitatem precatur perpetuam.

^a Wood's Hist. p. 420.

^b John Veysey or Harman. Fellow, 1486. Afterwards Bishop of Exeter.

^c "Robert Carter, of Magdalen College, about this time Steward of the Household of Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards Canon of the College of King Henry VIII. was admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity." *Fasti*, 1524.

^d L. C. 1524. *Solut. pro ferculis datis Seneschallo Dni Cardinalis in hospitio Dni Præsidentis, xxiii^o. iv^d.*

^d British Museum, MS. Cotton, Faust. c. vii. fol. 187. orig.

Accepimus nuper Literas tuas, Magnificentissime Princeps, quæ profecto candidissimi pectoris tui testes sincerissimæ esse potuerunt. Nimirum quum apud nos Magdalenenses infinitis nominibus tuos, in re levicula ac nullius profecto momenti, si aliqua meritorum tuorum ratio habeatur, pre- cibus potius quam imperio uti maluisses. Quorsum enim spectat ut tu Princeps maximus, et eujus sapientia jam totum Christianum orbem in stuporem converterit, petas potius quam imperes, ut liceat celsitudini tuæ ad opus pientissimum, videlicet hoc sacrosanctum asylum, uti lapidicinis nostris, quæ haud dubie si omnino aureæ essent, quales apud Persas jactitantur montes, nunquam tamen vel minimæ beneficiorum tuorum parti respondere valuissent. Nam, ut alia innumera et quæ incredibilia poene viderentur omittamus, quid unquam rebus nostris utilius aut accommodatius contigisse potuit, quam est istud, quod nuper singularis sapientia tua divinumque consilium facillime et velut minimo digitulo præstitit, con- firmavit, et ratum fecit? quum, te autore, te duce, te auspice felicissimo, repente velut ab intestino bello, a civili discordia, ab infesto tum odio, tum dissidio, a litigiis, jurgiis, et similitate maxima; quum demum e plusquam æstuariis irarum fluctibus, in fraternalm pacem, in veram concordiam, in quietam et sinceram amicitiam, in sempiternam præteritæ litis oblivionem, in tranquillissimum unanimi consensus portum, traducimur, componimur, et sedamur^e.

Animum ergo hostilem deponimus, bellum execramur, damnamus arma, contumeliorum piget, adeo ut nunc atro- cissimum supplicii genus perferre videremur, quam iterum in hanc arenam descendere. Cæterum quandoquidem ea

^e Upon the publishing of the University Charter, the Oppidans were so much troubled, that they by an unanimous consent did deny obedience to it, and took all the ways imaginable to recall it, so that it, as it seems, being afterwards by their endeavours rendered into the King's hands again, the Oppidans denied the Commissary and Proctors entrance into the Guildhall to keep their accustomed courts; which causing great complaints, the Charter was restored again to the University, and all things became peaceable. *Wood's Annals*, 1523.

hominum imbecillitas est, ut nequeant aliquando a periculis suis temperare, quin naufragus interdum, resarcita navi, mare repetat, victusque victorem hostem nonnumquam bello lacescat, curavit circumspectissima prudentia tua eum virum nobis præficiendum cujus oculata sagacitate animique moderatione futurum speramus, ut quemadmodum animus noster adhuc recenti hujus furoris memoriâ a dissensione longissime abhorret, ita quoque in posterum omnis dissentiendo occasio auferatur et pereat: nam, ut alias complures et animi et corporis illius dotes, quas in homine vel hoc tantillo spatio quo nobiscum versatus est satis clare perspeximus, non recenseamus, nihil penitus prætermittet, quod ad hanc concordiam, que tuis auspiciis inter nos copta est, stabi-liendam perpetuoque sanciendam pertinet. omnes enim ex sequo, mira comitate, humanitate maxima, compellat, tractat, et sibi conciliare studet, non alia (ut plane apparet) de causa, quam ut quum omnes sibi arctissime devinxerit, se cum omnibus, ceu caput cum membris, in unum idemque corpus indissolubili modo adglutinet et constringat. Pergat ergo infinita bonitas tua nobis semper hujusmodi viros procurare. Pergat beneficiendo semper se vincere. Pergat demum de virtute et literis tam ultra fidem bene mereri, ut si numquam antehac incepissent per te initium sumpsisse videantur.

Vivat valeatque Majestas tua semper felix faustaque.

Magnificentissimo Principi D^o Thomæ, Dei Optimi Maximi benignitate Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Sacrosanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Presbytero Cardinali, Apostolicæ Sedis et a latere Legato, Angliæ Primi et Cancellario Summo, dentur hæ Literæ.

Having obtained^f two Bulls from Pope Clement, one dated the third of April, 1523, the other the eleventh of March, 1523-4, for the suppression of St. Frideswyde's, and other religious houses of smaller value, which were confirmed by the King on the first of October, 1524, and again by licence, dated the thirteenth of July, 1525, in which he was empowered to found his College in perpetuity under the

^f Wood's Hist. of Oxford, pp. 414, 420, 421, 422.

title of *Collegium Thomæ Wolsey, Cardinalis Eboracensis*, he selected for Dean, Dr. John Hygden, President of Magdalen College; and amongst the Canons we find the names of Thomas Canner^s, John Brysset^b, John Piersonⁱ, and Andrew Stocton^k, all members of his old College. He also appointed William Tyndale of Magdalen Hall one of the Junior Students. The first stone of this magnificent foundation was solemnly laid, in presence of the assembled University, on the fifteenth of July, 1525^l, though the following inscription on the stone^m itself bears a later date: *Reverendissimus in Christo Fater ac Dominus, Dominus Thomas Wulcy, miseratione Divina, titulo Sanctæ Ceciliae, Sacrosanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Presbyter Cardinalis, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Angliae Primas, et Apostolicæ Sedis Legatus, Episcopus Dunelmensis, exemptique Monasterii Sancti Albani perpetuus Commendatariusⁿ, Cancellarius Angliae, et dictæ Sedis Apostolicæ ad vitam suam etiam de latere Legatus, hanc Petram posuit in honorem Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, gloriosissimæque Virginis Mariae, Sanctæ Frideswyde, et omnium Sanctorum xx° die Martii, Anno Domini MDXXV.*

After an Oration, those assembled retired to the church of St. Frideswyde, where a Latin Sermon was preached by John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, from the text, *Sapientia ædificavit sibi domum^o.*

After the battle of Pavia, and the captivity of Francis and Clement, it was determined, on the return of the former, that Wolsey should proceed to France^p, to endeavour to bring about an understanding between these Powers and the

^s Thomas Canner, Fellow in 1517.

^b John Brysset, Fellow in 1516.

ⁱ John Pierson, Fellow in 1523.

^k Andrew Stocton, Fellow in 1518.

^l Wood's Hist. p. 422.

^m Leland's Itinerary, vol. ix. p. 127.

ⁿ Browne Willis states that he was not elected Abbot till Nov. 30, 1526.

^o Wood's Hist. p. 421.

^p Galt's Life of Wolsey, p. 100.

Emperor Charles. The objects of the Embassy being deemed peculiarly solemn, the preparations were unusually magnificent. On the third day of July, (1526,) marched he forward, says Cavendish^q, out of his own house at Westminster, passing through all London over London Bridge, having before him of gentlemen a great number, three in a rank, in black velvet livery coats, and the most part of them with great chains of gold about their necks; and all his yeomen with noblemen's and gentlemen's servants following him in French tawny livery coats, having embroidered upon the backs and breasts of the said coats these letters, T. and C. under the Cardinal's hat. His sumpter mules, which were twenty in number and more, with the carriages of his train, passed on before, conducted and guarded by a great number of bows and spears. He rode like a Cardinal very sumptuously on a mule trapped with crimson velvet upon velvet, and his stirrups of copper and gilt; his spare mule following him with like apparel. And before him he had his two great crosses of silver, two great pillars of silver, the Great Seal of England, his Cardinal's hat; and his valance, or cloakbag, of fine scarlet cloth, embroidered very richly with cloth of gold, and having within it a cloak of fine scarlet, carried by a gentleman. Thus passed he through London, and all the way of his journey, having his harbingers passing before to provide lodgings for his train. At Canterbury he officiated at a festival in honour of St. Thomas, and during the Litany was observed to weep 'very tenderly' for sorrow, as it was supposed, that the Pope was at that time in such calamity. Having crossed the sea, he proceeded onward from Calais on St. Mary Magdalen's day, (July 22,) with a great train in black velvet coats and chains of gold. He met the King near Amiens, and the objects of his mission were speedily brought to a conclusion. On his return to England, when Michaelmas Term was opened, he congratulated the Judges and other eminent persons then assembled on the subject

^q Cavendish, p. 149.

of his embassy, and the reciprocity and friendship established between the two kingdoms.

In 1527-8, (March 6,) the Priory of St. Peter's in Ipswich^r, his native place, was surrendered to him, for the purpose of founding a preparatory School for his College in Oxford, similar to those of Eton and Winchester, which were instituted with the same relative view to their respective Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. The first stone of this building was laid with the usual solemnities on the fifteenth of June, 1528, by John Holte, Suffragan Bishop of Lydda. The original inscription is preserved in the Chapter House at Christ Church. It is as follows: *An. Christi MDXXVIII, et Regni Henrici Octavi Regis Angliae xx, mensis vero Junii xv positum p. Joh' em Ep'm Lid'em^s.* He ordered at the same time a grammar to be prepared for the use of the students, and even wrote a preparatory address, or letter, to the School-masters, in which he speaks of the institution as designed to promote the education of British youth,—an expression that seems to indicate something like an expectation of an ultimate union of the Crowns of the Island^t. As this is the only literary production of Wolsey entitled to be considered as a publication, I shall make no apology for introducing the epistle here^u.

Thomas Cardinalis Eboracensis etc. Gypsuichianæ Scholæ
Preceptoribus S. D.

Neminem latere putamus quanto animi conatu, studio,
industria, hic semper labores nostros destinaverimus, non ut
nostris privatim commodis, sed uti patriæ, civibusque nostris
omnibus, quam plurimum consuleremus. Qua una in re
amplissimum pietatis fructum nos assecutores esse arbi-
tramus, si divino aliquo munere popularium nostrorum ani-

^r Carlisle's Grammar Schools, vol. ii. p. 521. Galt, p. 139.

^s Gutch's Appendix to Wood's History of Oxford, p. 298.

^t Galt, p. 140.

^u From a Reprint in *A compendious way of teaching ancient and modern languages*, by J. J. Phillips, *Præceptor to the Duke of Cumberland*. 8vo.
London, 1750.

mos exornaremus. Proinde, maximo incredibiliique pietatis ardore erga patriam affecti, quæ nos veluti jure quodam sibi vindicat, ludum literarium non omnino inelegantem, velut amoris summi erga eandem nostri clarissimum testimonium, dedicavimus, verum quoniam parum visum et ludum quantumvis magnificum extruxisse, nisi etiam accesserit præceptorum peritia, modis omnibus dedimus operam, ut nos duos præceptores electos probatosque huic præficeremus: sub quibus Britannica pubes statim a primis annis et mores et literas imberberet, nimirum intelligentes in hac ætate, velut herba, spem reipublicæ positam esse. Id quod felicius maturiusque consequeretur, libello puerilis instructionis methodumque ac rationem docendi, apprime huic pubi necessariam, omni nostra cura, studio, diligentia, ut haberetis, curavimus. Vestræ partes erunt nunc vicissim, qui huic novæ scholæ nostræ præceptores estis, his rudimentis ac docendi ratione diligenter exercere hos pueros; deinceps cum elegantissima literatura tum optimis moribus ad majaora profecturos. Ad quod si pari cura enitimini, atque nos ad oculum vobis commonstraturi sumus, nos non tam vobis vestro studio impense faventes jam demeremini, quam plane apud posteros felices reddideritis. Bene valete.

Ex ædibus nostris, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo octavo, Calend. Septembris.

Quo ordine pueri, in nostrum gymnasium admissi, docendi sint; quique authores iisdem prælegendi.

PRIMÆ CLASSIS METHODUS.

Principio, Scholam hanc nostram in classes octo partendam esse non incongrue placuit. Quarum prima pueros rudiores in octo orationis partibus diligenter excendos contineat. Quorum os tenerum formare præcipua cura vobis sit, utpote qui et apertissima et elegantissima vocis pronunciatione tradita elementa proferant: siquidem rudem materiam licet ad quodvis effingere; et Horatio monente,

“ Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem
Testa diu.”

Quamobrem hanc etatem justa vestra cura defraudare minime par est.

SECUNDÆ CLASSIS.

Deinde, postquam ætas hæc satis feliciter illis primis rudimentis adulta profecerit, eam in secundum ordinem vocari velimus, ad usum loquendi Latine, et ad vertendum in Latinum aliquod propositum vulgare, non insulsum neque ineptum, sed quod argutam aliquam aut venustam habeat sententiam, quæ ab ingenio puerili non nimium abhorreat. Quod simul ac versum fuerit, quam mox characteribus Romanis mandari oportebit; dabitisque operam quotidie, ut libellos quam emendatissimos, quamque elegantissime sua quisque manu scriptos habeat universus grex. Si authorem aliquem, præter rudimenta, adhibendum tenellæ pubi censueritis, id erit vel Lilii carmen monitorium, vel Præcepta Catonis nimirum formandi oris gratiâ.

TERTIÆ CLASSIS.

Ex authoribus, qui ad quotidianum sermonem purum, tersum, eliminatum magnopere conducunt, quis facilior quam Æsopus? aut quam Terentius utilior? uterque vel ipso argumenti genere adolescentiæ non injucundus. Rursum, huic ordini de nominum generibus libellum, quem Lillius conscripserat, si adjunixeritis, non improbaverimus.

QUARTÆ CLASSIS.

Præterea, cum quartæ Classis militiam exercebitis, quem ducem malitis, quam ipsum Virgilium, omnium poetarum principem, vobis dari? cuius majestatem carminis, voce bene sonora, efferendam esse, operæ pretium fuerit. Verborum præterita et supina huic ordini convenientia commodabit Lillius. Verum ut hujusmodi fateor necessaria, ita velimus tamen tradi, quoad fieri possit, ut potiorem diei partem non occupent.

QUINTÆ CLASSIS.

Nunc demum video vos cupere quam docendi rationem hic præcipiamus. Agite, mos geratur vobis. In primis hoc

unum admonendum censuerimus, ut neque plagis severioribus, neque vultuosis minis, aut ulla tyrannidis specie, tenera pubes affiliatur. Hac enim injuria ingenii alacritas aut extingui, aut magna ex parte obtundi solet. Huic ordini quod doceatur præcipuum erit, ut aliquot selectas Ciceronis Epistolas prælegatis: quibus sane nullæ aliæ videntur nobis ad divitem sermonis copiam parandam, neque faciliores, neque uberiores.

SEXTÆ CLASSIS.

Porro, sextus ordo historiam aliquam vel Sallustii, aut Commentariorum Cæsaris, postulare videtur. Quibus Syntaxim Lillii non incongrue addiderimus; verba defectiva, anomala, et quæcunque Heteroclita, obiter legentes, admonebitis.

SEPTIMÆ CLASSIS.

Septimi ordinis grex aut Horatii Epistolas, aut Ovidii Metamorphosim aut Fastorum libros assidue volvat; interim vel carmen, vel epistolam aliquam componens. Illud quoque permagni referet, si aliquoties aut carmen solverint, aut solutam orationem pedibus alligatam reddiderint. Audita ne effluant, aut apud vos, aut cum aliis puer retractet. Sub somnum exquisiti quippiam, aut dignum memoria meditetur, quod proxima aurora præceptorи reddat. Interdum laxandus est animus, intermiscendus lusus, at liberalis tamen, et literis dignus. In ipsis studiis sic voluptas est intermiscenda, ut puer ludum potius discendi quam laborem existimet. Cavendum erit ne immodica contentionе ingenia discentium obruantur, aut lectione prælonga defatigentur, utrāque enim juxta offenditur.

OCTAVÆ CLASSIS.

Denique, hoc exercitio ad aliquam sermonis peritiam provectus grex, ad majora grammatices præcepta revocetur, velut ad figuras a Donato præscriptas, ad Vallæ elegantiam, et ad linguæ Latinæ quoslibet veteres authores. In quibus prælegendis vos admonitos velimus, ut ea duntaxat, quæ explicanda præsenti loco sint idonea, conemini discere. Veluti

Comœdiam Terentianam enarraturi, imprimis authoris fortunam, ingenium, sermonis elegantiam, paucis disseratis: deinde, quantum habeat et voluptatis et utilitatis comœdiarum lectio: deinde, quid significet ea vox et unde ducta: deinde, dilucide et breviter summam argumenti explicetis, carminis genus diligenter indicetis. Postea, ordinetis simplicius: deinde, si qua insignis elegantia, si quid prisce dictum, si quid novatum, si quid Græcanicum, si quid obscurius, si qua etymologia, si qua derivatio et compositio, si quis ordo durior et perturbatior, si qua orthographia, si qua figura, si quid egregium orationis decus, si qua exornatio rhetorica, si quid proverbium, si quid imitandum, si quid non imitandum, diligenter gregem admoneatis.

Præterea, in ludo dabitis operam, ut grex quam emendatissime loquatur, loquentem aliquoties collaudetis, si quid dictum erit aptius, aut emendetis, cum errabit. Interdum epistolæ brevis argumentum, sed argutum, lingua vulgari proponi debet. Postremo, si libet, ostendatis formulas aliquot, quibus traditum thema commode tractari poterit.

His rudimentis pueri in Schola nostra imbuti facile declarabunt quantopere referat ab optimis auspicatum fuisse. Vos modo pergit ac patriam bene merentem honestissimis studiis illustrate.

As the Cardinal mixed ecclesiastical dignity with all his learned institutions, he appointed in connexion with the School a Dean, twelve Canons, and a numerous Choir^a. Dr. William Capon was nominated Dean, and Mr. Ellis, Sub-Dean.

^a Mention is made in a letter from Capon to the Cardinal of six Priests, eight Clerks, and nine Choristers, celebrating Even-song in the College Chapel. "But for Mr. *Kentall*," writes Capon, "we cowde in a manner do nothing in oure quere. He taketh very great paynes, and is always present att Mattens and all Masses with Evyn-song, and setteth the quere in good order from tyme to tyme, and fayleth not at any tyme. He is very sober and discrete, and bringeth up your Choristers very wele." *Fiddes' Collections*, p. 129. This was probably George Kendall, Clerk of Magd. Coll. 1498. Organist, 1509. Chaplain, 1509.

Wanting stone for the more delicate parts of his buildings at Oxford and Ipswich, he applied in the following letter^{*} to Count Beaumont, Grand Master and Marshall of France, for the Royal permission to obtain Caen stone for his purpose.

Monseigneur le Grant Maistre,

Pour ce que depuis quelque temps de ça, en l'honneur de Dieu nostre Createur, ay commandé à bastir et edifier deux Colleges, l'un à Ypswich, qui est le lieu de ma nativité, et l'autre en l'Université de Oxenford, par la fondacion des quels seront nourriz et alymentez plusieurs escoliers tousjours entretenus en vertu et aussi gens califfiez en dignité Sacerdotalle pour faire le service divin, a fin que à perpetuelle memoire Dieu y soit servie et honoré; Lesquelz édifices ne se peuvent bonnement parfaire, suvant ce que déjà est commandé, à raison que n'avons de par de ça la pierre à habondance, com vous avez de par de la. A ceste cause, Mons. le Grant Maistre, Je vous prie tres affectueusement estre morien envez le Roy v're Maistre ad ce que son bon plaisir soit me faire cest honneur, de ordonner et lymiter une carriere a Caen, en la basse Normandie, qui est le plus comode, et qu'il soit permis à mes gens, que ce apres j'en voiray par de la pour le même affaire, de pouvoir tirer et enlever, selon les eschantillons qui leur seront baillez, toutes telle pierres qui seront necessaires pour le par fournissemement des d' (dites) edifices, sons payer aucun fons de terre, impositions, droitz, ou coustumes quelzanques. Ains puissent passer et estre admenes en cestuy Royaume franchement et quietement.

Ce faisant serez du nombre des bien faicteurs diceulx Colleges, et participant de toutes bonnes ouvres, prières, et meditations, qui y scront faictes a tous jours mais. Et de ma part vous donc et faictz l'un des patrons d'iceulx come jai dit au present porteur le vous declairer plus amplement, à qui j'ay donne charge solliciter l'affaire vers vous, s'il vous

* Ex MSS. Bibl. Imp. Paris, vol. 8599.

plaist lui donner credence, come a celluy à qui je meect
bonne confidence. Il a des affaires particulieres de par de
la parquey je vous prie pour amour de moy l'avoir en vostre
bonne recommendation, en ce dont il vous requerra, et vous
me ferez fort grant plaisir. Et au surplus je vous avise que
la il on il vous plaira m'employer en chose on vous prendrez
plaisir, le me signifiant congnoistrez qu'aurez ung vrai et
entier amy en moy, dount scayt n're Seigneur, qui Monsr. le
grand Maistre, vous ait en mainteign en sa tres saincte
garde.

Esripte à Rychmont, le xxvi jour de Janvier, l'an xv. xxviii.

V're tres cordial et parfict amy,

T. CAR^{lis}. EBOR.

*A Monsgr. le Comte de Beaumont,
Grant Maistre et Mareschale de France.*

That this request was attended to appears in a letter from Capon, the new Dean of Cardinal's College in Ipswich, dated 26 Sept. in which he states, "we have receyved of Mr. Daundy 171 tonnes of *cane* stone, and within a fortenyght next after Mighelmes now next comyng we shall have oon 100 tonnes more. So that your workmen shall not be unoccupyed for want of stone."

In 1528, Sept. 14, Fox, the good Bishop of Winchester, died. On the 6th of Oct. the Cardinal wrote to the King requesting the vacant Bishopric, instead of Durham, as being nearer and more convenient^y. The request was granted. He obtained leave to hold the See *in commendam* by Papal Bull dated 8 Feb. 1528-9. The Temporalities were delivered to him 6th April, 1529, and he was enthroned by proxy on the 11th of the same month^z. Storer^a in no despicable verse describes him as recalling to memory his Predecessor and Benefactor, Bishop Waynflete, and

^y See the Letter in the State Papers of Henry VIII. vol. i. p. 328.

^z Hardy's Le Neve, vol. iii. p. 16.

^a Storer's Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey.

regarding with grateful attention the monument of that Prelate in Winchester Cathedral:

“ Yet when, by means of Prince’s gracious doom,
I ruled the Church where aged Waynflete lay,
Zealous I was unto my Founder’s tomb :
My thankful love did faithful tribute pay
To Him now dead, whose living was my stay.
His ancient reliques were as dear to me,
As prince’s looks, or parents’ love, might be.

Thrice sweet remembrance of that Holy Man,
Reverend Erector of those Stately Towers,
That worthy College, where my youth began
In humane arts to spend the watchful hours,
That fruitful nursery, where heavenly showers
To me, poor country-plant, such grace did yield,
That soon I prov’d the fairest of the field.

As rightly call’d as royally compris’d,
For that repentant woman’s name it bears,
Who meekly for our Saviour’s feet devis’d
A double bath of ointment and of tears,
Wherewith she wash’d, then wiped, them with her hairs.
Which precious savour here for aye endures,
And temper’d spirits with holy breath repures.

Still flourish, O our Athens’ second praise !
Full of religion, and of pregnant wits,
That to high place of dignity doth raise
So many a sweet Divine, that mitred sits
In sacred See, as men of God befits :
For art’s best nurse is honour’s chaste desire,
And glory sets all studious hearts on fire.

This greedy flame together with my youth,
(Two never fit companions for advice,)
Nor teaching right from wrong, deceit from truth,

Nor shews from substance, toys from things of price,
Laid down my heart a living sacrifice
On honour's altar, where it burned bright,
Like Vesta's fire, with an eternal light.

This silver tongue, me-thought, was never made
With rhetorick skill to teach each common swain,
These deep conceits were never taught to wade
In shallow brooks, nor this aspiring vein
Fit to converse among the shepherds' train :
I could not gird me, like a worthless groom,
In coarser garment woven of country loom.

Just cause I saw my titles to advance—
Virtue my gentry, priesthood my descent,
Saints my allies, the Cross my cognizance,
Angels my guard, that watch'd about my tent,
Wisdom that usher'd me where'er I went :
These are our honours, though the world withstand ;
Our lands and wealth are in another land."

The grandeur of Wolsey had gradually increased till he became possessed of greater power than perhaps any subject before his time had ever enjoyed. His situation was, however, extraordinary, and his difficulties without a precedent. We have to consider him in a double capacity, as the Minister of the King and of the Pope. To both he was bound to act with fidelity. The service of the one had now become contrary to the interests of the other. He was placed in a situation where his honesty had the effect of making him equally offensive to both parties; and integrity almost necessarily exposed him to the suspicion of partiality and equivocation. Neither ought the private peculiarities of his condition at this time to be forgotten. His unmitigated perseverance in the reformation of clerical abuses had filled the great body of the priesthood with implacable resentment; his steady maintenance of the Papal pretensions exposed

him to the hatred of the Lutheran Reformers; his severe administration of justice exasperated the pride of the nobility; his expensive foreign policy made him no less obnoxious to the people; and his successful career provoked that antipathy which contemporaries ever feel against the successful, especially when success is obtruded by ostentation^b. No wonder that the ground at length gave way beneath him. There were other causes, however, that worked the immediate change. Henry's passion for Anne Boleyn, says Campbell^c, certainly produced the fall of Wolsey. Though he actually favoured the divorce of Catherine, and promoted it as far as the forms would permit, which he was bound to observe; and though he would have eventually consented to the King's union with Anne Boleyn, he fell, because from circumstances, over which he had no control, he was unable to gratify the inclination of his master. When Henry told him on his return from the French embassy that he intended to marry Anne as soon as the Papal dispensation could be obtained, the Cardinal certainly on his knees endeavoured to dissuade him from a step which he represented as calculated to cover him with disgrace. But religion did not enter into the consideration, for she was no more a Lutheran than Henry himself, who to the last adhered to all the doctrines of the Church of Rome, with the exception of making himself Pope in England, and who continued to burn and behead his subjects for doubting the dogma of transubstantiation. Henry being inexorable, Wolsey became a convert to the measure which he could not avert, and laboured by his subsequent services to atone for the crime of having dared to dispute the pleasure of his Sovereign. But Anne and her friends were implacable, and they secretly vowed his destruction.

In the early part of 1529^d, when Wolsey was in daily danger of disgrace and ruin, he was very nearly reaching the grand object of his ambition, the triple crown. Clement VII.

^b Galt's Life of Wolsey, pp. 144—149.

^c Lord Campbell's Life of Wolsey, p. 483.

^d *Ibid.* p. 486.

had a dangerous fit of illness, and for some time his recovery was despaired of. Historians are agreed, that if he had actually died at this juncture, Wolsey, in all probability, would have been his successor. This event would have had a most powerful influence on the fate of the Western Church, and might have entirely changed the history of our country. Wolsey, a much abler and more enlightened man than Clement, would probably have stopped the Reformation, or given it a new direction; and he certainly would have kept England true to the Papal See by granting Henry his divorce, and conferring new honours upon him as Defender of the Faith. But Clement arose as it were by miracle from the grave, Wolsey was disgraced, and England was separated from the rest of Christendom.

His disgrace indeed soon followed. His last interview with the King was at Grafton in Northamptonshire, when he accompanied Campeggio on his taking leave before his return to Rome^e. The Chancellor was admitted into the presence hall, and knelt before the King, who received him kindly, and conversed with him for some time, and again for a few minutes the next morning. But Anne Boleyn had extracted a promise from the King that he would no more admit him to his presence, and they parted never to meet again. When the Cardinal found that he was finally cast off by his master, he lost all fortitude, and wept like a child. On his return to London, however, his spirits rallied, and he resolved with decency to meet the blow. On the first day of Michaelmas Term he headed the usual grand procession to Westminster Hall, riding on his mule. It was remarked, that in the procession, and while sitting in the Court of Chancery, his manner was dignified and collected. This was his last appearance in public as Chancellor. On the 17th of October, the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk brought letters from the King demanding the surrender of the Great Seal, and an intimation that he should retire to his country-house at Esher. Hales, the Attorney General, had some days pre-

^e Campbell, p. 489.

viously filed an information against him, which charged him with having transgressed as Legate the Statute of Premunire. Knowing the stern and irritable temper of his Royal Prosecutor, who had himself sanctioned his Legatine Position, he pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the King's clemency. It was at this time that Erasmus made the following reflexion upon the fallen favourite, "Behold the sport of fortune; from being a Schoolmaster, he is made a Ruler of a Kingdom, for he in truth reigned more than the King himself." At the meeting of Parliament in November, a committee of the Lords prepared articles of impeachment against the Cardinal. They were forty-four in number, and generally of a frivolous description. Lord Herbert^s affirms, that no man ever fell from so high a station, who had so few real crimes objected to him; and we are surprised to find, that the articles were subscribed by Sir Thomas More, and by him presented to the King. Without any proof, they were unanimously agreed to by the Lords, but rejected by the Commons, after a speech made by Thomas Cromwell, who defended his unfortunate Patron with a courageous generosity, that acquired him great reputation. The mortifications of his depressed condition preyed so much upon the mind of the Ex-Chancellor, that about Christmas he fell ill, and was supposed to be dying. Henry then sent his own Physicians^b to him, and conveyed to him assurances of unabated attachment. One thing especially affected him, namely, the ruin of his College at Oxford, for the preservation of which he wrote frequently to the King, Cromwell, and othersⁱ.

Through the management of Cromwell, a settlement of his affairs was made with the King, whereby he received a general pardon, on making over all his revenues of every

^f Ep. 1151.

^s 1 Parl. Hist. 492.

^b One of these was Dr. Edward Wootton, of Magdalén College, Chorister in 1503.

ⁱ See Ellis's Original Letters, 2d Ser. vol. ii.

description, except those of the Archbishopric of York, and four thousand marks a year from the Bishopric of Winchester, which he was to be allowed to retain for his sustentation. As a further mark of kindness, the King permitted him for change of air and better accommodation to remove from Esher to Richmond^k, where his health greatly improved, and he again began to gather friends around him: but his enemies were alarmed by his vicinity to the Court at Windsor, and persuaded Henry to issue a peremptory order that he should reside within his Archiepiscopal See; he was accordingly supplied with money for the expenses of his journey to York. Notwithstanding his reduced fortunes, Wolsey had still a train of 160 persons, and many vehicles for carrying his effects. He travelled by short journeys, passing the nights at Hendon, the Rye, the Priory of Royston, the Abbey of Huntingdon, and the Abbey of Peterborough, where he abode during the Holy Week, and kept the solemn Festival of Easter. Upon Palm Sunday, he bare his palm and went in procession with the Monks; and on Maundy Thursday in our Lady's Chapel he washed the feet of fifty-nine poor men, and bestowed abundant alms upon them. On Easter Day he rose to the Resurrection, and appeared processionaly in his Cardinal's habit, and himself celebrated High Mass with the utmost solemnity, giving afterwards the Benediction to all present. On the following Thursday, he paid a visit of a few days to Sir William Fitzwilliams, a Knight, who lived within a few miles of Peterborough, and who had been his treasurer and high chamberlain. On Monday, he removed to Stamford, and the next day to Grantham, and on the following to

^k At Richmond, he resided in a lodging which Dean Colet had built for himself, and in which was a private gallery, through which he passed from his chamber into the Charterhouse Chapel every day for the service: and at afternoons he would sit with one or other of the more aged Fathers, from whom he received not only ghostly advice, but hair-shirts for penance, which he often wore. Here he continued for a time in godly contemplation.
Cavendish.

Newark Castle, where he stayed two days, and then proceeded to Southwell, where after due reparation he resided in the Palace, and where he acquired immense popularity by his kindness, hospitality, and good example in various ways. In the autumn he prepared to remove to Scroby, and, avoiding an intended demonstration of the gentlemen of the county to shew him respect, he went privately one morning early to Newstead Abbey; and leaving it the next day, dined at Rufford Abbey, and passed the night at Blithe Abbey. On the following day he proceeded to Scroby, where he continued till after Michaelmas, exercising himself in deeds of mercy and charity.

On Sundays and Holidays he rode to some country church, celebrated Mass himself, ordered one of his Chaplains to preach, and distributed alms to the poor. He spent much of his time in adjusting differences in families, and between neighbours. His table, plentifully but not extravagantly supplied, was open to all the gentry of the country, and he gave employment to hundreds of workmen in repairing the houses and churches belonging to his See.

About Michaelmas, the Cardinal proceeded to Cawood Castle, remaining on his journey two nights at St. Oswald's Abbey, where he held a confirmation, which occupied him from eight o'clock in the morning till twelve at noon, and again from one o'clock till four in the afternoon, not without great fatigue, for the number of children was very great. On the morning of his departure, he confirmed a hundred children more; and on his journey, finding two hundred assembled at a stone cross near Ferrybridge, he alighted from his mule, and confirmed them all. At Cawood he remained for some time, acquiring immense popularity by his kindness, condescension, hospitality, and almsgiving. He also reconciled a great variance and quarrel between two gentlemen of the county, Sir Richard Tempest, and Mr. Brian Hastings; after which they dined with him with every appearance of amity and friendship.

The Cardinal had appointed his installation as Archbishop to take place in York Minster on the 7th of November, and

preparations were made to perform the ceremony with great pomp and magnificence: and he had long conferences with the Dean and Prebendaries with respect to the customs to be observed. He objected however to walk, as his predecessors had done, upon cloth from St. James's Chapel without the gates to the Minster, but humbly 'in the vamps of his hose,' "for," said he, "I take God to my Judge, I do not intend to go thither for any triumph or glory, but only to perform the rules of the Church, to the which I am bound. And therefore I will desire you all, and will command other of my servants, to go as humbly thither, without any sumptuous or gorgeous apparel, otherwise than in decent manner. For I purpose to come into York on Sunday next overnight, and to lodge in the Dean's House, and on Monday to be installed, and there to make but one dinner for you all of the Close, and for other gentlemen that may chance to come thither; and the next day to dine with the Mayor, and then to repair hither again, and so to finish the same, whereby I may at all times resort to York."

" I did not mean with predecessor's pride
To walk on cloth, as custom did require;
More fit that cloth were hung on either side
In mourning wise, or make the poor attire;
More fit the dirige of a mournful quire
In dull sad notes all sorrows to exceed,
For him, in whom the Prince's love is dead¹."

Henry, who had recommended to the northern nobility to be courteous to Wolsey, was not a little startled when he heard of the popularity of the Cardinal, independently of the royal favour. So on Friday, the 4th of November, about noon, when the Cardinal was sitting at dinner in hall with his officers, suddenly entered the Earl of Northumberland, who had been his page, and whom he had divorced from Anne Boleyn. Wolsey apologised to him that dinner was nearly over, and then, after some pleasant greeting, conducted

¹ Storer.

the Earl to his own chamber, where none being present but Cavendish, who kept the door as gentleman-usher, the Earl trembling said with a very faint soft voice, laying his hand upon the Cardinal's arm, " My Lord, I arrest you of high treason." He refused at first to submit without seeing the warrant; but eventually surrendered himself to Sir Walter Walshe, a privy councillor, who, he admitted, had authority to arrest the greatest Peer in the realm, by the King's verbal command, without any commission. When he had a moment's time to recover from the stupor caused by this blow, he wept bitterly,—more for the sake of others, especially of Cavendish, than of himself. At the next meal he summoned firmness to appear in the hall; but there was not a dry eye among all the gentlemen sitting at table with him.

The particular charge to be brought against Wolsey has never been ascertained; the general opinion is, that Henry had been induced to believe that he was carrying on some clandestine correspondence of a suspicious nature with the Court of France, and that Augustine^m, a Venetian in his service, had given false information against him. On the Sunday, after mass and dinner, and having taken special leave of his weeping servants, he was sent off under an escort of the Earl of Northumberland's train towards London. But the population of the neighbouring country, hearing of his misfortune, met him by thousands as he journeyed on, calling out with a loud voice, " God save your Grace. The foul evil take them who have taken you from us. We pray God that vengeance may light upon them."

They afterwards obliged him to travel in the night-time, to escape public notice. On his journey he expressed great regret for the loss of a sealed parcel, which he had left

^m On the first of November, (All Saints,) the Archiepiscopal Crozier of York, of massive silver, standing in the hall, was upset by the velvet robe of the Venetian, and drew blood from Dr. Bonner's head, on whom it fell. The Cardinal on learning this accident shook his head, and exclaimed, *Malum omen*.

behind him at Cawood. This being sent for was found to contain hair shirts, one of which he always wore next his skin.

The first night he was lodged in the abbey at Pontefract; and on the morrow proceeded to Doncaster, where he arrived according to his own desire by torch light to avoid the people, who nevertheless assembled, and running before him with candles, cried out, ‘God save your Grace, my good Lord Cardinal.’ He passed the night at the Black-friars. On the following day he removed to Sheffield Park, where he was received by the Earl of Shrewsbury and attendants, and kindly entertained from Nov. 8th to the 24th. Though desired by the Earl to enjoy some amusement in hunting or otherwise, he refused, but applied himself constantly to his devotions. At the end of this time, Sir William Kingston, Constable of the Tower, with twenty-four of the guard, arrived to conduct him to London. When the name of this officer was mentioned to him, he exclaimed “Kingston!” once or twice, and gave a great sigh; for he doubtless, as Fullerⁿ tells us, recollects a prophecy by some fortunetellers, that *he should have his end near Kingston*. This had induced him always to make a wide circuit to avoid Kingston-on-Thames when he approached that town; and the emotion he now displayed is accounted for by his anticipation, that he was about to finish his career on Tower-hill in the custody of Kingston.

For some days he had been attacked by cholera; but on the 24th, though very weak, and scarcely able to sit upon his mule, he journeyed onwards to Hardwick upon Line, a place of the Earl of Shrewsbury, about four miles from Newstead Abbey. Here he passed the night, and he became very ill. On Friday the 25th he rode to Nottingham, and lodged there, growing worse and worse. On Saturday he proceeded onwards, but was so weak that he frequently appeared likely to fall from his mule, and with difficulty at night reached Leicester Abbey,

ⁿ Church History, book v.

“ where the reverend Abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received him ;
To whom he gave these words,—‘ O Father Abbot,
An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye ;
Give him a little earth for charity ! ’ ”

Kingston assisted him to his chamber, and said afterwards, that he never felt so heavy a burden in his life. He went immediately to bed, and continued gradually growing worse. On Monday morning, the 28th, Cavendish observed signs of approaching death, and, at the request of Dr. Palmer, his Chaplain and Confessor, asked him if he would be shriven. Wolsey was offended at the question, but soon pacified by Palmer. In spite of his illness, the King sent to question him respecting fifteen hundred pounds, mentioned in a book at Cawood, but not found. He answered Kingston, that he had borrowed the money from some of his friends, (amongst whom he mentioned Dr. Higden, formerly President of Magdalen, and now Dean of Cardinal College, who had lent him two hundred pounds,) for the purpose of his burial, and to bestow a portion of it amongst his servants. The Cardinal continued very ill that night, and frequently fainted. About four o'clock in the morning he asked Cavendish for some meat, but refused it when it was brought, observing that it was St. Andrew's Eve, a fasting day. He then remained in confession for about an hour. About six o'clock Kingston came in, and asked him how he did. “ Sir,” said he, “ I tarry but the pleasure of God to render up my poor soul into his hands : ” and with other remarks observed, “ if I had served God as diligently as I have done the King, He would not have given me over in my grey hairs.” He also requested his Grace, in God's Name, to have a vigilant eye upon the Lutherans. Then his tongue began to fail, and his eyeballs to be fixed, and his sight to fail him. His attendants put him in remembrance of Christ's Passion, and sent for the Abbot to administer extreme unction, who came with all

speed, and annealed him. As the great Abbey clock struck eight,

“ which he himself
Foretold should be his last,”

he expired, Kingston standing by his bed-side.

When he was being prepared for his burial, they found a shirt of hair next his skin, below his other shirt of fine linen Holland cloth, which was before that time unknown to all except his Confessor. His body was immediately laid in a wooden coffin, dressed in his Archiepiscopal vestures, with mitre, crosses, ring, and pall, and all proper ornaments appertaining to his dignity. And lying there all day with face uncovered, he was seen by the Mayor of Leicester and the surrounding gentry, that there might be no suspicion of the manner of his death, or of its reality. About 5 o'clock in the evening his body was carried into the Church with great solemnity, and placed in the Lady Chapel, with many waxen tapers burning about the hearse, and poor people with lighted torches watching round the dead all night, whilst the Monks chanted devout orisons and dirges. About four o'clock in the morning the funeral mass was celebrated, and the whole of the ceremonial service was finished before six o'clock. “ And thus,” says Cavendish, “ ended the life of my late lord and master, the rich and triumphant Legate and Cardinal of England, on whose soul Jesus have mercy. Amen.”

His old College did not hesitate to pay the usual solemn tribute of respect to the memory of the late Cardinal; and a funeral service was performed in the Chapel, with all ceremonial observances due to such a friend and patron^o.

He was buried, it has been supposed, in the centre of the Lady Chapel, but no memorial was raised over his grave, and the place is now utterly unknown. Attempts, however, have been made at various periods to ascertain the spot; and even at the present time a subscription has been raised,

^o L. C. 1531. *Solut. pro exequiis Dni Cardinalis vi^a. viiid.*

and excavations made, for that purpose, but as yet without result, no part of the Abbey Church having been discovered. A portion of a letter, written in 1716 by a former member of Magdalen College, and a noted antiquary, Samuel Carte^p of Leicester to Browne Willis, throws some light upon the subject: "As to the great Cardinal Wolsey's sepulchre, the best account I have met with is from one Mr. John Hasloe, whose grandfather, Arthur Barefoot, was gardener to the Countess of Devonshire, who lived at the Abbey before the civil wars. He tells me, that the Church stood, part of it in what is now a little garden, and the east end of it in the orchard, which was formerly called the new garden; where his grandfather with others digging found several stone coffins, the cavities of which did not lie uppermost, but were inverted over the bodies. That amongst these he discovered Cardinal Wolsey's, (Mr. Hasloe forgets by what means he knew it,) which the Countess would not suffer to be stirred, but ordered it to be covered again; and his grandfather laid a great heap of gravel over it, that he might know the place, which still remains there^q."

The following lines have been sent to me, as engraved on a stone somewhere in the supposed precincts of the Abbey.

Peers, priests, and princes, lords of every clan,
Who in the title's vapour lose the man,
Mark this plain spot, where groveling brambles wave
In humble verdure over Wolsey's grave.
His purple honour and pontific pride
With all life's baubles now are laid aside;
Here stript to nature and without disguise
The child of fortune undistinguish'd lies.
O'er his cold turf th' unmanner'd travellers go,
Nor heed how great a statesman rots below.

^p Commoner in 1669.

^q Aubrey's Letters, vol. ii. p. 14.

Storer has however placed in Wolsey's mouth words of greater feeling and tenderness :

“ The sad discourse of my untimely fall,
O Tragic Muse, shall pierce thy sullen ears,
Melpomene ! Though nothing can appal
Thy heart obdurate in contempt of fears,
My, my laments shall make thee write in tears,
If 'mong thy scrolls of antique majesty
Thou deign to place a Prelate's Tragedy.

Perchance the tenor of thy mourning verse
May lead some pilgrim to my tombless grave,
Where neither marble monument nor hearse
The passenger's attentive view may crave,
Which honours now the meanest persons have :
But well is me, where'er my ashes lie,
If one tear drop from some religious eye.”

Who could finish such a history, without recalling to memory the noble eulogium pronounced upon his memory by the first and greatest of England's Poets ?

“ From his cradle
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one ;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading ;
Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not,
But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.
And though he were unsatisfied with getting,
(Which was a sin,) yet in bestowing, Madam,
He was most princely : ever witness for him
Those twins of learning, that he raised in you,
Ipswich and Oxford ! One of which fell with him,
Unwilling to outlive the good that did it ;
The other, though unfinished, yet so famous,
So excellent in art, and still so rising,
That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.
His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him,

For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
 And found the blessedness of being little ;
 And, to add greater honours to his age
 Than man could give him, he died, fearing God."

There is a Portrait of Cardinal Wolsey in Magdalen College Hall, copied from one by Holbein at Christ Church. Another copy of the same in the College School, another of the same in the President's Lodgings, and a small Portrait (Painter unknown) in Magdalen College Common Room.

The following List of Engraved Portraits of the Cardinal in the Hope Collection, now in the Radcliffe Library, has been kindly placed in my hands by Professor Westwood, of Magdalen College.

Painter.	Engraver.
WOLSEY, THOMAS, Cardinal, Archbishop of York.	
prefixed to his 'Life,' by Fiddes, 1724, fol.	<i>P. Foudrinier.</i>
in Larry's 'History,' fol.	<i>A. V. Werff.</i> <i>P. a Gunst.</i>
in Birch's 'Lives of Illustrious Persons,' fol.	<i>J. Houbraken.</i>
<i>mez.</i> fol.	<i>H. Parker.</i>
prefixed to his 'Life,' fol.	<i>Ryder.</i>
oval, <i>line</i> , fol.	<i>P. Simms.</i>
oval, printed for Richard Chiswell, fol.	<i>S. Harding.</i>
in Harding's 'Shakespeare,' 4to.	<i>E. Scriven.</i>
after the Original Picture, 4to.	
oval, printed from R. Chiswell, differing from the preceding.	
sm. oval, with a Memoir, 8vo.	<i>Houbraken.</i> <i>Smith.</i>
small wood-cut, from a description of Hampton Court.	
two on a mount, one dedicated to Dr. Hering, 8vo.	<i>N. Parr.</i>
another proof of ditto, dedicated to Wm. Earl of Besborow, 8vo.	<i>N. Parr.</i>
oval, proof before letters, <i>stippled</i> , 8vo.	
for the 'Physiognomical Portraits,' 8vo.	<i>Holbein.</i> <i>E. Smith.</i>
small, 24to.	<i>G. Holloway.</i>
12mo.	<i>M. U. Sears.</i>

WOLSEY, THOMAS.	Painter.	Engraver.
two on one mount, a wood-cut, and one with Memoir.		
in a square frame, 8vo.		
for Lodge's ' Portraits,' 12mo.	Holbein.	Phillibrown.
profile, <i>chalk</i> , 12mo.		
two on a mount, in a small circle.		Hall.
and oval, 8vo.		Sparrow.
oval, 8vo.		Ryder.
square, 8vo.	Holbein.	R. Graves.
card, 4to.		N. D. L.
from the original in Ch. Ch. Hall, Oxford, 4to.		W. T. Mote.
with Cardinal's Hat above, and Auto-		
graph below.		
for Knight's ' Portraits,' 8vo.		W. T. Mote.
for Lodge's ' Portraits of Illustrious		
Persons,' fol.		R. Cooper.
for Lodge, 4to.		C. Picart.
small 4to.		W. M(arshall).
looking to the right, <i>h. sh.</i>	Holbein.	R. Sheppard.
engraved for Harrison's ed. of ' Rapin,' fol.		Golder, 1785.
<i>line</i> , 4to.		Adam.
in an oval, arms beneath, 4to.		
for Hutchinson's ' History of Durham,' 4to.		
oval, 4to.		Golder.
in an oval frame, 12mo.		
8vo.		N. Parr.
two Prints on one mount, without inscriptions.		
two very small ovals.		
two ovals, 8vo.		Benorst.
engraved for Rider's ' History of England,'		
12mo.		J. Hulett.
Wood-cut, two, 8vo.		R. G. Mason.
small square, <i>mez.</i>		C. XX.
oval, <i>line</i> , 8vo.		
engraved for the ' Universal Magazine,' 8vo.		J. Hinton.
ditto, without margin, 8vo.		J. Hinton.
octagon, <i>stippled</i> , 8vo.		S. A. Oddy.
another copy, with letters, 8vo.		S. A. Oddy.
in an oval frame, large 8vo.		
in the Oxford Almanack, 1730, 4to.		J. Skelton.

WOLSEY, THOMAS.	Painter.	Engraver.
Wolsey's Seal, in Skelton's <i>Oxonia</i> , 4to.		
a small Memoir, from Lodge's <i>Portraits</i> , 12mo.		
Resigning the Great Seal, &c. fol.		<i>Walker.</i>
in Fuller's <i>Holy State</i> , small fol.		<i>W. M.</i>
the Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk de- manding the Great Seal, from Ashburton's 'England,' fol.		<i>Warren.</i>
small woodcuts, Wolsey and his Suite, and Surrendering the Great Seal.		
two, Wolsey receiving a Letter, and Death of Wolsey.		<i>J. Collyer.</i>
small whole length, oval, 12mo.	<i>H. Singleton.</i>	<i>W. Nutter.</i>
the 'Death of Cardinal Wolsey,' <i>stippled, wh. sh.</i>	<i>W. Locke.</i>	<i>C. Knight.</i>
the 'Death,' &c. for 'Bowyer's History of England,' fol.	<i>R. Smith.</i>	<i>A. Smith.</i>

A relic of the Cardinal is preserved in the Library of Magdalen College, namely, a Book of the Gospels, described by Coxe in the Catalogue of MSS. as "Membranaceus, in folio ff. 45. sec. XVI. in usum, ut videtur, Thomæ Wolsey, Cardinalis, cuius insignia gentilitia, cum Sedis Wintoniensis scuto dimidiata, frequenter occurrunt, optime exarata et illuminata; postea Samuelis Chappington.

"*Lectiones Evangelicæ in diversis festis, Dominicis feriisque, per annum.*

"In litera initiali Evangelii, in die S. Thomæ Cantuariensis legendi, depictum est martyrium ejusdem Sancti ante altare.

"In cooperto primo interiori, notatum est, *Ego T. W. legum Doctor exhibeo procuratorum meum pro reverendo fratre et domino domino Johanne Wintoniensi Episcopo moderno, et facio me partem pro eodem, ac nomine procuratorio ejusdem promitto et per hæc Sancta Dei Evangelia in animam illius juro, quod dictus reverendus pater hanc ecclesiam Cathedralem suam pie et sancte gubernabit et reget ac pro virili sua bona jura, libertates et privilegia illius conservabit et ab aliis, quantum in se fuerit et ad*

ipsum attinebit, conservari curabit, sicut Deus me adjuvet et sancta Dei Evangelia."

This autograph is very similar to the writing of Cardinal Wolsey in a MS. Book of Prayers presented by him to King Henry VIII, and now in the Library of the British Museum. It is described in "the Illustrated London News of August 25, 1860."

In the Bodleian Library also is a MS. written by Robert Whittington, mentioned above, and presented by him to Wolsey. It is a work *De difficultate justitiae servandæ in reipublicæ administratione*, in verse, in praise of the Cardinal. Bound up with it is another MS. written by the same author, *de quatuor virtutibus Cardinaleis*. It is fairly written on vellum, and has the Cardinal's Arms illuminated on the first page. (MSS. Bodl. 528.)⁴

The sources of information from which this compilation has been formed are,

1. The Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by George Cavendish; with notes and other illustrations by S. W. Singer. 2d Ed. 8vo. London, 1827. (Magd. Libr.)
2. The Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by John Galt. 3d Ed. London, 1846. (Magd. Libr.) in which are printed thirty-five Letters written by the Cardinal.
3. Cardinal Wolsey, as Chancellor, by John Lord Campbell, in the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors." 1 vol. p. 443. (Magd. Libr.)
4. The Life and Death of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, by Thomas Storer. Reprint, 8vo. Oxford, 1826. (Magd. Libr.)
5. Wolsey the Cardinal, and his Times, by George Howard. 8vo. London. 1824. (Magd. Libr.)
6. Letters written by Eminent Persons, by John Aubrey. 8vo. Lond. 1813. (Magd. Libr.)
7. The Negotiations of Thomas Wolsey, the great Cardinal of England. 4to. Lond. 1641. (Magd. Libr.)

⁴ Wood's Ath. (Bliss,) vol. i. col. 56. The pieces here mentioned are both printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 4to. 1519. *Baker.* See also *Dibdin's Printing*, ii. 181. *Camdeni Annales*, (Hearne,) p. 65.

8. Historical Account of the Proceedings against Cardinal Wolsey. 8vo. Lond. 1758. (Magd. Libr.)
9. Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa. vol. ii. pp. 283. 334. (Magd. Libr.)
10. Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by Richard Fiddes. fol. Lond. 1724. (Magd. Libr.)
11. Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by Thomas Gainsford. fol. MS. (Magd. Libr.)
12. The State Papers of Henry VIII. 11 vols. 4to. in the first volume of which are printed ninety-three Letters, written by Cardinal Wolsey. (Magd. Libr.)

BOTHEWOOD.

William Bothewood succeeded Wolsey for a short time as Master in 1498^r. Of him we know nothing more.

MARTYN.

Edward Martyn was appointed Usher for three Terms in 1498^s. He had been Chorister in 1485, and perhaps for some years previously, Demy in 1486, and Fellow from 1496 to 1504. He was also Registrar of the College in 1502^t.

GOLDYFFE.

John Goldyffe succeeded Martyn in the fourth Term of 1498 for a short time as Usher^u. He was Fellow of the College in 1506; and became Head Master of Eton College in 1508, which office he resigned in 1510.

^r L. C. 1498. *Solut. Willielmo Bothewood pro communis suis ex mandato Dni Præsidis informatoris causa.* iij^a. iiiij^d.

^s L. C. 1498. *Solut. Edvardo Martyn hostiario pro 8 terminis.* iii^l. xv^e.

^t L. C. 1502. *Solut. Mro Martyn Registrario Collegii pro feodo suo.* vi^a. viii^d.

^u L. C. 1498. *Solut. Dno Johanni Goldyff hostiario quarto termino.* xxv^e.

JACKSON.

Richard Jackson succeeded Bothewood as Master in 1498^y, and continued so till 1502. He was born in the diocese of London, and elected Demy at the age of 14 in 1486. B.A. 1493. He was also elected Probation-Fellow in the same year that he took his Bachelor's Degree.

In the last year of Jackson's Mastership, 1 Sept. 1501, Sylvester, Bishop of Worcester, signed a deed^z, by which he appropriated a portion of the revenues of the Rectory of Slymbridge, Gloucestershire, to the support of Magdalen College, in consequence of having received a petition from the President and Fellows, who urged that their College consisted of seventy Scholars, continually studying in divers faculties, theology, civil law, and philosophy; also of four stipendiary Priests, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers; and especially *unus idoneus Magister, sive Instructor in grammatica, infra precinctum ipsius Collegii praefectus, et deputatus, qui sumptibus et expensis ejusdem Collegii perpetuis futuris temporibus scholas grammaticales regere debet, ac cunctos pueros, aliosque universos, addiscere volentes, gratis docere, instruere, et informare tenetur*: and that in consequence the ordinary and extraordinary charges of the College could scarcely be conveniently supported. This arrangement probably did not take effect for six or seven years afterwards^a, and a composition of ten pounds in lieu of tithes was agreed upon, which continues to be paid by the Rector of Slymbridge up to the present time.

^y L. C. 1498. *Solut. Mro Jacson, Informatori in Grammatica, pro communis suis 4to termino pro 2 septimanis.* ii^d.

L. C. 1501. *Solut. Mro Jacson, Informatori in Grammatica toto anno xii.*

^z In the Muniment Room.

^a L. C. 1507. *Solut. Mro Kay (Rectori) pro sigillatione impropriationis portionis Slymbridge decimorum, et Registro Episcopi Wygorn.* xiii^d. iij^d.

HAMPTON.

Hampton^b succeeded John Goldyffe as Usher in 1499, and continued in that office till 1502.

BRYNKNELL.

Thomas Brynknell^c succeeded Richard Jackson as Master in 1502, and continued in that office till 1508. "He was a person," says Wood^d, "of great literature, and a most skilful interpreter of Sacred Writ. He had most of his education in Lincoln College, whence being taken to govern the Free School joining to that of St. Mary Magdalen, he did exercise such an admirable way of teaching there, that many were by him fitted for the University. In 1507 he proceeded in Divinity, and, being afterward a Commoner for some time in University College, became so much known to, and respected by, Cardinal Wolsey, who, if I mistake not, conferred some dignity upon him, that he was represented to the King as one of the most fit persons in the University to encounter Martin Luther. Whereupon in the year 1521, being the Reader of the Cardinal's Divinity Lecture, he wrote a learned piece, entitled, *Tractatus contra doctrinam Martini Lutheri*.

^b L.C. 1501. *Solut. pro communis Dni Hampton, Hostiarii per xxiv septimanis. xxiiij^o.*

Solut. Dno Hampton, Hostiario, toto anno vii^o.

In 1511-12, one John Hampton was incorporated Jan. 24, being Abbot of St. Austin's, Canterbury, and D.D. beyond the seas.

^c L.C. 1502-8. *Solut. Mro Brynknell, Informatori in Grammatica per totum annum xi^o.*

L.C. 1503-4. *Solut. Mro Brynknell, Informatori in Grammatica per annum xi^o.*

Solut. latomis laborantibus circa diversas reparaciones in cubiculis Mri Brynknell, Longland, etc. vi^o. id.

L.C. 1507. *Solut. Mro Brynknell pro stipendio suo hoc anno xi^o.*

L.C. 1508. *Solut. Mro Brynknell et Burway, Informatoribus in Grammatica, hoc anno xi^o.*

^d Athenæ, (Bliss,) vol. i. col. 29.

Whether printed, I know not. Sure I am that it is commended for a good book in one of our public registers*. What other books he wrote I cannot tell, nor where he died, or where buried."

A.D. 1501. Thomas Brynknell of Lincoln College became Bachelor of Divinity. *Fasti.*

A.D. 1507-8. Thomas Brynknell of Lincoln College stood in the Act (as Doctor of Divinity) on the thirteenth of March, at which time the Professor of Divinity or Commissary did highly commend him for his learning. *Fasti.*

A.D. 1510-11. Jan. 7th. Thomas Brynknell, S.T.P. was collated Prebendary of Marston St. Lawrence in Lincoln Cathedral. *Hardy's Le Neve*, vol. ii. p. 183.

A.D. 1510-11. Jan. 7th. Thomas Brynknell, D.D. who held the Prebend of Marston St. Lawrence, was collated to the Mastership of the Hospital of St. John, Banbury, then vacant by the death of John Stanbridge. *Beesley's Banbury*, p. 195.

Anthony Wood^f, speaking of the Divinity Lecture founded by Wolsey, states, "The first that ascended into the Chair of this Lecture by the favour of the thrice noble Cardinal was one Thomas Brynknell, a person of great literature, and a most skilful interpreter of the Sacred Writ, about the end of the year 1518. He was before that time a Commoner of Lincoln, then of University, College; and, having made great proficiency in Divinity, proceeded Doctor of that faculty in 1507. Such respect had the Cardinal for him, that by his means he was selected by the King as the most considerable person to write against Luther. There were other learned men also then appointed, of whom, and of this Dr. Brynknell, the University in an Epistle to King Henry VIII. made this honourable mention: 'Scripsit de veniis Religiosus pater Abbas Wynchecombensis ea gravitate, eruditione, pietate, ut majore aut certè pari nemo facilè scribat

* In *Reg. Epistolarum*, F. F. Ep. 89. *vide etiam in Ep. 90.*

^f *Annals and Lectures*, part ii. vol. ii. p. 834.

alter; scripsit Edvardus Pouclus, Johannes Kintonus, Johannes Roperus, *Thomas Brynkellus*, Johannes de Coloribus, Sacrae Theologiæ Professores, quorum opuscula postquam legimus, ea sanè pro meritis laudavimus.'

The satisfaction felt by the University at the appointment of Brynknell as the Cardinal's Divinity Lecturer, was evinced by the authorities in the following letter:

"Amplissimo Domino et Patri in Christo, omni honore amplectendo, Domino Thomæ Divinâ providentia Eborac. Archiepiscopo, totius Angliæ Cancellario, et Apostolico a latere Legato de nobis optimè merito.

"Beneficii accepti, inquit Seneca, memorem esse oportet, atque ideo summopere eniti, ut nemo in te suam conferat munificentiam, cui si non re, animo tamen et voto, non respondeas. Nec fuit unquam quispiam tam barbarus aut efferus, qui non malit dici gratus quam ingratus, quiq[ue] ejus a quo egregie donatus abierit non sit libenter observantissimus. Non possumus igitur, Pater in Christo colendissime! tot abs te affecti et clarissimis et illustrissimis donis non immortales tibi agere gratias, nam quam liberalis, quam magnificus, quam benignus in nos non dicam universos sed singulos semper fuisti, supervacaneum scribere putamus, quin si nos taceremus res loqueretur ipsa. *Enimvero ut tuos prætereamus dulciloquos sermones atque ad virtutes et ad bonas literas divina illa hortamenta, quanta, O Deus bone!* fuit in nos tua liberalitas, tua generositas, tua denique in nostra conservanda propensa benignitas? nec facile est explicatu quanta sit in tuis lectionibus utilitas tum in omnibus cum in ipsa præcipue theologia, cuius interpretandi provinciam nuper subiit tui et verus cultor et observator, THOMAS BRYNKNELLUS, cum omni expectatione et alacritate. Quid igitur tibi, divine Archipontifex et Pater in Christo sanctissime juste pro tantis meritis possumus rependere? nihil penitus nisi obsequium, preces, animos, aut potius nosmet ipsos: id ut faciamus omnes plane devinxisti de iis quæ tue sanctitati proxime per literas significavimus de paludibus, de stagnantibus aquis, de earum obicibus et id genus aliis,

quousque tuæ visum fuerit honorificentia quid fieri jubebis.
Vale s."

In 1521, Dr. Thomas Bryknell, John Kynton, John Roper, and other learned men, as mentioned above, were convened in Cardinal Wolsey's House in London to examine the doctrines of Martin Luther, which were then solemnly condemned. *Wood's Annals*.

In 1534, the value of the Hospital of St. John in Banbury is thus described; " Doctor Thomas Bryknell, Master of the Hospital there; and his Hospital there is worth in rents of assise by the year one year with another. . . . xvi. xiii. vii^d." *Beesley's Banbury*, p. 197.

In 1539, Simon Perrot, Fellow of Magdalen College, states in a letter to John Fox, " I was present at the burning of Cowbridge, Oct. 10, at what time Doctor Bryknell, Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge (?), and at that time Schoolmaster in Banbury under Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, did preach in the same place before Balliol College, where the late Bishops were burned." *Fox's Acts and Monuments*, vol. i. p. 209.

In the same year, William Blencow succeeded Bryknell (June 6th) in the Prebend of Marston St. Lawrence, and in 1541, Dr. Nicholas Cartwright (Fellow of Magdalen College in 1507) succeeded him in the Mastership of the Hospital of St. John. *Hardy's Le Neve*, vol. ii. p. 183. *Beesley's Banbury*, p. 204.

BORROW.

In 1502, Burway or Borrow succeeded Hampton as Usher till 1504^b, when Goldyffe was reappointed for a short time.

^a *Fiddes' Collections*, p. 39. F. F. Univ. Arch. Ep. 89.

^b L. C. 1502-3. *Solut. pro comm. Dni Borowe, Hostiari*, lii^a.

Solut. Dno Borow Hostiario per totum annum, c^b.

L. C. 1503-4. *Solut. pro comm. Borogh Hostiarii per tres terminos, xxxix^a.*

Solut. Mro Borough Hostiario per tres terminos et More per terminum, v^l.

Borowe became Master at Brynknell's secession in 1508, but for no long period. One Borowe, probably the same, appears in a list of Demies, circa 1495, as Bachelor of Arts, and Fastolf Exhibitioner. He also appears as Fellow 1499—1502. Chaplain in 1506. In 1507, he was holding the office of Sacristan.

MOORE.

Mooreⁱ succeeded Borrow as Usher in 1504, but only for a year or less. In 1509, he became Master on Borrow's resignation of that office, and remained till 1512. He was also Master again in 1514. He was possibly the Chorister of that name in 1501.

HALYE.

Halye^k became Usher in 1505, and continued so till 1507. He was appointed successor to Moore as Master in 1513, and again in 1515. He resigned in 1517.

L. C. 1507. *Solut. Mro Burway et Dno Wallar pro officio Sacristæ, xij*s.* iii*d.**

L. C. 1508. *Solut. Mro Brynknell et Burway, Informatoribus in Grammatica hoc anno x*l.**

ⁱ L. C. 1509. *Solut. Mro Moore Informatori in Grammatica hoc anno x*l.**

L. C. 1514. *Solut. Mro Mores Informatori in Gramm. pro stipendio suo hoc anno x*ii.**

L. C. 1515-16. *Solut. pro ferculis datis Mro Mores et aliis primo die Maii mandato Vice-Præsidis xv*iiid.**

One Robert More took the Degree of M.A. 15 Feb. 1508-9.

^k L. C. 1505-6. *Solut. Dno Hayley Hostiarius pro stipend. hoc anno vi*l.**

• L. C. 1515-16. *Solut. Mro Halye Inform. in Gramm. pro stipend. suo per totum annum x*l.**

L. C. 1516-17. *Solut. Mro Hayly Inform. pro comm. lii*s.* et per totum annum, x*l.**

*Solut. pro ferculis datis Mro Hayly, Dno Lupset, et Dno Birchenshaw ultimo die Decembris ad mandatum Præsidentis xx*d.**

FIELD.

Field¹ succeeded Halye as Usher in 1507, and continued as such for two years. He was possibly the Chorister of that name in 1501.

FULLER.

Fuller succeeded Field as Usher in 1509^m, and resigned in 1510. One Richard Fullar became B.A. 30 June, 1505, and another, 6 Dec. 1510.

MORGAN.

Morgan succeeded Fuller in 1510ⁿ, and continued Usher till 1515. One Danyk Morgan takes his B.A. Degree, 31 Jan. 1612-13.

LEWYS OR LUYT.

Maurice Lewys succeeded Moore as Master in 1512^o, and resigned in 1513. One Maurice Lewys supplicated for the B.A. Degree, 5 Dec. 1522.

¹ L. C. 1507. *Solut. Mro. Felde ypodidascal pro stipend. suo hoc anno v^l.*

L. C. 1509. *Solut. Mro Fielde et Dno Fuller ypodidascalis hoc anno pro stipend. suo, v^l.*

^m L. C. 1509. *Sol. Mro Field et Dno Fuller ypodidascalis pro stipend. sua hoc anno, v^l.*

L. C. 1510. *Sol. Dno Fullar et Morgan ypodidascalis pro stip. h. a. v^l.*
Sol. Dno Fullar in regardo mandato Dni Præsidis iii^l. iiiij^d.

ⁿ L. C. 1510. *Sol. Morgan ypodidascal v^l.*

L. C. 1512. *Sol. Morgan ypodidascal per ann. pro stip. v^l.*

L. C. 1513. *Sol. pro communis Dni Morgan ypodidascal per totum annum lii^l.*

L. C. 1514. *Sol. Dno Morgan ypodidascal pro stip. h. a. c^l.*

L. C. 1515-16. *Sol. pro communis Mri Morgan ypodidascal pro 52 septim. lii^l. et pro stipend. per totum annum v^l.*

^o L. C. 1512. *Sol. Mro Mauricio Luyt, Inform. Grammat. pro stipend. per ann. xl^l.*

Sol. pro communis Mauricii Lewyt, Inform. in Gram. per totum annum, xviii^l. iiiij^d.

L. C. 1513. *Sol. pro communis Mri Maurice Luyt et Mri Haley, Inform. Gram. lii^l.*

Sol. Mro Luyt et Halye Inform. in Gram. per ann. xl^l.

We find mention in his time of poor Scholars working in College^p.

BYRCHEMSAW.

Maurice Byrchemsaw or Byrchensaw appears as Usher as well as Morgan in 1518^q, unless there is some mistake in the dates of the *Libri Computi*.

A.D. 1511, Dec. 11. "Maurice Byrchen saw, a Scholar of the faculty of Rhetorick, was admitted to inform in Grammar. He taught in the School joining to Magdalen College great gate, and was afterwards Bachelor of Civil Law." *Wood's Fasti*.

A.D. 1511. Maurice Byrchen saw, a Scholar of Rhetorick, who had spent fourteen years in that and Grammar, supplicated that he might be admitted *ad informantum et docendum in eadem facultate*, which being granted, he was admitted Bachelor in that faculty, but with this condition, that he compose one hundred verses *de nobilitate Universitatis*, and that he should not at any time teach his Scholars Ovid 'de arte amandi,' or Pamphilus 'de amore.' *Wood's Annals*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 721.

A.D. 1515, July 2. "Maurice Byrchen saw, the eminent grammarian, was admitted Bachelor of Civil Law. He was afterwards Prebendary of Wells." *Wood's Fasti*.

A.D. 1538. "Maurice Burchensaw was collated by Bishop Wharton as Precentor or Prebendary of the golden Prebend of Vaynol in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph. He was Rector of Denbigh in 1543, and Canon of Wells, and, dying in 1564, was, as I presume, buried at Wells." *Willis's Cathedral of St. Asaph*, vol. i. p. 189.

Maurice Burchensaw was instituted Prebendary of Vay-

^p L. C. 1511. *Sol. quatuor pauperibus Scholaribus cumulantibus ligna per diem, viii^d.*

Sol. tribus pauperibus Scholaribus mundantibus domum stauri, viii^d.

^q L. C. 1518. *Sol. Dno Brychemshawe ypodidascalo pro stipendio per annum v^l.*

noll in the Cathedral of St. Asalph in 1538, and his successor Thomas Yale was appointed to the same, 7th July, 1564. *Hardy's Le Neve*, vol. i. p. 85.

One Maurice Burchenshawe was born, as I conceive, at Llansannan in Denbighshire, being a branch of the family of that name there. I find that in the year 1555, he was yet living, and was then Rector of the Sinecure of Denbigh town, and Prebend of Vaynol in the Church of St. Asalph, and he lived to 1575, being then also Rector of Dimerchion. But whether this is the same, I know not. Humphreys. *Bliss's Note to Fasti*, A.D. 1511.

STOKYS.

Stokys became Usher in 1516¹ for about a year. He took his Degree of B.A. 3 July, 1514, with Reginald Pole.

BEDELL.

William Bedell succeeded Stokys as Usher in 1516, but did not continue in that office very long. B.A. 19 Oct. 1516. One William Bedill was Demy in 1490.

STANBRIDGE.

Thomas Stanbridge succeeded Hayle as Master in 1517², and continued in that office till about 1522. The following notices are given of him.

A.D. 1510, Julii 19^{mo}. Thomas Stanbrige supplicat pro gradu Baccal. Art. *Univ. Reg.*

- * L. C. 1516-17. *Solut. pro communis Dni Stokys ypodidascalii*, lii^a.
Solut. Dno Stokys et Dno Bedel Hostiariis pro toto anno, vi^b.
- * L. C. 1516-17. *Solut. uni laboranti per v dies circa cubiculum Mri Stanbryge*, xx^d.
- L. C. 1518. *Solut. Mro Stanbryge, Informatori in Grammatica*, pro stipendio suo hoc anno xⁱ.
- L. C. 1520. *Solut. Mro Stranbryge, Informatori Grammatices*, pro toto anno, xⁱⁱ.
- L. C. 1521. *Solut. Mro Stanbryge, Informatori in Grammatico*, pro stipendio suo h. a. xⁱⁱ.

A.D. 1518. "Thomas Stanbridge, of Magdalen College, an eminent Grammarian, took the degree of Master of Arts. He was brother or nearly related to John Stanbridge, the most noted Grammarian of his time, was Master of a School at Banbury, much frequented for his sake, and died in 1522." *Wood's Fasti.*

A.D. 1518, Julii viii. "Supplicat Mr. Thomas Stanbryge, Mag. in Artibus et necessarius Regens quatenus cum illo gratiosè dispensemur pro sua necessaria regentia. Causa est quia est Informator puerorum in Schola Grammatices, sic quod non possit convenienter Artibus Scholasticis adesse. Hæc gratia conceditur simpliciter." *Univ. Reg. H.* fol. 1. 6.

"One Thomas Stanbridge, kinsman of John Stanbridge, I think, took the degree of M.A. in this University, A.D. 1518, being then a noted Schoolmaster in Oxfordshire, who dying 1522, left several books to the College^t of which he had been Fellow, which, if I mistake not, was Magdalen College." *Wood's Athenea.* (Bliss) vol. i. col. 40.

Warton mentions that Sir Thomas Pope, who was born about the year 1508, "received the first rudiments of grammatical learning at the Public School of the neighbouring town of Banbury, at that time a celebrated School^u, and kept by Thomas Stanbridge, of Magdalen College, in Oxford, an eminent instructor of youth, brother of John Stanbridge, who compiled a famous Grammar, called Stanbridge Grammar." *Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, p. 5.

Notwithstanding his great reputation as a Schoolmaster, a charge of negligence was brought against him and his mode of teaching during a visitation of Bishop Fox in 1520.

^t L. C. 1523-4. *Solut. pro catenacione librorum Mri Stanbryshe*, xx^d.

^u This is the earliest date at which the Grammar School at Banbury is mentioned. Under the care of Thomas Stanbridge it acquired great reputation. The Statutes of the Grammar School at Manchester of the date of 1524 ordain, that the High Master thereof shall be 'able to teche childeryn Gramyer after the Schole, use, maner, and forme of the Schole of Banbury in Oxford-schyre, nowe there taught, wiche is called Stanbridge Gramyer.' *Beesley's History of Banbury*, p. 196.

“Item *Dnus Præsidens* (Hygden) est negligens circa præceptorem puerorum in Grammatica, quia nullus est ordo docendi, sed consumitur totus dies in nugis pro eo quod nulli auctores sunt lecti. Respondet, et dicit, se non esse culpabilem in eo quod fecit diligentiam suam ea docta sunt quæ fuerunt ante tempus suum, quæ utilia adjudicavit, ac etiam *Informator Scholæ* id affirmavit.” “Item *Domnus* (Visitor) monuit Instructorem Scholæ Grammaticalis in visitatione detectum, quod adhibet diligentiam exactiorem circa informationem suorum Scholarium in bonis literis in posterum.” Reg. Fox. Winton, Lib. 4to. fol. 55.

Wood was probably mistaken when he mentions Stanbridge as a Fellow of the Society. I find no evidence of such a fact: nor does Wood seem to have been aware that Stanbridge was Master of Magdalen College School, having previously taught at Banbury. There are charges in the account books of his time for candlesticks for the School, and, not greatly to our surprise, for the repairs of desks and window-glass*. Poor Scholars also appear in a menial capacity according to the usage of the times†. In 1518, we find new buildings on the south-west side of the Grammar School added to Magdalen Hall, but Stanbridge himself appears to have had a room in College‡.

* L. C. 1520. *Solut. famulo Caston laboranti in ludo grammatical circa reparationem ly desks per unum diem v^d.*

L. C. 1521. *Solut. pro xiii candelabris de ly platys pro ludo literario xij^d.*

Solut. duobus laborantibus in ludo literario xviiid.

L. C. 1522. *Solut. pro xxiiii quarrels impositis in fenestris in ludo grammatical ii^r. iiiij^d.*

Solut. pro factura ix candelabrorum pro ludo grammatical xi^d.

† L. C. 1521. *Solut. pro pane et potu datis pauperibus Scholaribus mandantibus cimitorium et alia loca intra Collegium per diversas vices, et ex pura pietate quia animus carus.*

‡ L. C. 1521. *Solut. laborantibus in cubiculo Mri Stanbridge ii^r. viii^d.*

SEND.

Send appears to have been Usher for a portion of the year 1518^a.

FRYER.

Philip Fryer succeeded Send as Usher, and continued in that situation till the year 1523^b.

BYSHOPPE.

Thomas Byshoppe or Besop succeeded Stanbridge as Master in 1523, and continued in that situation about three years. He became B.A. 30 June, 1517. M.A. 1522.

We have notices in his time of window-mending in the School, and of the poor Scholars, and of repairs in the Schoolmaster's chamber^c.

^a L. C. 1518. *Solut. Dnis Send et Fryar ypodidascalis pro stipendiis suis.*
h. a. vi^{ll}.

^b L. C. 1520. *Solut. Dno Fryar ypodidascalo pro toto anno, vi^{ll}.*
Solut. pro conductione cubiculi hypodidascali per totum annum, vi^{ll}. viij^d.

L. C. 1521. *Solut. Philippo Fryer ypodidascalo pro stipend. h. a. vi.*
Solut. Fryer ypodidascalo pro conductione cubiculi per totum annum, vi^{ll}. viij^d.

^c L. C. 1523-4. *Solut. pro communis Mri Besopp, Informatoris in Grammatica per totum annum, lii^{ll}. iiiij^d.*
Solut. Mro. Besop, Informatori in Grammatica pro stipend. suo per ann. x^l.

L. C. 1525. *Solut. Mro Besope, Inform. in Gram. per ann. x^l.*

L. C. 1526. *Solut. Mro Besope et Robertson, x^l.*

Solut. Mro Besope, Inform. Grammaticorum pro liberata sua pro uno termino, v^{ll}.

^d L. C. 1523-4. *Solut. Roberto Glassyer pro viginti quatuor quarrels impositis in fenestris in ludo grammatical, ii^{ll} iiiij^d.*
Solut. duobus Scholaribus mundantibus interiorem domum Bursarii, i^{ll}.

L. C. 1525. *Solut. Stawnton et famulo ejus circa reparaciones parietum in cubiculo Praeceptoris ludi, ii^{ll}. iiij^d.*

HYNDE.

William Hynde or Heyne was appointed Usher in place of Philip Fryer in 1523^e. He took his degree of B.A. 27 June 1522.

SARESON.

William Sareson succeeded Hynde as Usher in 1525^f, and did not retire till 1529. In 1539, *Willielmus Sareson, Scholaris Grammaticus, supplicavit pro admissions ad instruendum.* In 1540, Sept. 21, *admissus est ad instruendum.*

ROBERTSON.

Thomas Robertson, or Robinson, succeeded Byshoppe as Schoolmaster in 1526^g, and continued in that office till 1534. In 1531, he appears in a list of the Fellows, but we have no record of his admission. "He was," as Wood informs us, "a Yorkshire man, born either at or near Wakefield^h; originally (I think) at Queen's, afterwards Demy or Semi-commoner of Magdalen College, Master of the School adjoining to it in the place of Johnⁱ Stanbridge, Master of

* L. C. 1523-4. *Solut. pro communis Dni Hynde hostiarii in Grammatica per totum annum, lii^a. iiiij^d.*

Solut. Dno Hynd ypodidascal pro stip. suo per ann. vi^l.

Solut. Dno Hynd pro allocatione cubiculi quarto termino, xx^d.

L. C. 1525. *Solut. Dno Hynde et Dno Sareson hostiariis per ann. vi^l.*

^f L. C. 1526. *Solut. Dno Sareson hostiario, vi^l.*

Solut. Dno Sareson pro conventione cubiculi sui hoc anno, vii^a. viii^d.

^g L. C. 1529. *Solut. Mro Robertson Informatori in Grammatica per totum annum, xi^l.*

L. C. 1530. *Solut. Mro Robertson ludi Præceptoris pro stipend. hoc anno, xi^l.*

L. C. 1531. *Solut. Mro Robertson ludi Præceptoris pro stipend. hoc anno, xi^l.*

^h Wood's *Athenæ*, (Bliss,) vol. i. col. 320. "Thomas Robertson was born at Wakefield about the year 1507. After going through the usual classical education, he was admitted at Queen's College, Oxford, and became afterwards successively a Demy and Fellow of Magdalen." *Sisson's Hist. of Wakefield*, p. 90. We have no record of his election as Demy.

ⁱ Thomas, not John, Stanbridge.

Arts 1525^k, at which time he was a great oppugner and vilifier of the Questionists in the University, and at length Fellow of the said House^l. In 1539, he, being about that time Treasurer of the Church of Salisbury^m in the place of Dr. Richard Sampson, supplicatedⁿ the venerable Congregation of Regents to be admitted to the reading of the sentences, being then esteemed *Flos et decus Oxoniæ*, but whether he was admitted appears not; and in 1540, he, by favour of Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, was made Archdeacon of Leicester^o, in the place of William More, Suffragan Bishop of Colchester, deceased; in which dignity being installed 5 March in the same year, he enjoyed it to 1560, as I shall anon tell you."

"In 1546, June 13^p, he was instituted Vicar of Wakefield before mentioned, on the death of Dr. Thomas Knolles^q, by the presentation thereto of John Chambre, M.D. Dean, and the Convent of the King's Chapel of the Virgin Mary and St. Stephen^r within the palace of Westminster. Where-

^k "Thomas Robertson of Magdalen College, the Grammarian, was admitted B.A. 18 March, 1520-1." A.D. 1526, July 5, "Thomas Robertson, now a great vilifier of the Questionists in this University, became Master of Arts." *Wood's Fasti*. The Questionists were the *Scholastic* teachers of Theology, also called *Sententiarii* and *Novi*. Their opponents were the *Biblical* party, also called *Veteres, Dogmatici ac Positivi*. See *Soames's Mosheim*, 2d Ed. vol. ii. p. 454.

^l "It was thought an honour to Magdalen College to choose him into a vacant Fellowship; and those parents, the instruction of whose children was committed to his care, esteemed it a particular happiness." *Downes*.

^m Thomas Robertson was collated Treasurer of Salisbury, 30 Oct. 1540. He resigned the office in May, 1548. *Hardy's Le Neve*, vol. ii. p. 647.

ⁿ A.D. 1539, July 3, Thomas Robertson, the famous Grammarian, supplicated for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. *Fasti*.

^o Thomas Robertson, S.T.B. was collated Archdeacon of Leicester, 19 Feb. and installed in Lincoln Cathedral, 5 March, 1540-1. He resigned this office in December, 1560. *Hardy's Le Neve*, vol. ii. p. 62.

^p See Sisson's Hist. of Wakefield Church, p. 18.

^q Thomas Knolles, Fellow of Magd. Coll. 1495. President, 1527—1535. Buried at Wakefield.

^r Robertson was himself one of the Prebendaries of St. Stephen's

upon in the beginning of 1548 he gave up the Treasurership of Salisbury, in which dignity Thomas Stephens succeeded 28th of May in the same year."

" He the said Robertson was an exact grammarian, and skilled in humanity, and went, as it was thought, beyond his two predecessors* in Magdalen College School in the education of youth. In 1532, he printed a comment on the rules which William Lilye wrote in verse, and added thereunto *Quæ Genus*, and the versifying Rules, dedicating it to Bishop Longland, before mentioned, with reference to Henley School, which some think was founded, or at least enlarged, by Longland. From whose pains, (I mean of Robertson,) and also the variety of other men's labours in grammar, (of whom John Stanbridge, Robert Whittington, John Colet, and William Lilye, were of the number,) sprang a great diversity in the course of teaching, which King Henry VIII. intending to reform, caused sundry learned men, of whom Dr. Richard Cox, Tutor to King Edward VI. is supposed to be one, to reduce the former attempts in this kind into one Body of Grammar, which they jointly did in 1545, being that now in use, and first authorized by King Henry VIII^t. However, soon after it was thought too prolix;

Chapel, and at the time of dissolutions had an annual pension of £18 17s. 4d. *Kennet. Note by Bliss.*

* Wood probably means John Stanbridge and John Holt.

^t The Grammar, which was called by the name of Lily, was not composed by Lily alone, but by some of the most considerable men of the age, almost all of whom were connected with Magdalen School or College. The *English Introduction* was written by Colet, and dedicated by him to Lily, in an Epistle dated 1510, and prefixed to several ancient editions. The *English Syntax* was composed by Lily, as appears by the title of old editions, viz. *Gutielmi Lili Angli Rudimenta*. Bale ascribes it to him, and cites part of the first sentence as it stands in those editions. The *Carmen de Moribus*, and *Rules for the Genders of Nouns*, were also written by Lily, and have always borne his name. To him belong also the *Rules concerning the Præterperfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs*. The *Rules for Heteroclites* were written by Thomas Robertson, but in some editions the author is named Robert Robertson, in later Thomas, as by William Haine in his Epistle to *Lily's Rules construed*, usually bound up with the Grammar.

for in the reign of Edward VI. John Fox, of Magdalen College, set forth Tables of Grammar, subscribed in print by eight Lords of the Privy Council, which Tables were quickly laid aside, as being far more too short, than King Henry VIII.'s Grammar was too long. Since which time many learned men in England, and far more abroad, have spent much profitable study in this Art, and the method thereof, as we well know."

"In the third year of Edward VI. (A.D. 1549,) he, the said Thomas Robertson, was one of the number appointed by the King and his Council to compile and frame the Liturgy of the Church, which we now call the Common Prayer; and in the year 1557, July 23, he had the Deanery of Durham."

Robertson added also the Supplement of *Defective Verbs*, and likewise wrote *Annotations* on Lily's *Rules for the Genders of Nouns*, and *Preter-perfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs*. But it was John Ritwyse, who gave a *Latin interpretation* of the *nouns and verbs* contained in those rules. The *Latin Syntax* was first drawn up by Lily, and then sent by Colet to Erasmus for his review, who so far altered it, that neither of them afterwards thought he had a right to own it; for which reason it was at first published without any author's name, and only an Epistle of Colet prefixed to it. This Epistle bears date in 1518, and is written to Lily, recommending to him the use of the book, from whence some at that time imagined the book was written by the Dean himself. But this mistake was soon removed by an Epistle of Erasmus, printed within the year 1515, in which he says expressly, that it was composed by Lily at the request of Colet. The *verbal figures* were taken from Petrus Mosellanus, and those of construction from Listrius, a learned physician, and great friend of Erasmus, whose names are prefixed to them in some ancient editions. The *Prosody* was at first very short, and bore the title of *Regulae Versificales*. Bale ascribes this also to Thomas Robertson. This Grammar was at first in so high repute, that it was enjoined by Royal authority to be the only one taught in Schools, *quam solam Regia Majestas in omnibus Scholis docendam præcepit*. See Biogr. Brit. under *Lilye*. Baker's Reflections upon Learning. Ward's Preface to Lily's Grammar. Bale, Script. Brit. Cent.

Thomas Robertson, S.T.P. succeeded to the Deanery of Durham, 23 July, 1557, and in 1559 he was ejected. *Hardy's Le Neve*, vol. iii. p. 299. In 1558, July 27, Queen Mary writes to Dr. Robinson, Dean of Durham, and directs him to repair to the Earl of Lenox, visited with sickness, and to comfort him by godly and learned counsel. *State Paper Office. Domestic: Mary.*

conferred on him by the Queen, being then void upon the promotion of Dr. Thomas Watson to the See of Lincoln; at which time being greatly in respect for his piety and learning, the Queen would have had him take a Bishoprick, but he modestly refused it.

His works are, *Annotationes in librum Gulielmi Lilii de Latinorum nominum generibus, de verborum præteritis et supinis, etc.*

De nominibus heterochiris opusculum cum annotationibus.

De verbis defectivis append. interjectis etiam sparsim, ubi opus videbatur, annotatiunculis.

Compendium sive de arte versificandi cum annotationibus additis.

All which works were printed together at Basil, 1532, in 4to.

This Thomas Robertson has written,

Resolutions of some Questions concerning the Sacraments, which are in a collection of Records at the end of Burnet's "History of the Reformation of the Church of England."

Also, *Resolutions of Questions relating to Bishops and Priests, and of other matters tending to the Reformation of the Church of England, begun to be made by King Henry VIII.* Ibid."

"What other things he hath published I know not, nor any thing else of him; only that he was forced, first, to leave the Deanery of Durham to make room for Dr. Horn about the latter end of 1559, (who being soon after made Bishop of Winchester, Robertson might, if he would have taken the Oath of Supremacy, have come in again, but he refused it, whereupon Ralph Skynner of Oxford succeeded;) and secondly, to resign his Archdeaconry of Leicester to prevent ejection: so that the said dignity lying void for some time, Richard Barber, LL D. was installed therein, 24 Dec. 1560. What afterwards became of Thomas Robertson, or where or when he died, let others seek, for I am totally ignorant."

"John Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, sometime his scholar, has an Epigram on him in praise of his learning, which may serve instead of his Epitaph if you think fit."

De Thoma Robertsono, olim præceptore suo.

Multi grammaticen illustravere libellis
 Ex quibus est iisdem gloria parta viris.
 Nemo Robertsono tamen hanc felicius unquam
 Tractavit, nemo dexteritate pari.
 Hoc gaudere potes populosa Britannia alumno,
 Hunc licet invideant cætera regna tibi.
Ludicra sive Epigrammata Juvenilia, 8vo. 1573, p. 28.

Parkhurst has also in the same volume addressed some lines to Magdalen College School, which may very properly find a place here.

Ad Gymnasium Magdalenense.

O Praeclara domus! musarum candida sedes,
 Per quam sunt multis semina sparsa locis:
 Dulcia Divini nimirum semina verbi,
 Quæ possunt homines sola beare pios.
 Salveto! servet te Christus, servet alumnos,
 Quos gremio nutris officiosa tuo.
 Me quoque nutrieras olim, cum parvulus essem,
 Nunc factus juvenis sum memor usque tui.
 Si mihi suppeterent vires, tibi grata referrem
 Munera: cum nequeam, sit voluisse satis.

Ibid. p. 77.

Besides the preferments already noticed, Robertson was at one time Rector of St. Laud's, at Sherrington, Bucks, but it does not appear when he was instituted, or when he resigned*. In the Cathedral of Lincoln, he was collated, 8 Jan. 1530-1, to the Prebend of Weston Westhall^y; 26 March, 1533, to the Prebend of Lafford, alias Sleaford^x; on the 29th of March, 1536, to the Prebend of Gretton^a; and on the 16th of March, 1541-2, to the Prebend of Croperdy^b, being installed 2 June, 1542. He was the last Prebendary of this Stall, which he

* Lipscombe's Hist. of Buckinghamshire, vol. iv. p. 396.

^y Hardy's Le Neve, vol. ii. p. 236.

^a Ibid. p. 161.

^b Ibid. p. 158.

^b Ibid. p. 141.

surrendered in 1547 to the Protector Somerset, who annexed it to the See of Oxford.

In 1537, Thomas Robertson was one of the Divines, who signed the Preface to ‘the Bishops’ Book,’ entitled also, “The Godly and Pious Institution of a Christian Man.”

In 1540, he was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to deliberate upon certain questions of religion then in controversy, and to deliver their opinions separately^a. In the same year he was appointed one of the Members of Convocation to consider the validity of the marriage of Anne of Cleves^b.

In 1548, he was one amongst “the most learned and discrete Bishops and Divines,” who were nominated to draw up “the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments.” It is said, however, that when the Liturgy was finished, Robertson liked it as little as Bishops Thirleby, Skyp, and Day, who protested against it^c.

In the same year, Sept. 9, he was present, and communicated, at the consecration of Farrar, Bishop of St. David’s, by Archbishop Cranmer, in the Archiepiscopal house at Chertsey^d.

In 1551, Robertson was considered “a strong Papist,” like Bishop Day^e.

In 1561, in the list of “certain evil disposed persons, of whom complaint had been made, who lurk so secretly that process cannot be served upon them,” he is mentioned in the following manner: “Dr. Robinson or Robertson, Archdeacon of Leicester, and late Dean of Durham, is excused by his lameness. One thought to do much hurt in Yorkshire^f.”

^a Strype’s Cranmer, 8vo. ed. p. 77.

^b Ibid. pp. 110, 118.

^c Strype’s Memorials, vol. i. part 1. pp. 553, 558.

^d Ibid. vol. ii. part 1. p. 184.

^e Strype’s Cranmer, 8vo. ed. p. 261.

^f Strype’s Memorials, vol. ii. part 1. p. 529.

^g Strype’s Annals, vol. i. part 1. pp. 415, 416.

PEARCE.

Pearce succeeded Sareson as Usher in 1529, and remained till 1534^b.

ARMYLL.

Armyll followed Pearce in 1534, but continued Usher only for a short time¹.

SHERREY.

Richard Sherrey, or Shirrey, succeeded Robertson as Master in 1534, and continued in that office about six years^a. "He became," says Wood^c, "a Demy of Magdalen College about the year 1522, took the degrees in Arts^d, that of Master being completed in 1531, about which time he was either Usher or Master of the School joining to the said College, but whether

^b L. C. 1529. *Solut. Dno Pearce hostiario per totum annum viii.*

Solut. Eidem pro cubiculo suo per totum annum vii. viiid.

L. C. 1530. *Solut. Dno Peerse ypodidascalo pro stip. h. a. vi.*

L. C. 1531. *Solut. Dno Pearce ypodidascalo pro stip. h. a. vi.*

¹ L. C. 1534. *Solut. Dnis Perse et Armyll pro officio ypopidascali viii.*

Solut. pro communis Dni Persye et Dni Armyll pro officio ypopidascali, liii. iiiij^d.

^a L. C. 1534. *Solut. Mro Sherry ludispræceptorii xi.*

L. C. 1535. *Solut. Mro Sherry præceptorii Grammatices hoc anno xi.*

Solut. pro cubiculis præceptoris et ypopidascali Grammatices xiii. iiiij^d.

L. C. 1536. *Solut. Mro Shyrey ludimagistro, et hypodidascalo pro stip. per ann. xvⁱ.*

L. C. 1537. *Solut. Mro Shirrey ludimagistro pro stipend. suo xi.*

L. C. 1538. *Solut. Mro Shirrey ludimagistro pro stipend. xi.*

L. C. 1539. *Solut. Mro Shirrey ludimagistro pro stipend. x.*

L. C. 1540. *Solut. Mro Shirrey pro stipend. xi. pro cubiculo conducto vii. viii^d.*

Solut. Mro Shirrey pro liberata per tres anni terminos xviii. ix^d.

^b *Wood's Athenæ*, (Bliss) vol. i. col. 189.

^c Richard Sherrey of Magdalen College was admitted B.A. 21 May, 1527. *Fasti*. Richard Sherrey of Magdalen College was admitted M.A. 10 March, 1530-1. *Fasti*.

ever Fellow thereof I find not. He was a person elegantly learned, as Bale says^p, and has written

“ *A Treatise of Schemes and Tropes*^q, gathered out of the best Grammarians and Orators. 8vo. London, 1550. He also translated from Latin into English,

“ 1. *A Declaration shewing that Children should from their infancy be gently brought up in Learning.* 8vo. London, 1550^r.

“ 2. *Homilies on the sixth of St. John, written by John Brentius.* 8vo. London, 1550.

“ 3. *The Letter of St. Basil the Great to Gregory Nazianzen, shewing that many hundred years ago certain godly men used the life commonly called Monastical.* 8vo. London, (John Day.)”

“ This our Author Shirrie has written and translated other things, which made him to be much esteemed by learned men in the reign of King Edward VI.”

“ The following is added from Herbert. *A Treatise of the figures of Grammar and Rhetorike, profitable for al that be studious of eloquence, and is especiall for suche as in Grammer Scholes doe reade most eloquente poetes and oratours: whereunto is joyned the oration, which Cicero made to Cesar, geving thankes unto him for pardonyng and restoring again of that noble man Marcus Marcellus, sette forth by Richard Sherrye, Londonar, &c.* 8vo. by Tottel, 1555, Typ. antiqu. 810.”

“ It is singular,” says Bliss, “ that Sherry is referred to in the index to both the former editions of the *Athenæ* as John Sherry; so that it is possible he may be the same person noted by Kennet as Prebendary of St. Paul’s, London, 27 Nov. 1543, who died before August 24, 1551, when Edmund Grindall succeeded him.”

In September, 1535, a Visitation of the University took place by Doctors Layton, London, and other Visitors appointed by the King. Layton gave an account to Cromwell of their proceedings at Magdalen in the following words;

^p *Script. Mag. Britan.* p. 107.

^q Bodl. 8vo. E. 22. Jur.

^r This was translated from the Latin of Erasmus, and was printed with the *Treatise of Schemes* in 1550.

“ Pleasit your goodnes to be advertisyde that in Magdalen College we fownde stablished one Lecture of Divinitie, two of Philosophie, one Morale, another Naturale, and *one of Latin tongue*, well kept and diligently frequente. To this we have adjoinede a Lecture in the Greke, that is, *the Grammer in Greke* perpetually to be rede there, and all the yewthe therunto to have confluence for ther principulles.” Greek and Latin Lectures were also established in New College, All Souls, Corpus C. C. Merton, and Queen’s. “ Because we found all other the Colegeis not able in londes and revenewis to have within them Lectures publique, as the other afore rehersede hathe, we have injoned the saide poire Colegeis that they and evere of them shall frequent and have dayly concourse unto the saide Lectures. *Pænam imposuimus* to evere Scholer within the Universitie not heryng at the leste one of thes Lectures, for that day he shalbe absent from one of the saide Lectures to be punissede in the loss of his commons for that day, *tociens quociens absens fuerit, nisi concurrenti causa aliqua legitima, approbanda tamen per prepositum Collegii sive aulae*⁸.”

Perhaps in anticipation of this Visitation, great labour and expense had been bestowed in repairing and cleansing the Schoolroom, which was also continued in 1536, and in 1540^t.

⁸ Wright’s Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries, p. 70.

^t L. C. 1534. *Solut. Joanni Karver pro viii tabellis in ludo literario ii^s. vi^d.*

Solut. Wilhelmo Hedyngton fabro lapidario pro opera unius diei in ludo literario, vi^d.

Solut. Fytchet pro oneribus et plastris cum lapidibus pro eodem ludo literario, ii^s. ii^d.

Solut. Henrico famulo Caxton pro opera quatuor dierum in ludo literario, ii^s.

Solut. Eidem Henrico pro opera sex dierum in ludo literario, iii^s.

Solut. Lewes et Hedyngton fabris lapidariis pro opera sex dierum in ludo literario et emendando muros ante portam, vi^s.

Solut. Laboranti cum iisdem circa idem opus totidem diebus, ii^s.

Mention is made during Sherrey's time of poor Scholars, but invariably as employed in a very menial capacity^u. Both Master and Usher appear to be paid for the hire of rooms, probably out of College^v.

Solut. *Fytchet pro oneribus duorum plaistrorum cum lapidibus et fenestris ludi literarii, x^d.*

Solut. *Rychemonde pro fissura lapidum pro eodem opere. ii^a. iiiij^d.*

Solut. *Roberto Glasier pro vitreacione fenestrarum in ludo literario, ii^a.*

L. C. 1536. *Solut.* *Sutton pro opere octo dierum faciendo novum edificium juxta scholam, iiiij^a.*

Solut. *Famulo ejus pro opere viii dierum, ii^a. iiiij^d.*

Solut. *Roberto Jonson fabro lignario pro opere quatuor dierum, ii^a.*

Solut. *Thorpe fabro lapidario pro opere x dierum circa scholam, v^a.*

Solut. *Patri ejus pro opere vi dierum in eodem edificio, iii^a.*

Solut. *Holloway pro opere v dierum in eodem circa scholam, xx^d.*

Solut. *Thorpe pro opere vii dierum circa idem edificium, iii^a. vid.*

Solut. *Eidem pro opere ii dierum in platea juxta portam, xii^d.*

Solut. *Broke regulatorio pro opere ii dierum circa edificium in schola, xii^d.*

Solut. *Eidem pro clavis ligneis, iiiij^d.*

Solut. *Thomæ Powell dealbenti scholam et Johanni Sage pro opere ii dierum, xxii^d.*

Solut. *Vitriario reparanti fenestras in schola, v^a.*

L. C. 1540. *Solut.* *Joanni Carne pro v cancellis ligneis in ludo grammaticali, iii^a.*

^u L. C. 1534. *Solut.* *Cuidam pauperi scholastico pro labore et expensis reducendo equum a Sterberge, iiiij^d.*

Solut. *Roberto pauperi scholastico mundanti fossam ante ostium Mri Porrett, ii^d.*

Solut. *Willielmo pauperi scholastico eunti ad domum Daylis pro reparacione campanarum fienda erga festum Divi Joannis Baptistæ, ii^d.*

^v L. C. 1536. *Solut.* *pro cubiculis Præceptoris et hypodidascali grammatices, xiii^a. iiiij^d.*

SMALLPAGE.

Ralph Smallpage succeeded Armyll as Usher in 1535^a. In the same year he was admitted by the University to instruct in Grammar, 21 Sept^b. He remained till 1537.

One Ralph Smallpage, probably the same, was Rector of Warblington, near Havant, Hants, where he died 6 May, 1558; and was buried in the Chancel. A representation of him kneeling before an altar or faldstool in black marble is fixed in the wall, with this inscription: *Before this monument lyeth buried the Bodye of Raffe Smalpage, late Chapleine to the Righte Honorable the Erle of Southampton, Lorde Chancellor of Englande, and Parson of this Churche. Obiit 6 die Maii, A. Domini 1558.* The arms, an escutcheon within an orle of martlets. (Pop. Account of the Hundred of Bosmere in Hampshire, p. 95.)

HERON.

Heron became Usher in 1537, and continued till 1539^a. I assume him to be the same as John Heron, who took the degree of B.A. at All Souls, in June 1540, and M.A. 25 June, 1545. “He was,” says Wood^b, “a Kentish man born, near of kin to Sir John Heron, Master of the Jewel House to King Henry VIII. and of the same family with those of Barmyng in Kent. He took the degrees in Arts, that of Master being completed in 1544, at which time he was in great esteem for his singular skill in the Latin tongue, for in

^a L. C. 1535. *Solut. Dno Smallpage, ypodidascalo, hoc anno, vii.*

^b A.D. 1535. 21 die mensis Septembri Radulphus Smalpage admissus est ad instituendum pueros in grammatico.

• L. C. 1537. *Solut. Heron hypodidascalo pro stipendio suo h. a. vi.*

pro cubiculo suo, vi^a. viii^b.

pro communis, lvii^c. viii^d.

pro veste liberata, xx^e.

L. C. 1538. *Solut. Heren hypodidascalo pro stipend. vi.*

L. C. 1539. *Solut. Heron ostiario pro communis h. a. viz. pro xxvi septimanis, xxvi^f.*

^b *Athenæ*, vol. i. col. 188.

that language, Bale tells us^c, that he wrote several things, which he had not seen, and had translated others from the English into the Latin tongue, one of which was *Explicatio petititoria adversus expilatores plebis*, written originally by Robert Crowley^d.

“Bale in some marginal notes written with his own hand in several parts of his work *De Scriptoribus*, after the account of John Heron, has entered this memorandum, *Obiit in Januario, A.D. 1560, in Ecclesia Roffensi sepultus*.”

Strype^e, in quoting a passage from John Foxe relating to the young King Edward’s diligence in his studies in 1552, proceeds; “There was one Mr. Heron in these days, a Schoolmaster of ingenious youth, one of whose scholars had a father who took occasion from the example of the King to excite his son the more to follow his studies, writing to him sometimes in English, and sometimes in Latin, these and such like passages of the King’s diligence; and admonished him and his schoolfellows to follow the godly example of so virtuous a Prince; adding, ‘that if they by his worth, and example, and precedent, would apply their study and learning, it would most happily come to pass, that the learned King should have much felicity in his learned subjects, and they no less to glory in so learned and prudent a Prince,’ with such like persuasions. Which letters of commendation of the said King being uttered by chance unto the said Schoolmaster, and having partly received letters thereof from the father of the said scholar, he incontinently caused them that were written in English to be turned into Latin by his scholars, and such as were written in Latin to be Englished; using the same, not only as lessons for his scholars, but also as matter for animating and provoking unto the better and

^c In *Script. Mag. Britann. ut sup. cent. 9. nu. 59.*

^d Robert Crowley, Demy, 1539—1541. Fellow, 1541—1545. Vide Ath. vol. i. col. 543. (Bliss.) Heron’s translation is in the Bodleian, N. 49. Th. 8vo.

^e *Kennet*, (Add. Bliss.)

^f Ecclesiastical Memorials, (8vo.) vol. ii. part ii. p. 49.

more diligent applying of their learning. Upon this occasion the said Mr. Heron, as well by his letters as by his private talk, yielded unto the father of the said scholar right hearty thanks for his said letters, directed unto him and his son, touching the King's diligence, declaring plainly that in his opinion the virtuous example of that worthy and good young King wrought more in the heads of his unwilling Scholars, for their furtherance unto good literature, than all his travail among them in one year past before."

John Heron and John Foxe were ordained Deacons together, 24 June, 1550, by Ridley, Bishop of London, before the High Altar at St. Paul's, according to the rite, manner, and form of the Church of England, lately published and enjoined^s.

"I find," continues Wood^h, "one John Heron of Chiselhurst in Kent to have been tampering much with necromancy, to the great affrightment of his neighbours. Whereupon being complained of to the higher powers, he was bound in a bond of one hundred marks, anno 1540, 'not to practise again necromancy, astronomy, calculations, and other experiments.' Whether this John Heron be the same with the former, I know not. Sure I am, that this Heron the conjuror was not unknown to John Waller and William Cobbie, two young fellows of King's College in Cambridge, who studied and were conversant in the Black Art in the reign of Edward VI."

Herbert registers *The most fruitful dialogues, treating upon the Baptisme of Chyldren, very necessarg to be rede of all Chrystyans in these most paryllouse tymes; by Jhon Heron.* Printed at Worcester in 1551, but suspects that Heron is a misprint for Veron. *Typ. antiqu. 1461.*

John Heron, if the same, now Headmaster of the King's School, Rochester, applies to Cecil in the following letter (dated 27 Nov. 1552,) for a Prebend in Rochester Cathedral.

^s Strype's Eccl. Mem. vol. ii. part i. p. 402.

^h Athenæ, vol. i. col. 188.

ⁱ Athenæ, (Bliss, Add.) col. 189.

*Clariss. viro D. Cecilio, Regi Anglie potentissimo Edvardo Sexto
ab arcanis, Johannes Heron s. d.*

Qui sim qui hasce quales quales ad te scribam, vir ornatissime, quidque me ut hoc facerem coegerit, si paucis auscultare libuerit breviter declarabo, ne tibi in gravioribus versato negotiis diutius quam par sit impedimento fuero. Pauper puerorum pauperum in re grammatica formator sum, jamdiu in eo fungendo versatus munere ad annos hosce plus minus sedecim. Factum est haud ita pridem dum Roffe Regiam pubem instituo ut episcopo optimo tunc Roffensi nunc Londinensi presuli D. Nicolao Rydleo innotuerim. Is, qui suus in me est gratuitus amor, per illustrem eundemque doctissimum equitem D. Joannem Chekum regia majestate prebendam in ecclesia Roffensi, morte cuiusdam Gulielmi Harrisonis inde mortui vacantem, mihi nactus erat, a qua tamen nescio quam infeliciter excidisse me existimem, nisi aliis quidam tali functione Dignissimus eandem esset indeptus. Hac ita spe frustratus cogitabam ego varios fortunae casus et omnium rerum esse vicissitudinem. Ecce tibi D. Joannes Wilborus alias eiusdem Ecclesie Prebendarius moritur. Accedo ad humaniss. D. Chekum suppetias ut mihi pro sua in omnes bonarum litterarum cultores benevolentia ferat oro. Is negat se aut posse aut velle contra tuam voluntatem cognitam quidque facere. Video me destitutum ope quam sperabam; desperare tamen in rebus quantumvis afflictis haud libuit, nec quidquam e tuis manibus extorquere inepte conari visum aut consultum. Hoc tantum effectum volui quo potui modo ut illustrissimus Northumbrie dux intelligeret, nec eam mihi Wilbori contigisse prebendam, quam illius Celsitudo se mihi assequuturum fuisse promiserat, quo facto quietus meaque sorte contentus (ut cui vel experientia sit compertum quam multa cadant inter calicem supremaque labra) domum discedo, pueris operam erudiendis haud segnus ac antea navaturus. Fit interim ut ducis amplissimi voluntas huc me iam revocarit qua de re nescio nisi si hoc sit ut me misellum homunctionem videat, et alloquentem

audiat, aliquoque indigum juvet auxilio. Ad quem honoratissimum heros si pro Herone tua humanitas vel tria verba loqui, cum erit commodum, dignabitur, erit cur et ego uxorque mea liberique nostri omnes numero decem dum vixerimus assiduis te precibus Christo commendare non cessemus. Hæc eo lubentius et audacius ad tuam Dominationem scripsi, quia illorum me humaniter meminerit D. Burdon tuus famulus et idem nunc, quæ tua est singularis in illum beneficentia, Ecclesie nostre Roffensis Prebendarius. Vale in Christo, Vir ornatus, tuus Londini raptim ruditerque 1552, Novemb. 27.

Jo. HERON,
Schole Regie Roffen. Archididascalus^k.

DIGHTON.

Robert Dighton was Usher for one year in 1539-40¹, succeeding Heron in that capacity. He became Probation-Fellow in 1538 as Ingledew Chaplain. He took his degree of M.A. in 1541; and was Lecturer in Natural Philosophy from 1542 to 1546, when he died. One marked as Richard Dighton in the University Register, though probably the same, took his degree of B.A. with John Harley, 5 July, 1536.

HEWYS.

Richard Hewys, or Hewes, or Huys, succeeded Dighton as Usher in 1540^m, and continued till 1546. He took his degree of B.A. with several Magdalen men, 24 July, 1541. In 1547, *✓ 1547
20°* he was elected Probation-Fellow, as Ingledew Chaplain, from

^k State Paper Office, Domestic Papers, K. Edward VI. vol. xv. No. 54.

^l L. C. 1539. *Solut. Dno Dighton hostiario pro stip. h. a. v^l.*

^m L. C. 1540. *Solut. Dno Hewis ostiario pro stip. v^l. pro communis iii^l.*

L. C. 1542. *Solut. Mro Hewis hypodidascal pro stip. v^l. pro veste liberata xx^l.*

L. C. 1545. *Solut. Mro Heves hypodidascal pro comm. xlviij. pro stip. vi^l.*

Solut. North vitriario reparante quædam in cubiculo hypodidascali.

the county of York^a. In Feb. 1549-50, he was one of the Fellows who signed a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury against the Injunctions brought to the College by Dr. Cox^b. In 1551, he became Junior Dean of Arts; and in the same year was presented to the Rectory of Brandeston, in the Diocese of Norwich. He accordingly disappears from the list of Fellows in 1552. He resigned the Rectory in 1556. In 1558, he held the Stall of Henstridge, in the Cathedral of Bath and Wells^c; and in 1561, he was Prebendary of the Third Stall in the Cathedral of Bristol^d; and his name appears as one of the members of the Lower House of Convocation, who signed a petition in favour of certain regulations for the discipline of the Clergy in 1562^e. John Bridgwater succeeded him at Bristol in 1563.

GODALL.

One Godall succeeded Sherrey as Master in 1541^f, and remained in that position for one year.

HARLEY.

John Harley succeeded Godall in 1542, and continued in that office till 1548^g. "He was born, as it seems," says

^a A.D. 1547. *Maii xxiii^{ib} electus est ad annum probationis Mag. Richardus Hewes, Inceptor in Artibus, de comitatu Gloscest. elect. pro com. Ebor. Coll. Reg. c. f. 12.*

^b See Magd. Register, vol. ii. p. xlviij.

^c Hardy's Le Neve, vol. i. p. 190.

^d Ibid. p. 229.

^e Strype's Annals, vol. i. pt. 1. p. 512.

^f L. C. 1541. *Solut. Mro Godall, ludimagistro, pro stipendio suo, h. a. x^l.*
Solut. pro communis Mri Godall ludimagistri per totum annum, l^o.

^g L. C. 1542. *Solut. Mro Harley didascalo pro stipend. h. a. x^{ll}.*

Solut. Mro Harley ludi literarii moderatori pro veste, xxv^a.

Solut. Mro Harley ludimagistro pro communis, h. a.
iii^{ll}. ix^a. iiiij^d.

L. C. 1543. *Solut. Mro Harley ludipræceptor pro stip. h. a. x^{ll}.*

Wood^a, “in Herefordshire, or at least extracted from those of his name there, admitted Fellow of Magdalen College about 1537, being then Bachelor of Arts^b, and (eventually) Master of the Free School joining to that College. Afterwards proceeding in that faculty^c, he took Holy Orders, became Preacher to the Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and Tutor to his children^d; a zealous preacher in Oxford against the Roman Catholics upon the coming to the Crown of King Edward VI^e, and at length Chaplain to that Prince^f, who, for the zeal Harley had in preaching up the

L. C. 1545. *Solut. Mro Harley ludimagistro pro stip. xii.*

L. C. 1546. *Solut. pro communis Mri Harley ludimagistri, iiiii^l. ix^r. iiiij^d.*
pro stip. xii.

L. C. 1547. *Solut. Mro Harley ludimagistro pro stip. xii.*

^a Athenæ, (Bliss,) vol. ii. col. 768.

^b Prob. F. 1537—1542. B.A. 5 July, 1536.

^c M.A. 4 June, 1540.

^d John Dudley, Earl of Warwick. His sons were Henry Dudley, who died at Boulogne, John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Henry Dudley, slain at St. Quintin's, and Guildford Dudley, who married Lady Jane Grey. The mother of these boys, Jane, Countess of Warwick, visited the College 28 Aug. 1548, at which time Harley was probably appointed their Tutor. Lawrence Humphrey, in addressing the Earl of Leicester in his Preface to “*Jesuitismi Pars Prima*,” calls his attention to Harley as *tua pueritiae, nobilissime comes, olim peritus et pius Informator.*

^e “While these things were in doubt, John Harley of Magdalen College preached at St. Peter's in the East this last Lent, which immediately followed the death of King Henry, and in his Sermon spake very boldly against the Pope, his party, and such matters as he thought were superstitions, which with his new doctrine troubled some very much, but others, that were inclined to a Reformation, were thereby comforted: but most of the University being as yet of the old stamp, the Commissary called him to question, and afterwards hurried him up to London for a heretick, to the end that he might undergo examination and punishment for what he had said. But then, it being seen which way the scales would turn, he let him loose, and hushed up the business.” *Annals, anno 1547. Humphredus in vita Juelli*, pp. 69, 70, *et alibi*.

^f I. Harley was one of the six eminent preachers chosen out to be the King's Chaplain anno 1551. *Kennet.*

Reformed Religion, gave him a Prebendship in the Church of Worcester^c, on the decease of Humphrey Webbeley, B.D. anno 1551. Where being settled, he had the Rectory of Upton upon Severn^d, and the Vicarage of Kidderminster^e, in Worcestershire, bestowed on him, he being then Bachelor of Divinity^f. Afterwards, the See of Hereford being void by the death of John Skipp, he was elected Bishop of that place^g: so that being consecrated thereunto on the 26th of May, 1553, he was within a few months after deprived of it by Queen Mary, for his wilful avoiding the hearing of Mass, and for being married. John Leland, the famous antiquary, who knew the said Harley well, doth in a high manner praise him for his great virtue and learning, especially in the Classical Authors and Poets, and for his fine vein in poetry^h, etc.; but what he had published that Author tells us not, nor Bale, nor his follower Pitseus. Afterwards Harley, absconding for a time, did at length go from place to place in an obscure condition to console the poor remnant of Protestants, and confirm them in their belief, but died soon after in his wandering to and fro in England."

The praises of his friend Leland I venture to give in full.

Ad D. Harleyum.

Virtutes animi sic te redimire videntur,
Ut redimit festum verna corona caput.

^c John Harley was installed in the Ninth Stall, Worcester Cathedral, 9 March, 1551-52. *Hardy's Le Neve*, vol. iii. p. 87.

^d John Harley, Incumbent of Upton upon Severn, co. Worcester, 9 May, 1550.

^e John Harley, Vicar of Kidderminster, 30 Sept. 1550—1553. *Hoare's Wilts*, (Mere,) p. 95.

^f John Harley, B.D. 1550. *Fasti*.

^g "John Harley was consecrated at Croydon, 26 May, 1553, but he did not enjoy his dignity long, as he was deprived, 19 March, 1553-4, on which day a licence was issued to elect a Bishop in his stead." *Hardy's Le Neve*, vol. i. p. 468. The Commission for depriving him of his Bishopric, dated 15 March, 1553-4, is given in *Rymer*, xv. 370.

^h *Leland's Encomia*, p. 168.

Deposidunt igitur dignas tua præmia laudes,
 Præmia in æternis conspicienda libris.
 Fonte caballino si quando labella rigâsse,
 Virtutes alacer tollerem ad astra sacras;
 Et te, virtutis cultorem, Harleye, probatum
 Laudaret resonis hæc mea musa modis.
 Repit humi tenuis, metuens et subsideat imo
 (Absint ut vires) officiosa tamen.
 Nomine quo, strictim laudes attingit amica
 Qualiscunque tuas fila canora movens.
 Omne genus sophiæ gustasti pervigil, atque
 Hausisti eloquii vina fluenta pii.
 Tu quoque facundi Ciceronis magnus amator,
 Et tibi majestas Virgiliana placet.
 Procluviumque colis Nasonis, versibus unde
 Illius assurgis gratior eximiis.
 Nulla poetarum veterum monumenta supersunt,
 Florigero es quorum non spatiatus agro.
 Hinc vates celeber, lepidus, multumque venustus
 Concinis argutis carmina lœta sonis,
 Posteritati quæ te vel feliciter omni
 Commendent nomen percelebrentque tuum.
 Ecce suum officium mea præstitit omne Camœna,
 Applausumque suum vindicat illa tibi.

Browne Willis¹ observes of Harley: “This person, who had been Prebendary of Worcester, Rector of Upton on Severn, and Vicar of Kidderminster, two market towns in Worcestershire, was born at Newport-Pagnell in Buckinghamshire, where were living, till very lately, several of his name and family, rigid dissenters and puritans, to which persuasion this Bishop was much inclined, having little regard to the habit of his function. While he set here, he gave up the jurisdiction of the Forest of Dean to the See of Gloucester; and, having rendered himself obnoxious by being married, in Queen Mary’s time he was deprived of

¹ Willis’s Survey of Hereford Cathedral, p. 521.

his Bishoprick; after which, as Strype tells us, he lurked up and down in the hard reign of Queen Mary, and died obscurely, anno 1557^k. But where he deceased he does not inform us, though I presume it might be at Kidderminster, among his wife's relations, where the seed of dissension was plentifully sown, I fear too much, by his means."

In 1552, when it was determined to remove Owen Oglethorpe from his office of President of Magdalen College, Harley was at first considered likely to succeed him, but Walter Haddon was eventually appointed^l.

In a confidential letter written by one of the Fellows to a friend at Court^m, the following objections were made to Harley as future President. "Some fear lest Mr. Harley should be preferred. God forbid it. He is my friend, and yet shall he never have my good will; for he is idle, and not so ripe in God's truth; and, which is worst of all, not much passing, as I think, how religion goeth forward, so that he hath the peith of the world. To conclude, for God's love, Mr. Turner, stick to it lustily, as we do and will to you. We had rather keep Mr. President than receive Mr. Harley. Regard you the state of our College, how it is provided to set forth learning, and that to the glory of God. God continue the King's favour towards you in this matter, also the rest of your friends. You shall have our daily prayers, but this know you that, if it come to election, they will choose Harley, for the Papists can away with him well enough. To make an end, only our noble King's letters must strike the stroke, whom the Lord preserve for ever and ever."

^k Chamberus ait Haruleum Episcopum mortuum esse in Anglia.
Juellus ad Parkhurstum. Tiguri, 15 June, 1558. Works of Jewell, (Parker Soc.) p. 1196.

^l See Preface to the second volume of the Magdalen College Register, p. 1.

^m Walter Bower to William Turner, D. Med. Letter dated 20 Jan. 1551-2. State Paper Office. Domestic. Edward VI. vol. xiii. No. 4.

Extracts from Strype.

“ Of this Harley be it noted further, that just upon the death of King Henry VIII. and the access of Edward to the crown, while all the University stood at maze, as it were, expecting which way Religion would go, he boldly preached the doctrine of faith alone justifying, in a Lenten Sermon in St. Peter’s church: the Doctors exceeding mad and disturbed at it; others fearing what the event would be. The issue was, he was hurried to London as a heretic; but he escaped, and was preferred. He became, first, preacher to the Earl of Warwick, and instructor of his children; afterwards the King’s Chaplain; and, lastly, Bishop of Hereford: in Queen Mary’s reign a poor preacher in woods, sculking up and down, and at last died, like a banished man, in his own country. Harley when in the University was noted for a florid man, and well seen in human learning. Leland hath a copy of verses to him: wherein he praiseth him for being a great admirer of Cicero, and the majesty of Virgil; and for having read over the poets, and being a good poet himself^a. ”

During Bishop Hooper’s Visitation of the Diocese of Worcester, in Oct. 1552, “ Johnson and Jolliff, two Canons of this Church, disallowing some doctrines recommended to them by the Bishop, held a dispute thereupon with him and Mr. Harley, who was afterwards Bishop of Hereford. And one of these behaved himself most insolently and disrespectfully to both. The Bishop sent up by Harley a large relation of his Visitation in writing, and the matter these Canons disliked, and recommended Harley to the Secretary to give an account of the disputation^b. ”

^a Eccl. Memorials, vol. iii. part 1. p. 82. “ In Queen Mary’s time he instructed his flock in woods and secret places, and administered the Sacrament according to the order of the English Book; lurking up and down in the nation, and died in the hard reign of the said Queen, yet living to the last year of her reign.” Ibid. vol. ii. part 2. p. 171.

^b Memorials of Cranmer, pp. 813. 873.

Strype gives us also some verses written by Bishop Parkhurst on Harley's deprivation^p.

In Harlæum nuper Episcopum Hereford. ad Lodovic.
Lavaterum.

Cur Harlæus doctissimus,
Pius Vir, humanissimus,
Episcopatum linquere
Siet coactus, accipe.
Ingens patraverat scelus,
Dirum scelus, nefarium,
Immane, detestabile,
Abominandum et insolens,
Dignum scelus suspendio,
Dignum scelusque incendio,
Summi Jovisque fulmine
Scelus quod expiarier
Vix credo posset vel sacri
Lateris salisve aspergine :
Vixit pia cum conjugœ^q.

“ This Lent, (1551,) Dr. Parker preached before King Edward two several wednesdays, if not three, Harley, his fellow-chaplain, supplying by course the other days^r.

In “ divers acts of the King's grace and favour shewed to his courtiers and others,” we find in 1551-2, signed March 3,

^p Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. part ii. p. 500.

^q Fox mentions, that in 1553, Oct. 10. “ Parliament commenced with a solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost at Westminster. Harley, Bishop of Hereford, presented himself according to his duty; and taking his place amongst the Lords, when he saw the Mass begin, not abiding the sight thereof, he withdrew himself from the company. Afterwards Master Harley, because he was married, was excluded both from the Parliament and from his Bishoprick.” Acts, vol. vi. p. 394. In a letter from Jewell to Parkhurst, dated 28 June, 1553, he says, Saluta, queso, meo nomine Dominum Harleium, vel episcopum, quod non puto, vel, quod non dubito, intrepidum Christi Satellitem, et virum Domini. Jewell's Works, (Parker Soc.) p. 1191.

^r Life of Parker, vol. i. p. 59.

“Annuities of £40 each during pleasure, to be made from Michaelmas last, to William Bill, D.D. Mr. Grindall, B.D. Mr. Perne, D.D. Mr. Harley, B.D. the King's Ordinary Chaplains.”

Also, “The Creation of John Harley, D.D. one of his Majesty's Ordinary Chaplains, to the Bishoprick of Hereford, for life, with all the lordships and manors belonging to the same, except the mansion called the Bishop of Hereford's house, lying in Old Fish Street, London, with the gardens and houses belonging to the same. Granted in February, but the patent bore date 28 March, 1553^{t.}”

“I find that Oct. 2, (1552,) a Letter was directed to Mr. Harley, Bill, Horn, Grindal, Perne, and Knox, to consider certain Articles of Religion exhibited to the King's Majesty, to be subscribed by all such as shall be admitted to be preachers or ministers in any part of the realm; and to make report of their opinions touching the same^{u.}”

Amongst “the memorials for religion” written by Edward VI. and dated 13 Oct. 1552, was “the placing of Harley into the Bishoprick of Hereford^{v.}”

During the time that Harley was Schoolmaster, besides the usual charges for broken glass in the School^{w.}, it appears that some expense was incurred in the chamber of the boys^{x.}, (Choristers?) and that of Mr. Harley; and for repairing a bed in the latter^{y.}

^s Eccl. Mem. ii. part 2. p. 269.

^t Ibid. p. 276.

^u Strype's Mem. of Cranmer, p. 391.

^v Ibid. p. 429.

^w L. C. 1543. *Solut. North vitriario reparanti fenestras in Schola Grammaticali, etc. ix^a.*

^x L. C. 1547. *Solut. Hamons cum puer pro opera sex dierum in cubiculo puerorum, iiiij^b.* Many items of this kind follow.

^y L. C. 1543. *Solut. North vitriario pro diversis reparationibus in cubiculo Mri Harley, iii^c. viii^d.*

Solut. Hamons cum famulo erigenti lectum in cubiculo Mri Harley, etc. iii^e.

Amongst his pupils in the School, Lawrence Humfrey, afterwards President, and Julins, or Josceline, Palmer were perhaps the most celebrated. The former says of him^b, Omitto Joannem Harlæum, Præceptorem olim meum observantissimum, qui, Henrico Octavo tum primum e vivis discedente, et Edouardo filio regnum suum jam ineunte, omnibus quonam res irent, quæve religio stabiliretur, suspensis animis undequaque expectantibus, quod, in illo quasi interrègno et justitio, solam in Jesum Christum fidem justificantem in Templo Divi Petri, solenni et quadragesimali concione, disertè, intrepidè, validè confirmarit: Doctoribus novitate dogmatis vehementer perturbatis et frendentibus, aliis lætitia gestientibus, aliis eventum et pericula timentibus, Londinum a Pro-cancellario tanquam haereticus rapitur: sed Deo hominum concilia invertente et dissipante, illi hiantes lupi, bolo erepto, vacui redeunt. Hic primum illustrissimi Comitis Varicensis Concionator, ejusque liberorum institutor, post, Regiæ Majestatis Sacellanus sive Ecclesiastes, postremò Herfordensis Episcopus designatus, quanquam nunc Maria imperitante optimus et innocentissimus vir in sylvis et secessibus Pastor oves consolans et vitæ pabulo consolidans in Anglia sua profugus moritur. Cui ego ut mnemosynon et signum meæ erga eum observantiæ, hoc distichon olim consecravi;

Flos domui Harlæus, socius ludique Magister,
Celsus deinde throno, celsior inde polo.

In 1566, these lines were placed beneath the Arms of Harley in one of the windows of the Founder's chamber over the great gateway by President Humphrey. They are still remaining (1862) in the central compartment of the Oriel window of the College Hall, thus, Arms of the See of Hereford impaling, or, on a bend between two colices sable a fleur de lis of the field, within a bordure engrailed, gules, with *Joannes Harlæus Herfordensis*^c.

^b *Laur. Humfredus in Vita Juelli*, p. 86.

^c Wood's Hist. p. 322.

Of Palmer, Fox says, “he was some time Scholar to Master Harley, who taught the Free Scholars of Magdalen College, by whose diligence and the goodness of his own capacity he became a toward young Scholar in prose and verse^d.”

In 1547, (Dec. 2,) the King issued an Injunction, “that none other Grammar should be taught in any School or other place within the King’s realms and dominions, but only that which is set forth by the said authority.” This was the Grammar, says Cardwell, usually known by the name of Lilly’s, but the different parts of which appear to have been derived from such eminent contributors as Wolsey, Colet, Lilly, and Erasmus. Having been approved by King Henry VIII, King Edward VI, Queen Elizabeth, and in the Canons of King James, it was received without question as enjoying exclusive privileges under the royal supremacy till the year 1664, when it was projected to have another form of Grammar approved by Convocation; and Bishop Pearson undertook the management of the matter, but nothing was actually accomplished^e.

SLADE.

John Slade succeeded Hewes as Usher in 1546, and continued in that capacity till 1548^f, when he became Master in the place of Harley^g. He resigned the Mastership in 1549. He took his Degree of B.A. 15 June, 1544, and M.A. 8 Feb. 1547-8. He was elected Prob. Fellow in 1544, e Co. Somerset, but resigned his Fellowship when he became Usher, and was re-elected Fellow in 1548, and ceased to be so in 1552.

^d See Clerks’ Register, p. 7. It appears that the name was Julins, not Julius, Palmer. See *Narrative of the Days of the Reformation*. (Camden Soc.) p. 85.

^e Injunctions of Edward VI, A.D. 1547. Cardwell’s Documentary Annals, i. 20. Kennet’s Hist. vol. iii. p. 274.

^f L. C. 1546. *Solut. Dno Slade hypodidascal pro stipend. h. a. viii.*

L. C. 1547. *Solut. Inceptori Slade hypodidascal pro communis suis, h. a. lii.*

^g L. C. 1548. *Solut. Mro. Slade didascal pro stipend. h. a. xi.*

L. C. 1549. *Solut. Mro Slade et Mri Cowper pro stipend. didascali, h.a.xii.*

“Sexto Septembris anno Domini 1550, Dnus Præses et Officiarii decreverunt dimidiatum annum Mro Slade festo Sti Michaelis proximè sequentis profecturo ad aperiendum Ludum grammaticalem pueris Brutoniæ^b. ”

(Sept. 27^{mo}.) Dnus Præsidens et Officiarii veniam factam Mro Slade docendi grammaticen Brutoniæ prorogaverunt usque ad festum Sti Michaelis Archangeli futurum A.D. 1551, dummodo gratiam ineat cum Visitatoribus Regiis, qui antea per injunctionem coarctabant annum gratitudinis ad sex solummodo menses Statuti benignitatem retundentes. Præfatam veniam absentiae usque ad integrum annum fecerunt Regii Delegati prefato Mro Slade per literas suas scriptas sexto Februarii, non obstante regia injunctione in contrarium prius edita^c.

Before his departure for Bruton, he seems to have assisted Henry Bull in making a catalogue of the books in the College Library^d.

He had ceased to be Master of Bruton School in 1559, Christopher Williams being at that time his successor. The following names appear in Bruton Church Register. Joane Slade, buried 9 June, 1552. Giles Slade, buried 17 Jan. 1562-3.

One John Slade, a Schoolmaster, was executed at Winchester, 30 Oct. 1583, for denying the Queen's Supremacy^e.

BOLDERN.

John Boldern succeeded Slade as Usher in 1548^m, having been Demy from 1541 to 1546, and Prob. Fellow in 1547. He resigned his Fellowship on being appointed Usher, and, on his giving up the latter office in 1550, he was re-elected

^b V. P. Reg. Bruton School in Somersetshire, founded in 1520, re-founded by King Edward VI.

^c Ibid.

^d L. C. 1550. *Solut. Mro Bull et Mro Slade pro opera colligendi catalogum omnium librorum qui sunt in Bibliotheca, xx^s.*

^e Challoner's Missionary Priests, vol. i. p. 152.

^m L. C. 1548. *Solut. Dno Bolderne hypodidascal pro salario suo h. a. v^{ll}.*

L. C. 1549. Solut. Mro Bolderne hypodidascal pro stip. suo h. a. v^{ll}.

Fellow. He did not retain his Fellowship after 1555, but we find him Schoolmaster for part of the year 1558, and part of 1559^a, and in the list of Chaplains in 1559. In June 1543, he supplicated for the degree of B.A. which does not seem to have been then granted, but he succeeded in obtaining it in 1545; and that of M.A. in Sept. 1549. What became of Bolderne I know not, but in 1577 I find mention made of a book on Astronomy, and a legacy of £6 18s. 4d. brought to the College in the name of Mr. Bolderne^b.

COOPER.

Thomas Cooper succeeded Slade as Master in 1549^c, and remained till 1558 in that office, when he resigned. He again became Master after Boldern in 1559^d, and continued so till 1567. He was the son of a poor tailor, who lived in Cat-street, near St. Mary's Church in Oxford, and became a Chorister of Magdalen College about the year 1530^e, and, gaining the advantages of instruction under Thomas Robert-

^a L. C. 1558. *Solut. Mro Bolderne ludimagistro pro communis suis per xxxii Septiman. xlii^o. viii^{id}.*

Solut. Mro Bolderne et Mro Bachyler successive ludi literarii moderatoribus, x^{ll}.

L. C. 1559. *Solut. Mris Cooper et Bolderne successive ludi literarii moderatoribus, x^{ll}.*

Solut. Mro Bolderne ex conventione Dni Praesidis causa relinquenda Schola, l^o.

Solut. Eidem ex eadem consideratione pro communis....

^b L. C. 1577. *Solut. famulo Mri Sampson afferenti librum Astronomicum Mri Bolderne, et £6 18s. 4d. legat. Coll. Magd. Oxon. per eundem, i^o.*

^c L. C. 1549. *Solut. Mro Slade et Mro Cooper pro stipendio didascalii h. a. x^{ll}.*

L. C. 1550. *Solut. Mro Cooper didascalo, x^{ll}.*

L. C. 1551. *Solut. Mro Cooper didascalo pro stipend. x^{ll}.*

L. C. 1552. *Solut. Mro Cooper didascalo pro stipend. x^{ll}.*

L. C. 1553. *Solut. Mro Cooper didascalo grammatical pro stip. x^{ll}.*

L. C. 1556. *Solut. Mro Cooper pro stip. disdiscali, x^{ll}.*

^d L. C. 1566. *Solut. Mro Cooper didascalo pro stip. x^{ll}.*

L. C. 1567. *Solut. Mri Cooper et Balguey successive didascalis, sing. v^{ll}.*

^e See Magdalen Register, vol. i. p. 7.

son at the College School, he improved his opportunities by great industry, and eventually was elected Probation-Fellow in 1539, and Actual Fellow in 1540. He became B.A. 7 July, 1539; M.A. 6 June, 1543; B. Phys. Oct. 1556; B.D. and D.D. 18 March, 1566-7. He resigned his Fellowship in 1545, "and gave himself solely up to the studies of humanity and medicine." The latter faculty he practised in Oxford during some part of Queen Mary's reign, for he was inclined to the Protestant party in the Church^t; but after her death he resumed his ecclesiastical character, and became a frequent preacher.

In 1548, Cooper published an edition of Sir Thomas Elyot's Latin and English Dictionary, under the title of *Bibliothecæ Eliotæ, sive Dictionarium Lat. et Angl. auctum et emend.* fol. Lond.

In 1549, he also published an *Epitome of Chronicles containing the whole discourse of Histories as well of this realm of England, as all other countries, etc. first by Thomas Languet, from the beginning of the world to the Incarnation of Christ, and now finished, and continued to the reign of our Sovereign Lord, King Edward VI.* 4to. London.

In Feb. 1549-50, Dr. Cox brought to Magdalen College four special Injunctions, subscribed at his suggestion by twelve of the King's Council^u; the first of which was, "that none should be educated in Grammar learning at the charges of the College." The President (Owen Oglethorp) immediately called a meeting, and the Fellows unanimously determined to oppose these destructive innovations. "Quas quidem injunctiones unanimi consensu Mugdalenensis cætus repudiasset tanquam Collegii sui fundationi exitiales, LUDUM GRAMMATICALEM ADEO CELEBREM DISSOLVENTES, cætum

^s Wood's *Athenæ*, (Bliss,) vol. i. col. 607.

^t He remarked in after life that it was "his greatest comfort, that since he was a young man in Magdalen College, he had been brought up in the love of the Gospel." *Admonition to the People of England.*

^u Wood's *Annals*, vol. ii. p. 101. See also Preface to the Magdalen Register, vol. ii. p. 47. b.

Scholarium dirimentes ac discerpentes, sexaginta plus minus Scholares detrudentes, etiamnum ac centonarii numeri antiquæ fundationis reliquias et Societatem conturbantes, ac jure suo spoliante^x." It was therefore determined to send to the Council by William Standish and John Redmayne, two of the Fellows, a remonstrance, of which the following portion related to the Grammar School. " *Neminem ad Grammaticam in hac Academia ex bonis Collegii ali volumus.* Whereby the Founder appointed thirty poor Scholars, called Demies, for the maintenance of the Society, so they were twelve years old, and could competently read Latin, whom he would have taught in his Grammar School, chiefly provided for that cause, until they should be able to go to Logic by the judgment of the President, the Schoolmaster, and a Dean; and whereas the said School is to Magdalen College, as Eton School is to King's College in Cambridge, and the School at Winchester to the New College in Oxford, that is to say, as a " Norysshe" to train up their youth in virtue and learning, whereby as well the other Colleges of the University receive singular commodity and profit, and the whole country; and the said College doth maintain their Society with such, whose names, education, and learning they daily see and have experiment of; if this Injunction be utterly executed, then shall the said College be forced from the most principal treasure they or the University have. By your lordship's most bounded Orators, the Sollicitors for Magdalen College in Oxford appointed by the whole Society thereof.^y"

Nor was this considered sufficient, for the College also implored the interference of Archbishop Cranmer, in a long Latin epistle, signed by thirty-one Fellows, Cooper the Schoolmaster, and Lilly the Usher, in which they earnestly entreated that the School may be spared. " *Nunc obnixissime deprecamur contubernii nostri tam insigne decrementum id quod mox eventurum vehementer formidamus, si vel pueri*

^x Coll. Magd. Reg. 3. fol. 17. b.

^y Archbishop's Parker's MSS. C. C. Coll. Camb. No. cxxvii. 25.

nostri adhuc grammatici de locis suis sigillatim cederent, vel sacellani ac clerici nostri ad unum omnes recederent, nec amplius bonis literis alerentur. Hoc, hoc illud est, Pater præstantissime, quod miseri deprecamur, timemus, et luctuosi exhorrescimus. Quocirca per sacrosanctum Christianæ religionis mysterium, per liberales omnes artes ac musas, per sinceram Academici statūs restorationem et amplificationem, oramus, obsecramus, et obtestamur, ne res nostræ adeo in angustum redigantur, quo minus grammaticos pueros, sacellanos, ac clericos posthac alamus, sed ut nostra familia pristino suo numero integra coalescat. Pluribus autem gravibusque nominibus subsidium tuum, pientissime Præsul, votis precibusque expetere cogimur, idque præ ceteris Collegiis omnibus, quia plures ejus conditionis alimus: qui si nostro contubernio (quod absit) substraherentur, plus minus sexaginta discederent et major profecto esset recedentium quam remanentium numerus. Pono quod ad grammaticos attinet, quorum messis adhuc in herba est, tamen adeo sunt sodalitii nostri annuo supplemento necessarii, ut citra hosce sociorum delectu plerumque destitueremur^z.

This Letter was probably composed by Cooper.

The news of these transactions being quickly spread abroad, the Mayor called a Council, at which it was determined to send the following Petition to the King^a.

"In most humble wyse sheweth unto your Majesty your most humble and bounden Orators, the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of your City of Oxford, that where your Highness late appointed certain persons by your Commission, under your Great Seal, to be Commissioners of your University of Oxford, to establish and order certain Statutes, Ordinances, Injunctions, and Rules, to be observed of all and singular Students, as well in the University aforesaid, as any College, Hall, and Houses of learning whatsoever they be within the said University, but farther in certain other matters to do any thing or things, act or

^z See Appendix to Magdalen College Register, vol. ii. p. 805.

^a Wood's Annals, vol. ii. p. 102.

acts, as to them should seem most expedient and convenient for the lively maintenance, furtherance, and increase of virtue and learning. So it is, most excellent and merciful Prince, that where your said poor Orators have always had, received, and enjoyed by the means of your Colleges, founded by your Grace's most noble progenitors, singular treasure, help, and commodity, for the education of their sons, and in especially the more part of us being not otherwise able to bring up our children in good learning, and to find them at grammar, whereby they may happily in time to come attain to higher knowledge of the liberal sciences of God's holy word, without the aid and help of the Colleges training our children in good letters, some being called Scholars of the Houses, and some called Choristers, and yet learning their grammar; your said Commissioners by virtue of the aforesaid Commission to them dated for the increase of virtue and learning, have among other Injunctions unknown to your Orators, ordained, decreed, and appointed, that none should be found in grammar, or remain Chorister within your said University at the charges of any College, whereby there be in danger of casting out of some College thirty, some other forty or fifty, some other more or fewer, and the most part of them children of your said poor Orators, having of the said Colleges meat, drink, cloth, and lodging; and were very well brought up in learning in the common Grammar School at the College of Saint Mary Magdalen, and so went forward and attained to Logic, and other faculties, at the charges of the said College, and likewise of other Houses, and little or nothing at the charge of their parents after their admission into any of the said Colleges: which thing hath always been a great succour unto your said poor Orators, and now an utter doing to the heavy discomfort of us and our posterity, and diminishing of your University, and the decaying thereof, unless it may please your Highness of your passing clemency to call back the said Injunction, as well for the continuance of this only School of all the Shire, as for the bringing up of our children and our posterities as

is aforesaid. In consideration whereof pleaseth it your abundant goodness, with the advice of your honorable Council, the premises tenderly and graciously considered, to take some godly order for the education of our children, and especially of theirs, who otherwise than by the help of the College be not able to find them.

“ And your said Orators shall daily pray, &c.”

This Petition was sent to Standish and Redmayne, who were in London, that they might take care that it was properly presented; but they sent it back immediately, that the City Seal might be affixed to it, and also recommended that some persons of their own body should present it, lest the Council might fancy that it had been forged by some of the University. When presented, some of the Council were annoyed, and replied to the Corporation by putting the following queries^b, addressed to the Mayor of Oxford and his brethren. Who informed them, that by the King’s Injunctions none should be found at Grammar, nor remain Chorister in Oxford at the charge of any College? In what Colleges should be put out thereby thirty, in which forty, in which fifty, in which more and in which fewer? How many of them be the children of the inhabitants of Oxford? What decay the said Injunction should be to the University? Whether these questions were answered, I know not; but eventually “ both parties were kindly received, heard, and dismissed with accomplishment of their desire.” “ What advantage,” observes Wood^c, “ Cox could get by annulling the said School of Magdalen, unless he was set on by some of the Society, I know not. He would before this have annulled that of New College, but was hindered also.”

In 1552, Cooper sent out another edition of the *Bibliothecæ Eliotæ*, or *Eliote’s Dictionarie the second tyme enriched, and more perfectly corrected by Thomas Cooper, Schole Maister of Maudlens in Oxforde.* fol. Lond. (Magd. Libr.) This edition

^b MS. Parker, cxxvii. 28.

^c Wood’s Annals, vol. ii. p. 103.

contains an address to Dr. Walter Haddon, President, (intruded by Royal Mandate 10 Oct. 1552,) *et ceteris ejusdem Collegii Sociis, ac bonarum literarum studiosis.* In this preface he speaks with great gratitude of the benefits he had gained by his early education in College, and of the singular kindness and good will shewn to him. He confesses that as his first duty is owing to the King, *ita secundas gymnasium Magdalenense, quasi jure suo, videtur vendicare. Hujus enim beneficio* (he continues) *in artium liberalissimarum studiis educatus, eidem acceptam referre debo qualemcumque sum consecutus vel ingenii vel eruditio[n]is commendationem.*

Besides some complimentary Latin verses in this volume by his school-fellow and fellow-chorister, Thomas Bickley, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, we find the following by one of his predecessors, John Heron, now Schoolmaster at Rochester.

Commoda si quis aves operis novisse recentis,
Cooperi illa tibi tradet Epistolion.
Sin cupis et sentire labor sit quantus in illis,
Quæ huc congesta vides perlege, deinde scies.
Hæc qui contulerant, omnes voluisse videntur
Angligenas pueros reddere Timotheos.
Et plane felix puer est, cui tot documenta
Sint veluti in cunis tradita molliculis.
Anglia nunc dicat, felix ætas Edoardi,
Quo puerō, pueris optima quæque cadunt.

The volume contains also an address in English “to the most puissant and mightie Prince Edward VI.” to whom his “most humble and obedient subject, Thomas Cooper, hertily wisheth all grace and peace from God, with long reigne, honour, helth, and prosperitie.”

This Dictionary Cooper is said to have presented to the young King^d, who, had he lived, would probably have anticipated the promotion afterwards given to this laborious Schoolmaster by Queen Elizabeth.

^d See Strype's Ecclesiastical Mem. vol. ii. part ii. p. 124.

In 1556, “ Thomas Cooper, M.A. and Master of the Free School joining to Magdalen College great gate, supplicated the Venerable Congregation, that whereas he had studied Philosophy twelve years and Physics five, he might be admitted to the reading of any book of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates: which being, as it seems, granted in October, he practised Physic in Queen Mary’s reign; but when Queen Elizabeth came to the Crown, he returned to his Divinity.”

Soon after this, I find that one Thomas Cowper, of Coventry, Schoolmaster, became a College tenant of forty-five acres of pasture ground, called ‘the Bright Lands,’ in Burgh, co. Lincoln, and a cottage in the occupation of John Cooper, for £7 0s. 4d. per annum¹.

Resigning the School in 1556, he was re-appointed Master in 1559. And in the following year an addition was made to the Schoolmaster’s stipend of £3 10s. which continued afterwards².

In 1560, he published a second edition of *Cooper’s Chronicle*, continued down to the Accession of Queen Elizabeth. 4to. Lond. (Magd. Libr.) This volume is dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, and one of her Majesty’s most honourable Council.

In 1562, he published an *Answer in Defence of the Truth against the Apology of Private Mass*. This has been reprinted in 1850, by the Parker Society, in 8vo. (Magd. Libr.)

In 1565, he published a third edition of *the Epitome of Chronicles* in 4to. and also a *Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae* in fol. (Magd. Libr.)

In 1566, Cooper was sent to Kenilworth to invite Queen Elizabeth to the University. His Latin speech on this occasion was published under the title of *Oxoniensis Academie gratulatio de adventu Serenissimae Regine Elizabethae ad aedes*

¹ Fasti, 1556.

² Ledger, E. fo. 97.

³ L. C. 1560. *Solut. Mro Cooper pro accessione ad stipend. per integrum annum, iii^l. x^s.*

• *clarissimi Comitis Leicestrensis ejusdem Academie Cancellarii per Thomam Cooperum Magdalenensem*^b. The Queen accordingly came to the University at the latter end of August, and amongst other Colleges visited that of Magdalen, and most probably the College School, which had been put in proper repair and decorated the previous year¹. She was received by a congratulatory address in Greek, by Nicholas Balguy, who soon after succeeded Cooper as Schoolmaster, and complimentary Latin verses by Lord Edward Russell^c, eldest son of the Earl of Bedford, and his brother Lord John Russell, Robert Temple, and others, probably at this time under Cooper's instruction.

At this time amongst the Magdalen Choristers or Scholars, who cheered the Queen on this occasion, was one William Camden, a boy of ten years old, afterwards famous for his grammatical, literary, and antiquarian knowledge, whose instruction under Cooper at this time is recorded by Dr. Thomas Smith. “*Ne vero tantarum virtutum et ingenii, quæ opimæ frugis spem fecerint, semina suffocarentur, si literarum studiis, ad quæ a natura effectus et compositus videbatur, ex inopia relictis ad vile aliquod artificium transiisset, junctis amicorum operis et consilio cautum est, qui illum tum decimum ætatis annum agentem, Dni Thomæ Cooperi, Collegii Beatae Mariae Magdalene Oxon. Schola Moderatoris, (qui infula sacra dignissimus, primo ad sedem Lincolnensem, deinde ad Wintoniensem, ab Elizabetha Regina promovebatur) benevolentia et patrocinio commendarunt.*” *Camdeni Vita*, p. 3.

In 1566-7, March 18, he accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D.¹ and about the same time resigned the Mastership of the School.

^a Printed in Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. i. anno 1566. (*Magd. Libr.*)

¹ L. C. 1565. *Solut. Owen et tribus famulis operantibus in schola per vi dies, xiii^{is}. vi^d.*

Solut. Bolton et duobus famulis operantibus circa sedes didascali et hypododascalii xvi dies, xxxii^{is}.

And other items of the same kind.

^a Nichols, *ibid.*

¹ *Fasti Oxon.*

In a letter from Sir Henry Sydney to Archbishop Parker, from Durham House, dated 3d of March, 1567, Doctor Cooper is referred to as being at that time the Tutor of his son, afterwards the famous Sir Philip Sydney, who must have been at that time about seventeen years old. (Parker's Correspondence, p. 316.)

In 1567, April 28, he was appointed by the Queen to the Deanery of Christ Church, and instituted by the Archbishop on the 30th of the same month^m. On March 26 previously, he had been elected Commissary or Vice-Chancellor of the University, having been designed to that office by the Chancellor's letters. He was re-elected Commissary (3 May) in the following year, and also (5 May) in 1570ⁿ.

In 1569, (July 5,) he was installed Dean of Gloucester^o.

In 1570-1, Feb. 4, he was elected Bishop of Lincoln, and received the Royal assent on the 19th. He was confirmed on the 23d of the same month, and consecrated the next day. The temporalities were restored to him on the 1st of March^p.

The consecration took place at Lambeth by Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, Horne, Bishop of Winchester, and Bullingham, Bishop of Worcester^q.

In 1573, he reprinted the *Thesaurus*, (of which there are also editions of 1578, and 1584, fol.) and also published *A Brief Exposition of such Chapters of the Old Testament as usually are read in the Church at Common Prayer on the Sundays throughout the year.* 4to. London. (Magd. Libr.)

In 1573 also he obtained the Prebend of Bugden in his own Cathedral from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was installed 19 May. (Hardy's Le Neve, vol. ii. p. 120.)

In 1574, June 26, Archbishop Parker, writing to Lord Burghley, observes, "where there is by the diligence and labour of the Bishop of Lincoln *A Brief Exposition etc.* I think

^m Hardy's Le Neve, vol. iii. p. 568.

ⁿ Fasti.

^o Hardy's Le Neve, vol. i. p. 443.

^p Ibid. vol. ii. p. 28.

^q Stubb's Reg. Sacr. Anglie, p. 84.

this his book to be profitable for instruction and necessary for the unlearned minister, but most to the poor subjects, who are certainly to be informed by the stability of this doctrine. And thereupon, if your Lordship will signify the same unto her Majesty's Council, that they would give some commendation thereunto, I suppose it would do well; the rather for that the simpler the doctrine is to the people, the sooner may they be edified, and in an obedience reposed." (Parker's Correspondence. p. 462.)

In 1574, he sent out certain *Articles to be enquired of within the Diocese of Lincoln, in the Visitation of Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln.* Lond. (Newbery.)

In 1575, he published *A Sermon preached at Lincoln on Matth. xvi. 26, 27.* Lond. 8vo.

In 1577, he sent out certain *Injunctions given by the Rev. Father in God Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, to be observed throughout his Diocese.* Lond. (Newbery.)

In this year, observes Cassan¹, "Queen Elizabeth, sensible of the blessed effects of unity amongst Christians, and aware of the dividing tendency of those foolish and methodistical exercises called 'prophesyings,' sent Bishop Cooper a letter, desiring him to stop those practices in his Diocese. These prophesyings were ignorantly and perversely grounded on 1 Cor. xiv. 31, and were set on foot in several parts of the kingdom about the year 1571. They consisted of conferences under the pretext of mutual improvement, but in fact were conventions and seminaries of puritanism, promoted the diffusion of what, by a strange misnomer, is called private judgment, created consequently insubordination in the Church, and would no doubt have proved an active engine and a frequent source of schism, had they not been put down in 1577."

In 1580, he published *Certain Sermons, wherein is contained the Defence of the Gospel now preached against cavils and false accusations, as are objected both against the doctrine itself, and*

¹ Bishops of Winchester, vol. ii. p. 47.

the preachers and professors thereof, by the friends and favourers of the Church of Rome. 4to. Lond. (Magd. Libr.)

In 1584, Bishop Cooper was translated to the See of Winchester. The election took place on the 12th of March, and the confirmation 23rd of March, 1583-4^{*}.

In the following year he held a Visitation of his old College, and issued several Injunctions respecting the School and the poor Scholars, which will appear in their proper place under the Mastership of that time.

In 1589, in consequence of the attacks made upon him and other Bishops by Martin Mar-prelate (John Penri) and others, he published *An Admonition to the People of England, wherein are answered not only the slanderous untruths reproachfully uttered by Martin, the Libeller, but also many other crimes by some of his brood, objected generally against all Bishops, and the chief of the Clergy, purposely to deface and discredit the present state of the Church.* Lond. 4to. There were two editions of this work in the same year, 1589, in the second of which, though having precisely the same title, and no notice of being a second edition, various alterations were made. The second edition was reprinted by the Parker Society in 8vo. Lond. 1847. (Magd. Libr.) The work was originally published anonymously, but is well known to be Bishop Cooper's, and has the initials T. C. at the end of the Preface. In this work he speaks of himself, and states it to be “his greatest comfort, that since he was a young man in Magdalen College, he had been brought up in the love of the Gospel, and was reasonably able to confirm his conscience, and to repress the adversary, not only by the Holy Scriptures, but also by the writings of the ancient Fathers, and the best authors of this age since the renewing of the Gospel, as he has many honest and learned men witnesses yet alive.”

The publication was soon followed by another attack from Mar-prelate under the title of *Hay any worke for Cooper; or*

^{*} Hardy's Le Neve, vol. iii. p. 18.

[†] Reprint, 1847, p. 60.

a briefe Piske directed by waye of an publication to the reverende Byshopps, counselling them, if they will needs be barrelled up for feare of smelling in the nostrils of her Majestie and the State, that they would use the advice of reverend Martin for the providing of their Cooper. Because the reverend T. C. (by which mysticall letters is understood eyther the bouncing parson of Eastmeane, or Tom Coakes his Chaplaine) hath shewed himself in his late Admonition to the people of England to be an unskilful and a deceiptfull tub-trimmer. This work was reprinted in 8vo. by Petheram, London, 1845. (Magd. Libr.)

It should be mentioned, says Cassan^u, “that on Cooper’s coming to the Diocese of Winchester, finding it overrun with Roman Catholics, he suggested to the Privy Council the following admirable way of suppressing them,—“that a hundred or two of obstinate recusants, lusty men, well able to labour, might by some convenient commission be taken up and sent to Flanders as pioneers and labourers, whereby the country would be disburdened of a company of dangerous people, and the rest that remained be put in some fear.” “What a pity,” exclaims this liberal writer, “that some such plan could not be adopted at the present time; I do not mean against the Catholics, but against the numerous sectarian teachers, that now infest almost every town and village in the kingdom, and alienate the minds of the people from their legitimate spiritual guides.”

In September 1591, Bishop Cooper received and entertained Queen Elizabeth at Farnham Castle^v.

He died in 1594, and was buried on the south side of the choir of Winchester Cathedral, near the Bishop’s Throne. A brass round his monumental stone bore the following inscription: *Hic jacet Thomas Cooper olim Lincolnensis, nuper Wintoniensis Episcopus, munificentissimus, doctissimus, vigilantissimus Praesul, qui religiosissime in Domino*

^u Lives of the Bishops of Winchester, vol. ii. p. 47.

^v Brayley and Britton’s History of Surrey, vol. v. p. 365.

obit Aprilis 29, An. Dom. 1594. In the centre of the marble were these verses :

Thesaurus Chronicūm, Cooperi cætera scripta
 Dum remanent, celebris Cooperi fama manebit.
 Oxoniensis erat, Glocestrensisque Decanus,
 Continuus primæ Vice-Cancellarius urbis,
 Tum Lincolnensis fit Præsul, et inde movetur
 Wintoniam, denos ubi sedit Episcopus annos.
 Summè doctus erat, summèque benignus egenis,
 Et summo studio divina oracula pandit.
 Terra tegit corpus, sed spiritus est super astra.
 Cœlestes animæ cœlesti pace fruentur.

A little lower this ;

In obitum D. Thomæ Cooperi Sacrae Theologie Professori W. S.
Δεκάστιχον^x.

He left behind him a widow named Amy, and two daughters; one of whom, Elizabeth, married Dr. John Belly, Provost of Oriel College; the other, Mary, became the wife of John Gouldwell, Gent.^y

Bedford in his "Blazon of Episcopacy" give a description of two coats of arms assumed by Bishop Cooper; one, *az. a fess between three pelicans in piety A.* (Confirmation by Dethicke, A.D. 1582. MS. Queen's College, Oxford.) And, *az. a fess between two martlets in chief, and a crescent in base O.* (MS. Brit. Mus. Add. 12, 443.)

There is a MS. by Cooper in Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge, (No. cccl. p. 185.) entitled, *Thomæ Cooperi Christiana cum fratribus consultatio, utrum pii verbi ministri præscriptam a magistratibus vestium rationem suscipere et liquido possint et jure debeant.* There is also a Letter from him to Archbishop Parker in the same collection. (No. cxiv. p. 839.)

Original Letters from him may be found among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, viz. Vespasian F. xi. fol. 187,

^x Cassan, vol. i. p. 65. Milner says that the tomb was defaced probably at the new paving of the choir.

^y Cassan, p. 44.

dated June 14, 1586; Otho, E. xi. fol. 196, Jan. 25 and 27, 1587-8. The latter was written concerning the musters of his Diocese to the Earl of Sussex, then Lord Lieutenant of Hants.

There are also the following in the State Paper Office.
Domestic. Elizabeth.

1. Dated 25 Oct. 1577. To the Council, giving the names and particulars of various persons, within his Diocese of Lincoln, not coming to church.

2. Dated March, 1580. To the Queen. Certificate touching the timber trees felled by him within his Diocese of Lincoln.

3. Dated 14 Nov. 1580. To Walsingham. Suggesting that Mrs. Prise of Washingley, a nonconformist, should be examined: and that John Wharffe and John Moreley, being willing to conform, may be discharged.

With respect to his character, Godwin amongst the Winchester Prelates speaks of him as, "A man from whose praises I can hardly temper my pen, but I am determined to say nothing of those men whose memory is yet so fresh." *Catal. Ed. 1615.* p. 266.

In the Appendix to Archbishop Parker's Life, (Strype's Life of Parker, vol. iii. p. 295,) he is thus described; "Hic Thomas Cooperus, Magdalenensis Ludimagister, Oxonii diu tenui fortunâ fuit, sed ob lingue Latinæ atque humanarum artium peritiam, in summâ omnium eruditorum benevolentia laudeque vixit. Eâque famâ ac celebritate Reginae notus, Collegii Christi Oxonii, et Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Glocestrensis Decanus constitutus est. Tum Procancellarius Oxoniensis Academiæ ab illustrissimo Comite Leicestrensi, ejusdem Academiæ Cancellario, deputatus; et a privatâ vitâ ad publicum gerendum magistratum perductus, proverbium illud exemplo probavit suo, *magistratum virum indicare*. Quem tantâ prudentiâ gessit, ut latentem ibi pontificiam factionem extirparet atque profligaret, et permultos ad theologiæ studium incenderet; desidiæ verò et luxui deditos penitus exterminaret et abigeret. Idemque, suscepto ministerio,

diligentiam, facundiam, et scientiam summam, in Divino verbo declarando, ostendit."

" Of Bishop Cooper," writes Sir John Harrington², " I can say much, and I should do him great wrong if I should say nothing, for he was indeed a reverend man, very well learned, exceedingly industrious, and which was in those days counted a great praise to him, and a chief cause of his preferment. He wrote that great Dictionary that yet bears his name. His life in Oxford was very commendable, and in some sort saintlike, to live unreprovable, to bear a cross patiently, to forgive great injuries freely, this man's example is sampleness in this age. He married a wife in Oxford for that special just cause (I had almost said only cause) why Clergymen should marry, viz. for avoiding of sin, *melius est enim nubere quam uri*, yet was that his very hard hap, that she proved too light for his gravity by many grains, or rather many pounds. At the first he winked at that with a socratical and philosophical patience, taking or rather mistaking the equivocating counsel of Erasmus's echo. *Quid si mihi veniat usu quod his, qui incident in uxores parum pudicas parumque frugiferas? Feras. Atqui cum talibus morte durior est vita? Vita.* Wherein I observe in the two echoes, how in the first *feras* signifies either the verb *suffer*, or that noun, *wild beasts or shrews*. In the latter *Vita* signifies the noun *life*, or the verb *shun* or *eschew*; so he, good man, construed *Feras, Vita*, suffer during life, and I should take that *vita feras*, shun shrews. But this *fera*, whom his *feras* made *feram*, committed wickedness even with greediness, more than was in the power of flesh and blood to bear; wherewith being much afflicted, having warned his brother³ privately, and borne with him perhaps seventy times seven times; in the end taking him both in place and fashion, not fit to be named, that would have angered a saint, he drove him thence (not much unlike) as

² *Nugae Antiquae*, vol. i. p. 69.

³ Thomas Day, Canon of Ch. Ch. sometime Fellow of All Souls. See *Bulkley's Libel*.

⁴ Ath. (Bliss.) vol. i. col. 609. note 5.

Tobias drove away the spirit Asmodeus, for that was done with a roast, and this with a spit. It was high time now to follow the counsel, *Dic Ecclesiae*, so, as all Oxford knows, her paramour was bound from her in a bond of £100, but they should rather have been bolts of a hundred weight. The whole University in reverence of the man, and indignity of the matters, offered him to separate his wife from him by public authority, and so let him free, being the innocent party. But he would by no means agree thereto, alleging he knew his own infirmity, that he might not live unmarried; and to divorce and marry again, he could not charge his conscience with so great a scandal."

LYLLIE.

Robert Lyllie succeeded John Boldern as Usher in 1550^b, and continued in that office till 1553. He was born in Lincolnshire, elected Demy at the age of fifteen, about 1542, and educated at the College School under Harley. In 1547, he was elected Probation-Fellow, but resigned his Fellowship, 19 Oct. 1549, but was re-elected in 1553. He again resigned in 1554. He became B.A. in 1547, and M.A. 18 July, 1552.

GODDALL.

Thomas Goddall succeeded Lyllie as Usher in 1553^c. He was elected Demy, *at.* 15, in 1547, and Probation-Fellow in 1554. He became B.A. 15 Feb. 1552-3, (being at that time of Magdalen Hall,) and M.A. 26 Jan. 1561-2. He resigned his Fellowship in 1555.

BEDO.

John Bedo succeeded Goddall as Usher in 1554^d, and

^b L. C. 1550-52. *Solut. Dno Lyllye hypodidascalο, vⁱⁱ.*

^c L. C. 1553. *Solut. Mro Lyllie et Dno Goddall pro comm. hypodidascalο iiiⁱⁱ, ix^v, iiiij^d.*

^d L. C. 1555. *Solut. Bedo hypodidascalο pro stip. vⁱⁱ.*

L. C. 1571. *Solut. Mris Bedo et Webster hypodidascalis, vⁱⁱ.*

continued in that office till 1571, when he was appointed Master of the College School at Brackley*. He died in 1576 or 7, and was probably buried in the Chapel at Brackley. His name occurs amongst the first University Matriculations in 1564. In 1558, "July 8, John Bedo, an eminent grammarian, who had publicly instructed youth in grammar for four years in this University, was admitted to inform and instruct in that faculty." *Fasti.*

BACHYLER.

Peter Bachyler or Barseler appears as Schoolmaster for a short time in 1557 and 1558. In the latter year he died, and was buried in the Chapel or Cemetery. He was elected Demy in 1547, æstat. 15, and Probation-Fellow, as if born in Nottinghamshire, in 1553. He took the degree of B.A. 24 July, 1553, and that of M.A. 5 July, 1557. He was Fellow and Dean of Arts at the time of his death in 1558. About this time Lawrence Humfrey, who had been expelled for non-residence in 1556, published at Basle the *Cornucopia*, &c. of *Hadrian Junius*, to which he prefixed *Epistola de Græcis literis et Homeri lectiones et imitatione ad Præsidem et Socios Collegii Beatae Marie Magdalena, Oxon.* In this address he made the following observations on the College School, in which he had himself been educated.

Hoc consilio (quò uberior et latius Græca lingua floresceret) illustrissimus Fundator et Institutor Collegii vestri, Scholam Vainflattensem, Brackliensem, et vestram domi celeberrimam extrui et aperiri voluit, ut diversis regni locis Græcarum et humaniorum literarum semina sparsa in fecundam segetem totius Reipublicæ excrescerent. Hinc non solum Didascalum et Hypodidascalum, sic enim ludimagistrum ejusque Collegam subsidiarium vocatis, ad Græca rudimenta pueris, in ludo grammatices, tradenda amplio salario dedit, sed adolescentiores ætate, ingenio, doctrinaque ad altiora provectos a peculiari professore erudiri voluit et confirmari.

* L. C. 1572. *Solut. Jones operanti in ædibus Mri Bedo apud Brackley,*
xviii^o. iiiij^d.

BALGUAY.

Nicholas Balguay succeeded Cooper as Schoolmaster in 1567^f, and continued in that office till 1583. He had been elected Demy at the age of sixteen in 1559, and had taken his degree of B.A. 23 July 1560, in which year also he became Probation-Fellow, as a native of the County of Northampton. He occurs amongst the Matriculations in 1564. He was appointed Greek Lecturer in the College by President Humfrey in 1563, and received an additional stipend of £2 for delivering a Greek lecture to the grammarians in the School^g. The former office he resigned on being appointed Schoolmaster. He also resigned his Fellowship in 1567, and was married in St. Martin's Church, Oxford, on the 1st of September in the same year, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cogan, of Oxford, Gentleman. On Queen Elizabeth's visit to the College in 1566, he delivered an oration to Her Majesty in Greek^h. About this time, Lawrence Humphrey recommends him in a letter to Foxe, “*commendo tibi hunc meum Ludimagistrum Magdalenensem, pium, eruditum, tuorum monumentorum studiosum lectorem:*” and again, “*mitte, si potes, per hunc Balgaium Legum Ecclesiasticarum exemplarⁱ:*” In Dec. 1576, Nicholas Balguay was summoned as Schoolmaster to a Visitation of Horn, Bishop of Winchester.

In 1576, the following order was issued respecting the poor Scholars. “That no Scholars shall continue in the hall in dinner or supper time, and the Porter shall be

^f L. C. 1577. *Solut. Mris Cooper et Balgey ludimagistris successivè pro communis, iiiⁱⁱ. ixⁱⁱ. iiiij^d.*

Solut. Mris Cooper et Balgey successivè didascalis, xⁱⁱ.

Solut. Mro Balgey et Dno Orice prælectoribus Græca linguae successivè, xlⁱⁱ.

Solut. Pro accessione ad stipendum didascali, iiiⁱⁱ. xⁱⁱ.

^g L. C. 1569. *Solut. Mro Balgey, Græcam linguam in Schola perlegenti, xlⁱⁱ.*

^h Nichols' Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i.

ⁱ Catlin's Life of Foxe, vol. i. p. 148. The letter is dated 28 March, 1566.

charged therewith, under pain of fourpence to the Porter, and expulsion to the resistant." The Fellows were also bound to discharge the batells of their own poor Scholars quarterly, under pain of being fined six shillings and eight-pence^k.

In June, 1580, "Order was taken," says Wood^l, "that all Scholars, sojourning in the City, to the great scandal of the University, should be called into the Colleges and Halls; and that none should be promoted to a degree, or have his grace proposed, that was not accounted as a Scholar of a College or Hall, or had his name inserted in the Matriculation Books. This again was complained of and reformed in 1584, at which time Mr. John Case and Mr. Nicholas Balgay were dispensed with to retain Scholars in their respective houses."

In 1583, he became Prebendary of Netherhaven, in the Cathedral of Salisbury^m, and was collated May 17, 1589, Subdean thereofⁿ.

In 1584, he was presented to the Rectory of Boscombe, Wilts^o.

In 1585, his name appears in conjunction with Thomas Bickley, Thomas Dochen, Thomas Droke, and Lawrence Humphrey, as the author of Latin verses prefixed to John Case's *Speculum Quæstionum Moralium*, in commendation of that work^p.

In 1586, July 9, he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Divinity^q.

In July, 1591, he resigned his dignities in Salisbury Cathedral to the celebrated Richard Hooker, in exchange for the Mastership of the Temple^r.

^k Ledger, F. p. 276.

^l Annals, vol. ii. p. 200.

^m Wood's Fasti, 1586.

ⁿ Hardy's Le Neve, vol. ii. p. 621.

^o Hoare's Hundred of Underditch, Wilts, p. 162.

^p Strype's Annals, vol. iii. pt. 1. p. 319.

^q Fasti, 1586.

^r Hardy's Le Neve, vol. ii. p. 621.

In 1595, he was inducted to the Benefice of All Hallows the Great, Thames Street, London^a, which he retained up to the time of his death.

He was also Rector of St. Edmund's Church, Lombard Street, London^b, in 1593.

He died in or about the month of August, 1601^c.

In the Register of St. Dunstan in the West, London, are the following entries of the Baptisms of his children. “Edward, 1592; Elizabeth, 11 Jan. 1595-6; Daniel, 14 July, 1599^d. ”

WEBSTER.

Roger Webster succeeded Bedo as Usher in 1571^v, and occupied that office till 1576 or 7. He came into College as Chorister in 1558, was appointed Clerk in 1564, in which year his name occurs amongst the Matriculations. He took his degree of B.A. 24 April, 1570. In 1576, Dec. 10, he was summoned as Usher to a Visitation of the College by Horn, Bishop of Winchester. In the same year, he again succeeded Bedo as Schoolmaster of Brackley^z. In 1589, Dec. 22, he was by election nominated to the Vicarage of Estwicke, or Chappelwicke, in the Parish of Ashbury, Berks. He died in 1622.

MERCER.

Henry Mercer succeeded Webster as Usher in 1577^x, and remained in that office till 1585. He was matriculated 8 Oct. 1571, æt. 19. *Hereford. pleb. fil.* and was admitted Clerk in 1572. He resigned his Clerkship soon after his appointment as Usher. He became B.A. 14 April, 1576.

^a Reg. Grindell et Bancroft.

^b Kennet. Wood's *Fasti*, 1586. Newcourt's *Repertorium*.

^c *Ibid.*

^d Nichols's *Coll. Top. et Gen.* vol. v. p. 375.

^v L. C. 1571. *Solut. Mris Bedo et Webster hypodidascalis*, vⁱⁱ.

^z L. C. 1576. *Solut. Dno Webster ludimagistro de Brackley term. 3. iijⁱⁱ. viⁱⁱ. viii^d.*

^x L. C. 1577. *Solut. Dnis Webster et Mercer hypodidascalis pro stip. £5.*

SYMONDS.

William Simons or Symonds succeeded Balguay as Master in 1583, by appointment of President Humfrey, and continued till 1586. He was matriculated 3 March, 1572-3, *pleb. fil. in com. Hant. æt. 16*, and in the same year, 1573, was elected Demy *e Com. Oxon.*; and Probation-Fellow in 1578. He became B.A. 1 Feb. 1577-8. He resigned his Fellowship on being appointed Master. In this capacity he was summoned to a Visitation of Cooper, formerly Master, now Bishop of Winchester, in 1585.

“ William Symonds,” says Anthony Wood^b, “ an Oxfordshire man born, was elected Demy of Magdalen College in 1573, and perpetual Fellow six years after, but whether he was Master of Arts it appears not. About the time that he was made Fellow he entered into Holy Orders, and had a spiritual cure bestowed on him at Halton Holgate in Lincolnshire, by Sir Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby, where continuing several years, he was called thence, and became at length Preacher at St. Saviour’s Church in Southwark. He accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D. 8 July, 1613. He was a person of a holy life, grave and moderate in his carriage, painful in the Ministry, well learned and of rare understanding in Prophetical Scriptures. He has written,

“ *Pisgah Evangelica, according to the Method of the Revelation, presenting the History of the Church, and those Canaanites, over whom she shall triumph.* 4to. London, 1605. (Magd. Libr.)

“ *Virginia. Sermon at Whitechapel, in the presence of many honourable and worshipful the Adventurers and Planters for Virginia, 25 April, 1609, on Gen. xii. 1, 2, 3.* 4to. London, 1609.

“ What other things he published I cannot yet find, nor to what year he lived.”

Dr. Bliss (Ath. vol. ii. col. 144.) mentions, that “ some extracts from the *Observations of William Simmons, Doctor of*

^b Ath. (Bliss,) vol. ii. col. 142.

Divinitie, will be found in *Smith's History of Virginia*, 1624, p. 105, from which it is clear that Symonds was for a time resident in that country^{c.}

In 1584, while Master of Magdalen School, he was presented by the Queen to the Benefice of Bourton on the Water, co. Gloucester, which he resigned in 1585.

In 1587, Nov. 14, he was admitted to the Rectory of Stock, co. Essex, by Elmer, Bishop of London, the Presentee *per laps.* (*Reg. Grindal.*)

In 1605, Nov. 23^d, he made a declaration, as Rector of Halton-Holegate, dioc. Lincoln, respecting the seditious speeches of one Parker, a recusant.

In 1607, he published *A Heavenly Voyce, A Sermon tending to call the people of God from among the Romish Babylonians, preached at Paules Cross, Jan. 12, 1606.* (Magd. Libr.)

During the time that Symonds was nominally Master, great complaints were made by some of the Fellows both to the Chancellor of the University, and to their own Visitor, respecting the state of the School, from which it appears that the Master was non-resident, and that the President had sold the appointment to him^{e.}

Edward Lord, (Fellow 1575—1586,) writing to the Visitor on certain abuses prevalent in the College, observes, that “our Grammar School has ordinarily been taught by deputies for the space of ten years and more; and the Schoolmaster that now is, Mr. Symonds, is possessed of two Benefices in Lincolnshire, so that they who have Scholars in the School, complain that they profit there in learning very little or nothing at all.”

William Cook, (Fellow 1580—1598,) in a list of College abuses laid before the Chancellor, states, that “our free School, the very foundation of good Scholars, is most

^c In Bacon's *Sylva Sylvarum*, fol. Lond. 1607. p. 41. we find, “*The Proceedings and Accidents of the English Colony in Virginia, extracted from the Authors following by William Simons, Doctor of Divinitie.*”

^d *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1605, p. 262.

^e Original Papers in College Archives.

pitifully decried for lack of a good Schoolmaster. I am sure, says he, there are not above three at this present, who can make true Latin: it is most lamentable to consider what it has been accounted of, and now to see what it is. There is now no name thereof."

The evidence of Simon Pett (Fellow 1577—1588) sent to the Visitor bears out the former remarks. "The School has been taught either by Vice-gerents or very bad Schoolmasters, about these ten years together, and by such a one now as hath two benefices, who only keeps the School until he can compass the twenty pounds in money which he gave for it."

Edward Gellibrand addresses the Chancellor on the same side, *de magistro grammaticorum*, "a general complaint has been made of default therein for ten' or twelve years, that whereas heretofore Masters of Arts have resorted thither to hear, now Scholars are necessarily taken away and privately taught. He that is now Schoolmaster had at his coming a Benefice in Lincolnshire, and now is said to have another."

Richard Boughton, (Fellow 1579—1606,) follows in Latin: *Debole fundamentum fallit opus, et jam in Schola grammaticalitanta est Informatoris negligentia et ignorantia, ut periculum est ne totum corruiat aedificium.*

After this exposure of the state of the School, which only laid bare one of many abuses in College during the Presidentship of Dr. Lawrence Humfrey, who had been elected on the strong recommendation of Her Majesty, we shall not be surprised to find that Symonds was summoned to a Visitation of the College by the former Schoolmaster, Thomas Cooper, now Bishop of Winchester. The result of the enquiry ended in a series of Injunctions, dated 17 Oct. 1585, in which the following were given in reference to the Grammar-School, and the Poor Scholars.

"Conqueritur interdum in Statutis Fundator debile fundamentum opus fallere, efficereque ut totum aedificium dehiscat, ruinas agat et minetur, scilicet si in Collegium adoptentur Scholastici non satis ad grammaticam instituti et eruditii, nunquam fieri posse ut exaedificetur apud vos firma aliqua et

stabilis structura bonarum artium et disciplinæ humanioris. Putrida enim illa ligna et trabes vitiosæ semper labascunt, nec ædificiis proficere possunt. Ex hoc numero sunt plerumque illi qui minimos vel certè nullos in bonis literis progressus faciunt, sed ut inutiles fuci bombos fortassis edunt, mel non conficiunt, sed consumunt potius illud quod enutriendis industriis apibus inservire debet. Huic malo consulturus Bonus Præsul, Fundator vester, magnis impensis curavit, ut Ludus Literarius apud vos aperiretur in quo juvenes summa diligentia, (ita enim voluit) ad Grammaticæ et Rheticæ rudimenta et expeditum Latini sermonis usum informarentur. Quæ institutio si defuerit, longo usu didici eos nunquam futuros idoneos ad dialecticas argutias, et ad aliarum artium difficultates, vel capessendas vel explicandas. Sed nescio quomodo multorum querelis, fremitu, et prope ejulatu, ad nos delatum est hoc totum Fundatoris consilium negligi et contemni, Scholamque grammaticalem cum magno Collegii probro derisui et despiciui haberi. Hæc cura Præsidentem maximè attingit propter eminentem præ cæteris auctoritatem."

" Nos igitur Visitatoria auctoritate decernimus, ut idem Præses pro ea qua abstringitur fide et pietate diligenter prospiciat, ut ante Festum Natalis Domini proximum Vir probus, industrius, eruditus, et humanioribus disciplinis eleganter instructus īudo literario et instituendæ juventuti præficiatur. Hic vero quisquis futurus est, ut libentius et alacrius docendi labores jubeat et sustineat, vos omnes curare decet, ut cum aliqua auctoritate et existimatione apud vos existat, nec sinatis eum ab inferioribus contemni, nam eo modo et labascet auctoritas ejus apud juvenes, quos erudiendos suscepit, et animus ejus liberaliter institutus et bonis artibus præclare exultus non feret se haberi loco servi et mercenarii. Pueri omnes et juvenes, qui in literis minus proiecti fuerint, neque idonei ad dialecticam institutionem sive semicomminarii sint, sive forenses commensales, ludum literarium frequentent, et ibi in grammaticis rudimentis instituantur: non convenit enim ut privata institutione

interrumpant studia Sociorum qui ipsorum tutelam suscepérunt."

"Ad nos etiam delatum est non solum Scholas Grammaticales Wainfleti, Brackleii, Oxoniæ, sed varia etiam alia in multis locis ædificia et tenementa fatiscere, labascere, et cum maximo Collegii detrimento ruinam minari. Constitutum itaque et decretum sit ut quam citissime fieri possit illa ædificia reficiantur et reparentur, vel a firmaris et tenentibus si justa ratione fieri possit, vel si id commodè transigi non queat, ipsius Collegii impensis."

"Eadem severitate mandamus ut inutilis ille et Collegio nimis onerosus numerus pauperum (ut dicuntur) Scholarium penitus circumcidatur et amputetur, nec plures admittantur quam tredecim, qui ejusdem numeri senioribus inserviant. Doctoribus autem et Theologiæ Prælectorri permittimus ut singuli unum famulum habeant, sed ita tamen ut nec famuli isti, nec supradicti pauperes Scholarès aliquod onus et detrimentum importent Collegio, sed quæ acceperint ad victum necessaria referantur in illorum nomina, quibus inserviant, ut ipsi suis impensis satisfaciant. Hortor autem seniores ut ex pauperibus Scholaribus eligant eos qui morum probitate et literarum studiis commendatissimi habebuntur, cuius eunque tandem generis vel loci fuerint."

NEWTON.

Richard Newton succeeded Mercer as Usher in 1585¹, and remained in that capacity till 1589. He was matriculated 20 July, 1579, admitted Clerk in 1580, resigned that office in 1585, was reappointed Clerk in 1589, resigned again in 1594 on being reappointed Usher², which office he retained till 1606. He took the degree of B.A. 24 Nov. 1581, and of M.A. 10 July, 1584.

¹ L. C. 1586. *Solut. Mro Newton hypodidascalo, £5.
eidem pro veste, £1.
eidem pro augment. £2.*

² L. C. 1594. *Solut. Mro Newton hypodidascalo, £5.
L. C. 1605. Solut. Mro Newton ostiario, £5.*

In July, 1585, he was summoned as Usher to a Visitation of the College by Cooper, Bishop of Winchester.

A.D. 1592-3, Mart. 6^{to}. *Convocatus est coram Vice-Preside[n]te et Mro Morbred, Decano Theologie, Dnus Newton, Clericus, sique quod Divinis precibus non interesset pro prima vice data est admonitio juxta Statutum, De modo DICENDI &c.*
V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1593, Mart. 25^{to}. *Privatur communis suis per diem Dnus Newton, Clericus, quod Divinis precibus non interesset.*
V. P. Reg.

SMITH.

Paul Smith succeeded Symonds as Master in 1585, and remained till 1594^b.

A.D. 1585, Aug. 8. *Mr. Smith quondam Socius hujus Collegii per Dom. Præsidentem, cuius interest, admissus est ad officium Informatoris in Schola Grammaticali, et admissus juxta ordinationem Statuti in præsentia Vice-Præsidentis præstitit juramentum.* V. P. Reg.

Paul Smith was matriculated in 1577, admitted Probation-Fellow in 1579, & Co. Glosceſt. became B.A. 15 Nov. 1582, and resigned his Fellowship in 1584.

In his time, according to Anthony Wood, the celebrated polemical writer, Daniel Featley, was educated at the College School, from which he was elected in 1594 Scholar of Corpus Christi Collegeⁱ.

John Milton also, Father of the Poet, is supposed to have received his education at Magdalen School about the year 1588^k.

^b L. C. 1586. *Solut. Mro Smith, ludimagistro, £10.
Solut. eidem pro lectione Græca, £2.*

Solut. eidem pro augment. stipend. £3 6s. 8d.

Solut. eidem pro communis, £3 9s. 4d.

Solut. eidem pro veste, £2.

L. C. 1589. *Solut eidem pro augment. £2. (in addition to the former payments.)*

ⁱ Ath. (Bliss,) vol. iii. col. 167.

^k Illustrated Times, 12 March, 1850.

PELLING.

John Pelling succeeded Newton as Usher from 1589 to 1594¹, and in 1594 he was appointed Master in place of Paul Smith, and retained that situation till 1598². He was matriculated in 1581, Nov. 24, æt. 19, the son of Thomas Pelling, Vicar of Burbage, Wilts. He became Clerk from 1583 or 1585 to 1589. He took the degree of B.A. 16 Dec. 1583, and of M.A. 11 July, 1587³.

A.D. 1583, Maii 14^{to}. *Convocati sunt Bowman, French, et Pellinge, Clerici, coram Vice-Præidente, et juxta vim Statuti, De Missis etc. privati sunt per subtractionem communarum per unum diem pro prima vice, eo quod abfuerunt a precibus vespertinisi.*
V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1590, Julii 22^{do}. *Privatus est Mr. Pellinge communis per quindenam quod verba contumeliosa protulerit adversus Dnum Pix (Semicom. Senior.) eundemque percusserit.* V. P. Reg.

“ B.D. March, 1597-8. John Pelling of Magdalen College. He was a Minister's son of Wilts, and published *A Sermon on the Providence of God*: on 1 Pet. v. 7. London, 1607, 4to. and perhaps other things.” *Fasti.*

In the Church Register of Burbage, Wilts, is the following Memorandum: “ Mr. John Pelling, Bachelor of Divinity, Parson of Trowbridge and Bath, a worthy reverend Preacher of the Word of God, and Chaplain to the King's Majesty, was buried in the New Church of Bath aforesaid, on the north side of the Bishop's Tomb, close to the grave, the 19th day of Febry, 1620-21.

“ He was instituted to the Rectory of Bath in 1590, and to the Rectory of Trowbridge in 1595, to which latter he was presented by Edward, Earl of Hertford. He was buried in the Abbey Church of Bath, which had been recently restored from a state of almost utter ruin by the beneficence of Bishop Montague, and many other individuals, who had been instigated to the pious work by Mr. Pelling.”

¹ L. C. 1589. *Solut. Mro Pellinge, hypodidascalo pro stipend. £5.*

² L. C. 1594. *Solut. Mro Pellinge, ludimagistro, £10.*

³ See Clerks' Register, p. 44.

“ His grave is on the north aisle of the nave near to Bishop Montague’s tomb; and, to shew the respect of the city for his services, the Corporation, in 1621, erected a monument to his memory against the north wall. This monument, which contained a Bust of the deceased within an oval stone frame, something in the style of Shakespear’s monument at Stratford, has been within the last three or four years (1838) most sacrilegiously destroyed, with a number of others of ancient date. Some of the Inscriptions have been preserved, and among the rest the following to the memory of Pelling: *Reverendo Joanni Pellingo, in Sacra Theologia Baccalaureo, qui tredecim annos huic præfuit Ecclesiae, Dicatum.* (Non mihi sed Ecclesiae.)

Lector habes stantem Pellingum ambone loquentem;
Et tamen hic situs est, hic jacet ille loquens.
Scilicet urbis amor voluit sic stare loquentem;
Quod jacet hic, Orbis, quod tacet, esto dolor.
Alter erat Salomon: nam quot consumperat annos
Ille parando Dei, hic tot reparando domum:
Cujus et exemplo, verbo, conamine, curâ,
Hujus, qui novus est, emicat ædis honos.
Per quem sic Claves, per quem sic Mucro resfulget,
Petre, tuum meritum, Paule, teneto tuum.
Sistitur umbra viri sed in hoc, cum possidet ipse
Templum quod Dominus condidit ipse Deus.

Sepultus fuit xix Feb. M.DC.XX.

“ Repaired and beautified by Dr. John Pelling, Rector of St. Anne’s, Westminster, in the year 1738°.”

Some verses written by John Pelling were published in the Oxford Collection, entitled, *Esequie illustrissimi Equisit D. Philippi Sydneii, A.D. 1587.*

In 1595, the following orders were made by President Bond and the thirteen Seniors: “ That the number of poor Scholars be limited, and all admitted by the President, or in his absence by the Vice-President; and that none shall

• Nichols’s Collect. Top. vol. vii. p. 181. Gent. Mag. vol. xl. p. 512. Register of Clerks, p. 44.

receive alms at the gate, but such as shall be admitted, and keep the School, or exercises, or disputations in Logic. That the Porter shall have a table hanging in his lodge, wherein shall be written all the names of the poor Scholars, which shall be admitted in manner and form aforesaid, and none receive alms but such as are registered there. That no Fellow, Chaplain, or other in the House, shall have any attending on him, save such as be admitted for poor Scholars, except the thirteen Seniors only. That such among the Commoners, as are Logicians, do frequent the lectures, disputations, and make orations; and the rest go to the Grammar-School at least every forenoon to hear the lecture read."

In 1596, April 30, Thomas Bickley, (Chorister in 1581,) Bishop of Chichester, died; and in his Will bequeathed to "Magdalen College, his good nurse, forty pounds, to be bestowed on their Grammar School for the better ceiling and paving it."

In 1597, the wall was raised between the College and Magdalen Hall; and some conveniences added to the School furniture.^p

Besides what has been mentioned above, many notices of the family of Pelling appear in the Burbage Registers, which commence in 1561, Thomas Pelling being Vicar^q.

Thomas, son of Mr. John Pelling, and Martha his wife, bapt. 26 Nov. 1598.

Andrew Arnold, B.D. and Preacher in St. Paul's Church, London, married to Cecily Pelling, 15 Feb. 1589-90, by Mr. John Pelling, of Magd. Coll. Oxford, in presence of Thomas Pelling, Vicar, and father of the bride.

^p L. C. 1597. *Solut. Barton lapicidæ et famulis augentibus murum inter Collegium et Aulam Magdalenam, £2 14s. 2d.*

Solut. Selly fabro ferrario per billam in Schola Grammaticali, £1.

Solut. Vitriario per billam in Schola Grammaticali, £1 17s. 10d.

Solut. Fabro lignario pro duobus suggestibus in Schola Grammaticali, £9 2s.

^q Nichols's Collect. Top. et Gen. vol. vii. pp. 180—186.

George Comyn, Vicar of Burbage, married Mary Pelling, late wife of Mr. Thomas Pelling, 5 Nov. 1593.

John Pelling of Wilton and Joane Haynes, were married 28 June, 1660.

Mr. Thomas Pelling, Vicar, buried 15 May, 1593. The following were his children.

Margaret Pelling, bapt. 7 Oct. 1562; married 19 July, 1593, to Richard Browne, and buried 7 Aug. following.

Cecily Pelling, bapt. 5 Nov. 1564.

Susan Pelling, bapt. 27 Nov. 1566; married 5 Oct. 1587, to William Goodyer, of St. Olave's, London.

Agnes Pelling, bapt. 21 Oct. 1568; married 9 Feb. 1597-8, to Mr. John Davis, of Eston.

Elizabeth Pelling, bapt. 1 April, 1571; married 24 Oct. 1597, to John Stone.

Hester Pelling, bapt. 3 Feb. 1572-3.

Elizabeth Pelling, bapt. 29 April, 1575; buried 17 April, 1597.

Margery Pelling, bapt. 28 April, 1577.

Anne Pelling, bapt. 8 May, 1579.

Christian Pelling, bapt. 23 Nov. 1581; married 25 Oct. 1602, to George Pinch, Vicar of Milton, Wilts.

Mary Pelling, bapt. 2 Jan. 1588-4; married 22 April, 1605, to John Daniel, of Trowle, in Bradford.

Thomas Pelling, bapt. 16 May, 1586.

Philip, son of John Pelling the Schoolmaster, was Chorister in 1616, and Thomas, another son, Clerk in 1617. *Vide Reg. Chor. et Cler.*

LAPWORTH.

Edward Lapworth succeeded Pelling as Schoolmaster in 1598, and remained in that situation till 1610^r. Born in the county of Warwick, he had been admitted Pensioner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 30 Aug. 1590, under the tuition of Dr. Jegon, and soon afterwards elected Scholar.

^r L. C. 1598. *Solut. Mro Lapworth iudimagistro, £10. pro augm. stip. £3 6s. 8d. pro lectione Græca et Schola, £2. pro veste, £2. pro increment. £2.*

In 1591, he took the degree of B.A. and proceeded M.A. in 1595^a. Migrating to Oxford, and becoming a member of St. Alban's Hall, he was appointed Master of Magdalen School by President Bond. On the 20th of March, 1610-11, he was admitted Bachelor of Physic, and on the 20th of June following, Doctor of Physic^t, which degree he also assumed soon afterwards at Cambridge^t.

In 1616, Jan. 2, he rented of Magdalen College a tenement situated in St. Mary's parish, with garden and appurtenances, between a tenement belonging to University College on the east, and a tenement belonging to St. Peter's Church on the west, and abutting northward upon the College of All Souls, and southward upon the King's highway leading to Carfax, for forty years, at £1 6s. 8d. per ann.

In 1617, April 3, he gave a certificate that one Thomas Napleton, of Faversham, apparently in confinement for some accusation, is very weak, and that the bath is expedient for him^u. Dr. Lapworth was probably residing at Faversham at the time.

In 1618, he was appointed by the will of William Sedley the first Reader of the Natural Philosophy Lecture, founded by the latter in the University of Oxford, and held that office till the day of his death^v.

In 1619, Aug. 9, he also became Lynacre Physic Lecturer, by the nomination of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College^y.

In 1619-20, Feb. 23, the Mayor of Faversham writes to Lord Zouch, that he has committed George Wood, servant of Dr Edward Lapworth, to prison, for wishing that all the Protestants in England were hanged; but released him on bail on his professing penitence, and taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy^z.

^a Masters, Hist. of C. C. Coll. Camb. p. 331.

^t Wood's Fasti.

^u Cat. of State Papers, Dom. p. 457.

^x Wood's Annals, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 870.

^y Wood's Ath. under *Lynacre*.

^z Register of St. Mary's Church.

In 1620-21, his wife, Mary Coxhead, died, and was buried 2 Jan. at St. Mary's Church, Oxford^a. He afterwards married Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Snigg of Bristol, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and widow of George Chaldecott, of Quarrelstone, who died in 1619^b.

At the marriage of Sir Thomas Berkeley^c, 19 Feb. 1595-6, “songs of joy and contentment proceeded from that learned Physician, Doctor Edward Lapworth, and other Scholars then present.” Lapworth however had only lately taken his M.A. degree.

“His correspondence,” says Guidott^d, “was good with Dr. Edward Jorden, the celebrated Physician of Bath, being both at one time practitioners at that place, as appears from the verses prefixed by him to Jorden’s Treatise on Mineral Waters *in laudem operis*. He had only one daughter, who being married out of Bath caused his name to be extinct there. He was buried in the north aisle of the Abbey Church, Bath; and deserved a better epitaph than this English Inscription cut round the stone that lies over him: *Here lieth the Body of Edward Lapworth, Doctor in Physic, who deceased 24th of May, An. Dom. 1636.* His age, I guess, was near sixty. As to his gifts of mind, they were doubtless beyond exception, having been so well educated. His Professorship in Oxford gave some interruption to his practice. He was in person not tall, but fat and corpulent, which inclined him the more to take his ease.”

Edward Lapworth was Author of Latin Lines in the following;

Academie Oxon. Funebre officium in memoriam Elizæ Reginae,
A.D. 1603.

Acad. Oxon. Pietas erga Jacobum Regem. A.D. 1603.

^a Hutchins’s Dorset, vol. i. p. 119.

^b Catalogue of State Papers, Dom. p. 125.

^c Sir Thomas Berkeley, Comm. of Magd. Coll. A.D. 1589. See Smyth’s *Account of the Berkeleys*, p. 215.

^d Guidott’s *Lives and Characters of the Physicians of Bath*.

In Microcosmum, sive parvum Johannis Davisi Heref. mundum.
A.D. 1603.

Luctus Posthumus, sive erga Defunctum illustrissimum Henricum, Walliae Principem, Collegii B. M. Magdalene apud Oxon. Mecænatem longe indulgentissimum, Magdalenensem officiosa Pietas. A.D. 1612.

B. M. Magd. Lacrymæ in obitum nobilissimi Juvenis, Gulielmi Grey, Dni Arthuri Grey, Baronis de Wilton etc. filii nat. min.
A.D. 1606.

Epithalamia in nuptias Frederici Comitis Palatini et Elizabethæ Jacobi Regis filie. A.D. 1613.

Jacobi Ara. A.D. 1617.

Acad. Oxon. Funebria Reginæ Annae, Jacobi Regis Sponsæ.
A.D. 1619.

Ultima Linea Savilii. A.D. 1622.

Carolus Redux. A.D. 1623.

Camdeni Insignia. A.D. 1624.

Vitis Carolinæ Gemma. A.D. 1633.

Solis Britannici Perigæum. A.D. 1633.

In Queen's College Library, (MS. cxxi. 29,) is an attestation
to a child of monstrous shape born in Cat Street, Oxford, 11 Nov.
1633, by Edward Lapworth, M.D.

TOMKINS.

Nathaniel Tomkins succeeded Newton as Usher in 1606^e,
and continued four years or thereabouts in that position.
He was Chorister 1596—1604, matriculated 17 June, 1597,
æt. 13, *gen. fil. Northanton.* B.A. 18 Dec. 1602. M.A. 8 July,
1605.

Author of Lines { *in memoriam Elizabethæ Reginæ.* A.D. 1603.
in obitum Gulielmi Grey. A.D. 1606.

Of the same name in College were Benjamin Tomkins,
Demy 1610—1617, Abraham Tomkins, Chorister 1611—1617,
and Thomas Tomkins, Bachelor of Music, 11 July, 1607.
One Nathaniel Tomkins, a son of the latter, was Prebendary

* L.C. 1606. *Solut. Mro Tomkins ostiario £6. eidem pro veste £1. eidem pro augm. £2.*

of Worcester Cathedral 1629—1681. There was also a Nathaniel Tomkins, Clerk of the Queen's Council, and brother-in-law to Waller, who was executed in 1643 at the Holborn end of Fetter Lane for his share in Waller's plot.

SNELLING.

Lawrence Snelling succeeded Lapworth as Master in 1610^f, and remained till 1614. He was matriculated at University College, 5 March, 1600-1, æt. 18, *Surriensis, pleb. fil.* He became B.A. 5 July, 1604. M.A. 13 July, 1607.

By presentation of Sir Thomas Walsingham, he became Rector of Paul's Cray, Kent, about 1617^g. In 1633, Nov. 20, he was accused of refusing to read the King's Declaration, &c. concerning sports on Sundays, and was admonished by the Ordinary. In 1634, (Dec. 11,) he was again admonished and suspended. In 1635, April 3, he was admonished again and excommunicated. In 1637, he was finally deprived of his Benefice; but in the Commission of Enquiry in 1650, he is mentioned as preaching at Paul's Cray at that time. His successor, John Ashley, was instituted in 1662.

"The Reverend and learned Mr. Lawrence Snelling, Rector of Paul's Cray," says Mede^h, "was not only suspended by the High Commission at Lambeth for four years, but deprived and excommunicated for not reading the Declaration. He pleaded in his own defence the laws of God and of the Realm, and the authority of Councils and Fathers. He added, that the King's Declaration did not enjoin Ministers to read it, nor authorize the Bishops or High Commissioners to suspend or punish Ministers for not reading it;—that it, being merely a civil, not an ecclesiastical declaration enjoined by any canons or authority of the Church, no Ecclesiastical

^f L.C. 1610. *Solut. Mro Snellinge ludimastro, £10. pro augm. stip.*
£3 6s. 8d. pro veste, £2. pro lectioне Grecă in
Schola, £2. pro incremento, £2.

^g Hasted's Kent, vol. i. p. 147.

^h Neale's Puritans, vol. ii. p. 242. Brook's Lives of the Puritans, vol. ii. p. 499.

Court could take cognizance of it. All which Mr. Snelling offered to the Commissioners in writing, but the Archbishop would not admit it, saying in open Court, that whosoever should make such a defence, it should be burnt before his face, and he laid by the heels. Upon this he was (11 Dec. 1634) personally and judicially admonished to read the Declaration within three weeks, which he refusing was suspended *ab officio et beneficio*. About four months after (April 1635) he was judicially admonished again, and refusing to comply, was excommunicated, and told, that unless he conformed before the second day of next Term he should be deprived, which was accordingly done, and he continued under the sentence many years to his unspeakable damage."

Lawrence Snelling was Author of Lines in

Luctus Posthumus Magdalenensis. A.D. 1612.

In his time apparently James Lambe, distinguished for his learning in explaining oriental languages, was educated at the College School. (*Ath. (Bliss.)* iii. 668.)

"He was also charged," observes Brook¹, "with having at divers times omitted to read some parts of the public service, to wear the surplice, and to bow his body or make any corporal obeisance at hearing or reading the name of Jesus. He was therefore told that if he did not read the Declaration for Sports, and conform himself in all other points before the second day of next Term, he should suffer deprivation. For refusing to do which he was accordingly deprived. In addition to the above cruelties, he was cast into prison, and so continued suspended, excommunicated, deprived, and imprisoned, many years to his unspeakable injury. On Nov. 16, 1640, having been often brought before the King's Bench, but still a prisoner for his nonconformity, he presented his petition to the Parliament for relief, when he was most probably released. In the year 1644, Mr. Snelling appeared as witness against the Archbishop at his trial; but when he died we are unable to ascertain."

On the 13th day of Archbishop Laud's trial, "the fourth

¹ *Brook*, vol. ii. p. 500.

witness was one Mr. Snelling^k, a minister in the diocese of Rochester. All that was done against this man was openly in the High Commission Court; and then he was censured for other things as well as for this (not reading the Declaration). Himself confesses his open refusing to bow at the name of Jesus, though the Canon of the Church commands it. I kept him off from being sentenced a long time, and when he was sentenced, he confesses I was not present. He says somewhat was expunged out of his brief: if it were, it was with the consent of his counsel, which in that Court was ordinary. Howsoever it cannot touch me, for those things were done at informations, when I was not present. He says that, when I heard of the nature of his defence, I said, if any such defence were put in, it should be burnt. This was upon just complaint of the Judge then present at informations, affirming it was against all the course of that Court. He says there is no penalty mentioned in that Declaration; and I say his obedience and other men's should have been the more free and cheerful."

Rushworth^l gives the sentence in full of the High Commission against Snelling as follows:

*Die lunæ, viz. nono die mensis Februarii anno Domini 1637,
coram Commissionariis Regiis ad causas Ecclesiasticas, apud
Hospitium Advocatorum etc. Judicial. seden. præsentibus
Stephano Knight, Deputato, et Johanne Greenhil, notario publico.*

"The cause is to be informed in, and finally sentenced out of the said Mr. Snelling's answer, and he is to appear this day to hear and receive the final order and judgement of the Court; at which day and place the said Lawrence Snelling, being publickly called for, appeared personally, in whose presence the Articles in this cause exhibited against him with his answers made thereunto were publickly read; and then Dr. Ryves, his Majesty's Advocate, pressed and enforced the proofs against the said Mr. Snelling, according as they appeared out of his answers; and after that, the said Mr.

^k Wharton's Hist. of Laud's Troubles, fol. p. 344.

^l Rushworth's Historical Collections, vol. ii. p. 460.

Snelling was heard what he could say in his own defence; and after a mature and deliberate hearing of this cause, it appeared to the Court that the said Mr. Snelling was here charged, for that he being a Minister in Holy Orders of Priesthood, constituted by the authority of the Church for these twenty years last past and upwards Rector of Paul's Cray aforesaid, for all that time and upwards, was within these four or five years last past made acquainted that a certain Book entituled "The King's Majesty's Declaration for lawful recreations after Evening prayer on Sundays and Holidays" was come forth, and commanded by his Majesty to be read by all Ministers in their respective parish-churches, and presented to Dr. Wood, Chancellor of Rochester, his Ordinary, on the 20th of November, 1633, for refusing to read and publish the same in his parish-church of Paul's Cray;—that upon the said presentment he was by his said Ordinary personally monished to read the same within three weeks following:—that on the 11th of December, 1634, aforesaid, he the said Lawrence Snelling being again convened before his said Ordinary was *primo, secundo, and tertio,* personally and judicially monished in Court to read and publish the said Book in manner aforesaid, which he refusing was suspended *ab Officio et Beneficio*, and hath so continued until this present, and doth so still continue unreleased;—that on the third of April, 1635, the said Lawrence Snelling being present in Court before his Ordinary was 10, 20, and 30, judicially admonished to read and publish the said Book for lawful recreations as aforesaid, but did again utterly refuse to publish or read the same, and was thereupon then excommunicated by his said Ordinary, and hath so continued ever since, and doth so continue still excommunicated; that within the time articulate the said Mr. Snelling hath divers times omitted to read the Litany, and some other parts of Divine Service, and to wear the Surplice: and further, that he hath not bowed his body, nor made any corporal obeisance at the reading, or hearing read, the blessed name of our Saviour Jesus."

" All the which premises appearing to be true in substance and in effect, out of the said Mr. Snelling's answers, the Court proceeded to the giving of their sentence in this cause, and for the present did order, that unless the said Mr. Snelling shall conform himself to the aforesaid requisitions of his Ordinary, and read and publish the said Book for lawful recreations &c. and do all due obeisance and reverence at the blessed name of our Saviour Jesus, betwixt this and the second Court-day of the next Term, he should be *ex nunc, prout ex tunc*, deprived of his Rectory of Paul's Cray aforesaid, but pay no costs of suit in case he be deprived; and to this end and purpose he, the said Mr. Snelling, being present in Court, was judicially admonished to read and publish the said Book, and to make corporal reverence at the name of our Saviour Jesus, *sub paenâ juris et deprivationis*; and to the end that he may safely repair to his Church to practise, and certify of his conformity in the premises, (in case he shall be willing to conform accordingly,) it was by the Court referred to the aforesaid Ordinary Dr. Wood to absolve the said Mr. Snelling from the sentence of Excommunication, under which he now stands, in case he shall come and desire it of his said Ordinary, and take his oath *de parendo in jure, et stando mandatis Ecclesiae etc.* according to the form in this case provided. But Mr. Snelling refusing to read the Book of Sports, &c. was deprived of his Living, and continued an excommunicate person."

In 1640, Dec. 17, 22. Dr. Basil Wood, Chancellor of Rochester, was brought before the Sub-Committee of Religion, appointed Nov. 23, 1640, and confessed that he did suspend Mr. Snelling, who said that he had but £68 for four years and above, whereby he is so depauperated, that he now pays £30 per annum use, and is never likely, by his Living, to be redeemed out of his debts^m.

^m Proceedings in the County of Kent, (Camden Soc. No. lxxx.) pp. 91, 92, 98.

HUNNIS.

Mercadine Hunnis succeeded Tompkins as Usher in 1610^a, and remained two years at the School. He was matriculated at Magdalen Hall, 1 July 1602, aged 16, from Berkshire, *pleb. fil.* elected Demy in 1606, aged 17, as the record is, and resigned his Demyship on being appointed Usher in 1610. He took the degree of B.A. 24 Jan. 1606-7. M.A. 9 July 1610.

Mr. Hunnis does not seem to have given satisfaction in his office, for we find the following report of him in the Vice-President's Register :

A.D. 1611, Dec. 23. *Mr. Hunnis, Hostiarius Scholæ Grammaticalis, convocatis tredecim Senioribus, per Dnum Præsidentem premonitus fuit, ut infra tres menses ab officio Hostiarii recederet, quod post primam admonitionem, denuo ad illud officium præstandum insufficiens habebatur juxta Statutum, DE MAGISTRO SEU INFORMATORE ET EJUS HOSTIARIO.*

BARNARD.

Samuel Barnard, or Bernard, succeeded Hunnis as Usher in 1612^b, and White as Master in 1617^c. He continued in the latter capacity till 1625. He was a native of Berkshire, matriculated at the age of 16, July 8, 1607, *pleb. fil.* and took the degrees of B.A. 23 Oct. 1610, M.A. 12 July, 1618, B.D. 8 July, 1639, and D.D. 15 March, 1638-9. Obiit 5 Aug. 1657.

He was presented to the Vicarage of Croydon, Surrey, by Archbishop Abbot, on the resignation of Henry Rigge, 10 August, 1624. From this preferment he was displaced by the Committee for Plundered Ministers in 1643^d.

^a L. C. 1610. *Solut. Mro Hunnis hostiario £5. pro increm. £2. pro veste £1.*
The same items occur in 1611.

^b L. C. 1612. *Solut. Dno Barnard, ostiario, £5, pro increm. £2, pro veste £1.*

^c Julii 14th, 1617. *Ex resignatione Mri White iudicis magistri, in ejus locum admissus est Mr. Bernard ostiarius.* V. P. Reg.

^d Manning's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 552.

In 1629, he was instituted Rector of Tarring, Sussex^r.

He also succeeded John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, as Rector of Hollingborne with Chapelry of Hucking annexed. co. Kent, 15 Jan. 1837^s.

Barnard, says Wood, was "Author, as it is supposed, of a *Funeral Sermon on Ezekiel xxiv. 16.* Lond. 1652. He died in 1657, and was buried in the chancel of Farleigh Church, Surrey, of which place he had for some time been Rector, which is all that I know of him, only that he was a Berkshire man born, and had in his younger days been accounted a good Greek and Latin Poet^t."

It does not appear that he was ever Rector of Farleigh, though he was buried there in the chancel beneath the altar, where a black marble stone bears the following inscription :

Samuel Bernardus, Sacre Theologie Doctor, Pastor fidis, vir nullo fadere fadatus, hic resurrectionem expectat, cursum peregit, August 5, 1657, æt. 67. Hic etiam Elizabethæ, uxor ejus desideratissimæ, conquiescunt reliquæ, quæ, postquam viduitatem vitam religiosissime egisset, tandem obdormivit in Christo Sept. 8, 1705, annos nata 96^u.

He was also a writer of lines in *Luctus Posthumus Magdalensis*, 1612. *Funebria Ptolemæi Oxon.* *Thomæ Bodlæi*, 1613. *Jacobi Ara*, 1617. *Funebria Regine Anne*, 1619. *Ultima linea Savilii*, 1622. *Carolus Redux*, 1623, and *Camdeni Insignia*, 1624.

The following casual notice of Bernard by Archbishop Laud appears in "The things which I have projected to do if God bless me in them."

"To settle an Hospital of land in Reading of £100 a year in a new way. I have acquainted Mr. Bernard, the Vicar of Croydon, with my project. He is to call upon my executors to do it, if the surplusage of my goods, after debts and

^r Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 12.

^s Hasted's Kent, vol. ii. p. 471. Rymer's Foedera, vol. xx. p. 219.

^t Wood's Fasti, A.D. 1638.

^u Manning's Surrey, Farleigh, p. 413.

legacies paid, come to £3000. Done to the value of £200 per annum^x.

White mentions that Bernard “was turned out of the Vicarage of Croydon in February 1643 by the Committee of Plundered Ministers, for errors in doctrine, superstition in practice, and malignancy.”

He was also presented by Archbishop Laud to the Rectory of St. Margaret, Buxted, Sussex, in 1638. He is said to have been Chaplain to the Archbishop, but this is doubtful. In the Rebellion he was deprived, and supplanted by Stephen Street, Sequestrator^y.

Nichols gives the following extracts from the Parish Register of Croydon relating to the Bernard family^z.

BAPTISMS.

A.D. 1628, Sept. 28. Franciscus Bernardus, filius Samuelis Bernardi, natus decimo-quarto Septemb. hora septima antemeridiana.

A.D. 1633, May 14. Anna Bernard, filia Sam. Bernard, nata tertio die Maii hora septima antemeridiana.

A.D. 1634, March 20. Joannes Bernardus, filius Sam. Bernardi, natus die nono Martii hora septima antemeridiana.

A.D. 1636, Dec. 8. Samuel Bernard, filius Sam. Bernardi, natus vicesimo-secundo die Novemb. hora undecima postmeridiana.

A.D. 1639, July 19. Prudentia Bernarda, filia Sam. Bernardi, nata Julii 6^{to}, hora secunda antemeridiana.

A.D. 1641, Nov. 11. Jana Bernard, filia Sam. Bernardi, nata 5^{to} Nov. hora septima postmeridiana.

A.D. 1644, Oct. 19. Gulielmus Barnard, filius Sam. Barnard, SS. Theol. Prof. natus decimo-quinto Octob.

A.D. 1652. Aug. 31. Charles Bernard, son of Dr. Sam. Bernard.

^x Appendix to Faber's Biography of Archbishop Laud.

^y Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 210.

^z Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. ix. p. 219.

[•] Collect. Topograph. et Genealog. vol. ii. p. 293.

BURIALS.

A.D. 1641. Aug. 7. John Bernard, the son of Dr. Bernard.

It appears that about this time Tragedies and Comedies in Latin or English composed by the Schoolmasters, or other Members of the College, were not unfrequently performed in College; for Heylin states in his Diary^b, “ 1616-17, March 8, My English Tragedy, called Spurius, was acted privately, as Mr. White’s and Mr. Bernard’s Plays were, in the President’s Lodgings.” We find also payments in the Account Books for certain expenses connected with these performances^c.”

WHITE.

Francis White, whom we have mentioned before, succeeded Snelling as Master in 1614^d, and resigned his office in July 1617^e. He was matriculated at Magdalen Hall 17 Nov. 1607, aged 18, *Londin. gen. fil.* was elected Demy in 1610, æt. 18, and took his degrees of B.A. 10 June 1611, M.A. 5 July 1614, in which year he resigned his Demyship on being appointed Schoolmaster. In 1611-12. Jan. 31, an unsuccessful application was made by the Court to have him elected Fellow^f. He was, however, elected Probationer in 1628, and retained his Fellowship till 1626.

Wood^g says of him, “ Francis White preached on Midlent Sunday, 1618, a Sermon on *London’s Warning by Jerusalem, from Micah vi. 9*, which he published in London in 1619. What other things he hath made public I find not, nor any

^b Heylin’s Memorial of Bishop Waynflete. Preface, p. xiv.

^c L. C. 1618. *Solut. diversis per billas pro comedie et tragœdia*, £24 9s. 6d.

^d L. C. 1619. *Solut. diversis per billas pro tragœdiis*, £13 18s.

^e L. C. 1614. *Solut. Mro White ludimagistro £10. pro augment. stip. £3 6s. 8d. pro veste £2. pro lectione linguae Græca in Schola £2. pro increment. £2.*

^f A.D. 1617. *Julii 14o. Ex resignatione Mri White ludimagistri, in ejus locum admissus est Mr Bernard ostiarius, et in ejus locum admissus est Mr Harmar per Dnum Præsidentem.* V. P. Reg.

^g Catalogue of State Papers, Dom. A.D. 1611.

^h Fasti, 1616.

thing else of him, only that he was a gentleman's son of London."

In 1622, June 11, he was nominated with Thomas Droke and John Harmar to the Patron of the Vicarage of Ashbury, Berks, and elected. He resigned Ashbury, 11 June 1631^h.

I have stated that Heylin mentions that White composed one or more Plays, which were acted in the President's Lodgingsⁱ.

He was also Author of lines in *Luctus Posthumus Magdalenensis*, 1612.

HARMAR.

John Harmar succeeded Bernard as Usher in July 14, 1617^k, when the latter was appointed Master in the room of Francis White. He was elected Demy in 1610, aged 16, and resigned his Demyship on being appointed Usher. He took the degrees of B.A. 15 Dec. 1614, M.A. 18 June 1617. He continued at the School till 1626.

"John Harmar," says Wood^l, "an excellent Grecian of his time, was born at Churchdowne, commonly called Chursden, near to, and in the county of, Gloucester, was educated at Wykeham's School, near Winchester, and became a Semi-commoner, or Demy, of Magdalen College in 1611, aged seventeen years or more, being then about a year's standing in the University; and took the degrees in Arts, that of Master being completed in 1617, which was the highest Academical degree he took, though afterwards he was always called by the name of Dr. Harmar. About that time he entered into Holy Orders, was Usher of the School joining to his College, and a Preacher for some time in these parts. At length he became the chief Master of the Free School at

^h College Ledger.

ⁱ *Vide supra*, p. 150.

^k Lib. Comp. 1618. *Solut. Mro Harmar pro stipend. £5. pro increment. £2. pro veste £1.*

^l Ath. vol. iii. col. 918.

St. Albans in Hertfordshire^m; and, through some petite and pedagogical employments, (of which the Under-Mastership of the College School at Westminster was one,) the King's Greek Professor of this Universityⁿ; and Rector of the Donative of Ewhurst in Hampshire, the Patron of which being a convicted Recusant, the Vice-Chancellor and Masters elected and presented him thereunto 30 March, 1659, by virtue of the Chancellor's letter (Richard Cromwell, whom he highly flattered) written in his behalf. But losing those two places after the Restoration of King Charles II. he retired to Steventon in Hampshire, where he mostly lived on the jointure of his wife."

"He was a most excellent Philologist, and a tolerable Latin Poet,—was happy in rendering Greek into Latin, or Latin into English, or English into Greek or Latin, whether in prose or verse, which we now call transversing or transposing. But as in these he did excel, and was therefore often made use of by Scholars, so did he go beyond all that I know of his condition that affected popular applause, he being of so credulous a humour as to take all that was said or done to him to redound to his honour and credit, much like the humour of Tom Coryate, who was a whetstone for the wits of his time^o. Besides all this, being also a mere Scholar, and therefore mostly in a poor and shabb'd condition, whether in his way of living, or habit, he flattered all men and powers that were uppermost, whether lawful or usurping; and endeavoured to make himself known to all

^m He was appointed in 1626. During his Mastership at St. Albans, it appears by a letter written by himself to the Mayor and Burgesses, that King Charles I. visited his School, upon which occasion three Orations were delivered by three of the Scholars. *Carlisle's Grammar Schools*, vol. i. p 523.

ⁿ Harmar was appointed Regius Professor of Greek in 1650, during the Usurpation, and continued in that office till 1660.

L.C. 1653. *Solut. Mro Harmar lingue Græcæ Professori ex allocutione £3.*

^o In Heylin's Diary is the following: "12 April, 1624. Jack Harmar went towards London in the waggon, on which I made a knavish song to make merry withal."

patrons of learning, if it were only for a meal's meat, or to gain applause."

" He has written and published these things following :

Praxis Grammatica : verum et genuinum declinationum et conjugationum usum liquidò indicans, etc. in usum Schol. Magdal. Oxon. p 8vo. Lond. 1622, 1623. (Magd. Libr. 8vo. Oxon. 1623.)

Janua linguarum ; sive methodus et ratio compendiaria et facilis ad omnes linguas, ad Latinum vero maximè, viam aperiens. 4to. 1627—1631. Ed. sexta, 4to. Lond. 1626. (Magd. Libr.)

Elogiae Sententiarum et similitudinum, e D. Chrysostomo deceptæ, Græc. et Lat. cum annotat. 8vo. Lond. 1622. (Magd. Libr.)

Protomartyr Britannus. Seu Elegia Sacra in Conversionem et Martyrium S. Albani. 4to. Lond. 1630, in one sheet.

Lexicon Etymologicum Græcum, junctim cum Scapula. fol. Lond. 1637.

De lue venerea Libellus. This I have not yet seen, only a Latin copy of verses written in praise of it in the Poems of Thomas Philipot, M.A. of Clare Hall in Cambridge.

Epistola ad D. Lambertum Osbaldestonum, cui intexitur apologia pro honoratissimo illustrissimoque viro ac Domino, D. Johanne Williams^a, Archiep. Eborac. et Angliae Primate. 8vo. Lond. 1649. (Magd Libr.)

^p In this work various allusions are made to the College School, &c. as non eram in Schola hodie. Vos fuisti in Templo Mariæ Magdalene. Superiore hebbomade fueras in ambulacris nostris.

^a " There is extant a Latin apology for Dr. Williams, Archbishop of York, written in good Latin by John Harmar, M.A. sometime of Magd. Coll. in Oxon. to Lambert Osbaldeston, a great creature of the said Archbishop, in which are many things that are true inserted. But the reader is to know, that the said Harmar, who sometime taught in the College School at Westminster, had often participated of the generosity of Archbishop Williams, and, when afterwards he became Greek Professor of the University of Oxford, he was esteemed a Parasite, and one that would do any thing below him to gain a little money or a meal's meat." *Wood's Fasti*, 1608. *Williams.*

Oratio Oxonie habita in Scholā publicā Lingue Grece assignatā, 15 Kal. Aug. 1650. Dedicated to Francis Rous, afterwards one of Rivers' Lords. 8vo. Lond. 1650.

Serenissimo invictissimoque Olivero, Anglie Scotie et Hibernie Protectori, Academiz Oxoniensis Cancellario Excellentissimo Συγχαρούσκων rotivum. Printed on one side of a sheet of paper, 1653.

Oratio Serenissimi Protectoris Elogium complectens, Oxonie habita quinto Kal. Maii 1654. 4to. Oxon. 1654.

Ad Protectorem Carmina de pace cum Belgis sanctā. This is printed with the Oration, and both are contained in less than two sheets.

Oratio gratulatoria Inaugurationi nobilissimi honoratissimique Domini, D. Richardi Cromwell etc. in Oxoniensis Academie Cancellariatum consecrati etc. 8vo. Oxon. 1657.

Oratio steliteutica Oxonie habita 14 Oct. 1657, sive Stricture in hujus Ævi Delatores, et Pasquillos, et in Terræ Filios (quos vocant) eorumque similes, Elisæ; qui in comitiis Oxoniensibus mense Julio annuatim celebrari solitis etc. 8vo. Lond. 1658. This was published purposely to flatter the Presbyterian and Independent heads of the University, for which he was laughed at by the Masters and juniors.

Vindiciae Academie Oxoniensis; sive Oratio apologetica, qua exercitiorum Academicorum in Trimestre Vacat. a criminе vindicatur. 8vo. Oxon. 1662.

Marci Tullii Ciceronis vita, ex optimis quibusque Scriptoribus delibata, et in compendium reducta. 8vo. Oxon. 1662, in three sheets.

Oratio Panegyrica in honor. Car. II. etc. in Angliam, plaudente orbe Britannico, remigrantis, habita Oxonia 27 Maii, 1660. 8vo. Oxon. 1660. 1663. (Magd. Libr. 1663.)

Poemata Gr. et Lat. de Rege et Regina, et in nuptias Regias. These Poems are printed with the second edition of the said Oration, and both are contained in two sheets in a large octavo.

He also translated from Latin into English,

1. *The Mirror of Humility, or two eloquent and acute Dis-*

courses upon the Nativity and Passion of Christ, etc. 8vo.
Lond. 1618. Written by Daniel Heinsius.

2. From English into Greek and Latin, *The lesser or shorter Catechism, made by the Assembly of Divines*, under this title, *Catechesis Religionis Christianæ compendiosior, a conventu venerandorum Magnæ Britanniæ Theologorum etc. concionat. etc. in Linguam Græcam pariter et Latinam traducta, et in Lucem edita.* Svo. Lond. 1659—1660. Ded. to Dr. John Conant, Vice-Chancellor^r. (Magd. Libr. ed. 1698.)

3. From English into Latin, *A Treatise or Discourse concerning Ambassadors.* 8vo. Lond. 1664. Written by James Howell; and one or more of the Plays of Margaret Duchess of Newcastle, for which he was well rewarded."

"He paid his last debt to nature at Steventon in Hampshire, near to Newbury in Berks, on All Saints Day in 1670, and was buried in the church-yard there, (Nov. 2.) partly if not altogether at the charge of Nich. Lloyd, M.A. Fellow of Wadham College, who always had a singular respect for him, and for his most excellent knowledge in the Greek and Latin tongues." There is no memorial of him at Steventon.

It appears from the Vice-President's Register, that when Harmar was Usher of Magdalen School he was not on the best terms with the Master. "A.D. 1622, Nov. 21. *Sistitur coram Presidente et aliis Officiariis Mr Harmar, in Scholâ Grammaticali Ostiarius, et privatus communis per unum diem propter odiosas comparationes, et alia verba contumeliosa, erga Mrum Bernard, Informatorem in Scholâ Grammaticali, juxta Statutum.*"

Besides the works mentioned above, Harmar appears as the author of lines in the *Luctus Posthumus Magdalenensis.*
1612. (Magd. Libr.)

Jacobis Ara. 1617.

Funebria Reginæ Annae. 1619.

Carolus Redux. 1623.

Camdeni Insignia. 1624.

* The first edition is dedicated to Richard Cromwell, the Parliament, and University of Oxford.

Musarum Oxoniensium Ἐλαυοφορία. 1654. (Magd. Libr.)

And Dr. Bliss mentions, that Wood had amongst his epitaphs a long Latin one by Harmar, on the Protector Oliver.

There is also bound up in the Magd. Library a copy of the *Catechesis Religionis Christianæ*, another work by Harmar unmentioned by Wood, viz. *Χριστολογία Μερπίκη, sive Hymnus ad Christum etc. in usum celeberrimæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis.* 8vo. Lond. 1698, dedicated to Dr. John Wilkins, Warden of Wadham.

ALLIBOND.

John Allibond succeeded Bernard as Master in 1625, (28 April,) * and continued in that capacity till 1632. He was admitted Chorister in 1612, and resigned that office in 1616, in which year he was matriculated, 7 June, aged 19, as *min. fil.* Bucks. He became Clerk in 1617, and occupied that station till he was appointed Master of the College School in 1623. He was the son of Peter Allibond, Rector of Cheyneys, co. Buckingham, where he was born. He took the degrees of B.A. 3 July, 1616, M.A. 12 July, 1619, D.D. 17 Oct. 1643. He became Rector of St. Mary-le-Crypt, Gloucester, 1634—1638, Perpetual Curate of St. Nicholas, Gloucester, 1635—1645, and Rector of Bradwell, co. Gloucester, 1636—1658. Wood calls him, “The witty man of Magd. Coll.” and says, “This worthy Doctor, who was a Buckinghamshire man born, and lately the chief Master of the Free School joining to Magd. Coll. was a most excellent Latin Poet and Philologist, and hath published “*Rustica Academæ Oxon. nuper reformatæ descriptio, una cum comitiis ibidem 1648 habitis;*” ‘tis a Latin Poem, and was twice printed in 1648,” (and again in 1684.) *Fasti, 1643.*

* L.C. 1625. *Solut. Mro Allibonde ludimagistro £10. pro increm. £2. pro augment. £3 6s. 8d. pro lectione Græcæ linguae in Schola £2. pro veste £2.*

The same payments appear till 1631 inclusive.

Peter Heylin mentions John Allibond in his Diary thus : “ April 28, 1625. My dear friend and *fidus Achates* Mr. Allibonde made Schoolmaster of Magdalen College in the place of Mr. Barnard.” And again, Oct. 29, 1628. “ I married my dearest mistress L. H. in the Chapel of Magd. Coll. which I caused to be set out in the best and richest ornaments the College had. My old and true friend Jack Allibond performing the ceremony,” Dr. Allibond died at Bradwell, 1658.

When Dr. Heather founded his Music Lectures in 1626, “ the first and last Lecturer for the theory part was Mr. John Allibond of Magd. Coll. who read it a year or thereabouts.” *Wood's Annals*, vol. ii. 358.

Extract from Crossfield’s MS. Diary in Queen’s College Library: “ A.D. 1632, 9 Jul. Vesperiæ Oxonienses, ubi singuli prælectores suis laudabiliter fungebantur officiis.— Musica practica et speculativa per Mrum Alibone, qui Latinum eloquium habuit, et Anglicanum fœminis, quibus narravit sese dudum peregre exisse ad invisenda aliqua instrumenta et cantus, de quibus jocose admodum verba habuit.”

He was author of Latin verses in *Britanniae Natalis*, 4to. Oxon. 1630.

He also wrote *Dulcissimis Capitibus etc. Invitatio ad frugi prandialum*, printed in the ‘ Clerk’s Register,’ p. 48: and a *Concio ad Clerum Oxoniensium etc.* in MS. in the Library of Sir Robert Taylor’s Institution, Oxford.

This “ witty man of Magdalen College” was brother of Peter Allibond, Fellow of Lincoln College, and Proctor in 1640, who became famous for his stout maintenance in those perilous times of the University’s right to the night watch of Oxford. He had also another brother, Job Allibond, who became a convert to the Church of Rome, and whose son, also named Job, was intruded upon the College as Fellow by James II. in 1687. *Vide Wood's Ath. under Peter Allibond.*

The following *jeu d'esprit* in Anthony Wood’s *modius salium* on the subject of Warden pears is supposed to be the

property of John Allibond. “One —, Clerk of Magdalen College, whom they commonly call the *Nonsense* Clerk, gave characters of the four Wardens of his time thus: Dr. Smith, one of the first Wardens of Wadham, and young, he styled the green Warden; Dr. Lake, Warden of New College, ready to fall off to the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells, the ripe Warden; Sir Henry Saville, Warden of Merton, gouty in body, the rotten Warden; and Dr. Mocket, Warden of All Souls, whose book on the Liturgy of the Church of England was burnt, the roasted Warden.” *Oxoniana*, vol. ii. p. 99.

LANGTON.

John Langton succeeded Harmar as Usher in 1626^t, and remained in that office till 1632. He was Chorister of the College from 1613 to 1620, and Clerk from 1620 to 1626, when he was appointed Usher. He was matriculated 10 Nov. 1621, aged 18, *pleb. fil. co. Northampton*, and took the degrees of B.A. 3 July 1623, M.A. 10 July 1626.

WHITE.

William White succeeded Allibond in 1632^u, and remained till he was ejected by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1648. He was matriculated at Wadham College 13 July, 1620, *pleb. fil. Oxon.* and took the degrees of B.A. 25 Feb. 1623-4, and M.A. 25 June, 1632.

“William White,” says Wood^v, “who writes himself *Guilielmus Phalerius*, was born of plebeian parents in a market-town called Whitney, in Oxfordshire, in the month of June 1604; took the degrees of Arts, and Holy Orders; and preached for a long time near Oxford. At length the Mastership of the Free School joining to Magdalen College

^t L.C. 1626. *Solut. Mro Langton, ostiario, £5. pro increment. £2. pro veste £1.* The same payments made till 1631 inclusive.

^u L.C. 1632. *Solut. Mro White, ludimagistro, £10, pro veste £2, pro augm. £3 6s. 8d. pro lectione linguae Græcae in Schola £2, pro increment. £2.*

^v Ath. (Bliss), vol. iii. col. 1167.

falling void, it was conferred upon him some years before the Civil War began, where being settled, several persons by his care and industry proved afterwards eminent*. But, being ejected thence in the fatal year of 1648^x, about that time he privately obtained of Dr. Dupper, Bishop of Salisbury, the Rectory of Pusey near Faringdon in Berkshire, situated within his Diocese, and kept it during the interval by the favour of friends and the smallness of its profits. After the King's return, Dr. Thomas Pierce, President of Magdalen College, who had sometime been his scholar, procured the Rectory of Appleton^y, near Abingdon, in the same county, to be conferred upon him: both which Livings he kept to his dying day, and built houses on them, having been always accounted a noted Philologist, and a loyal and pious Divine."

" He published several small Tracts, of which these only have come to my sight:

Ad Grammaticam ordinariam supplementa, et paedagogica alia etc. 8vo. Lond. 1648 and 1652.

Via ad pacem Ecclesiasticam. 4to. Lond. 1660.

Paraphrasis cum annotatis ad difficiliora loca Catechismi Anglicani. Printed 1674, in Latin and English.

The Plain Man's Path. 12mo.

" He died at Pusey on the 1st of June, 1678, about the first hour of the morning, and was buried in the chancel of the church there, as I have been informed by letters written from one of his quondam scholars living in those parts." There is no memorial of him at Pusey.

In one of the Bursary books is the following inventory of furniture in the " Schoolmaster his lodgings, 10 Aug. 1639. One table, three stooles, one presse bed, nothinge else

* Amongst these were Clifford, Pierce, Smith, Webb, Capell, Hurst, and Fulman, Choristers.

^x White's reply to the Parliamentary Visitors, 17 May, 1648, was, " The question concerning submitting to the present Visitation I dare not distinctly answer without further advisement." *Bodl. MS.* p. 91.

^y He was presented to Appleton in 1662.

moveable beloningeinge to the College: and in the upper chamber belonging to the Demies, which goe to School, one table, two standing bedsteads, one truckle bed: nothing else in chamber or studies but what is fastened."

In Waylen's "History of Marlborough;" we find the following notice of White's Benefactions to that place. "Mr. White, a Rector of Pusey, Berks, at the close of the seventeenth century, bequeathed a valuable Library of Divinity to Cornelius Yeate and his successors, Vicars of St. Mary's at Marlborough; the catalogue of the books to be kept in the chest of the Mayor and Magistrates, and the books themselves, to be in the possession of the said Cornelius Yeate till a more convenient place could be assigned for them. They were subsequently placed in a room erected in the south-west corner of the church, raised on columns, and remained there till about ten years since (1844), when the church was repaired and repewed. They were then removed to the Vicarage, and cleaned and restored, and many re-bound by the then Vicar, the Rev. George Stallard. Mr. White also left £5 a year, derived from an estate at Coxwell, Berks, upon condition that the Vicar do duly catechise, as more fully appears by the Will, which also is lodged in the Borough chest."

On the outside of the south wall of the chancel at Pusey is the following Epitaph, written probably by White upon his son: *William White—God that sent him into the world May xxi, MDCL, said May x, MDCLV, Returne thou son of sorie man. Ps. xc. 3.*

During his time as Schoolmaster the following payments were made for the School.

L. C. 1635. *Solut. Mro White pro charta conglut. et strictione librorum in usum Scholæ 5s. 6d.*

Solut. Musicis pro festo Bursariorum, et puerorum interludio 10s.

L. C. 1636. *Solut. novum murum ante Scholam conficientibus, etc. £16 4s. 2d.*

* Waylen, p. 489.

L. C. 1637. *Solut. Mro White pro strictione librorum in usum Scholæ 4s. 6d.*

*Solut. Bolton operanti in cubiculo Mri White,
etc. £3 9s. 4d.*

L. C. 1638. *Solut. pro libris in usum Scholæ £5 12s. 6d.*

L. C. 1642. *Solut. Bolton operanti in Schola 13s. 4d.*

Solut. Clinch vitriario in Aula et Schola 13s.

L. C. 1647. *Solut. Clinch vitriario reparanti fenestras Scholæ £1 16s. 6d.*

*Solut. Oxley codicilos compingenti in usum Scholæ
etc. 7s. 6d.*

Besides the Choristers mentioned above, Dr. Thomas Sherley was one^o of his pupils, who, as Wood^a remarks, “was born in the parish of St. Margaret within the city of Westminster, and baptized there 15 Oct. 1638, lived when a boy with his father, Sir Thomas Sherley, in Magdalen College, during the time that Oxford was a garrison for the King, and was bred up in Grammar learning in the Free-School joining to the said College. Afterwards he went into France, studied Physic, and was graduated in that Faculty there. After his return he became noticed for his practice therein, and at length was made Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty King Charles II. and I think Doctor of his Faculty.

He published, *A Philosophical Essay, declaring the probable causes whence stones are produced in the greater world: from which occasion is taken to search into the original of all bodies; being the Prodromus to a medicinal truth concerning the causes and cure of the stone in the kidneys and bladder of man.* 8vo. Lond. 1672, (Magd. Libr.) and in Latin, Hamburgh, 1675.

He also translated from Latin into English, (1) *Cochlearia Curiosa, or the Curiosities of Scurvy-Grass, written by Dr. Andrew Molimbrochius of Leipsic.* 8vo. Lond. 1676. (Magd. Libr.)

(2) *Medicinal Counsels or Advices, written originally in French by Theodore Turquet de Mayerne, put into Latin by Theophilus Bonetus, M.D.* Lond. 1676.

^a Ath. (Bliss,) vol. ii. col. 495, 496. vol. iv. col. 77. *Stemmata Shirleiana,* p. 220.

(3) Also from French into English he translated *A Treatise on the Gout, written by the said Turquet de Mayerne.* Lond. 1676.

“Dr. Thomas Sherley died of grief 5 Aug. 1678, and was buried in the south-west vault under part of St. Bride’s Church, near Fleet Street, London. His grief arose upon a just suspicion that he should be totally defeated of an estate^b in Sussex, worth about £3000 per annum, descended to him from his great-grandfather, Sir Thomas Sherley, mostly detained from him by Sir John Fagge, Baronet. Concerning which matter the two Houses of Parliament were engaged in a quarrel a little before Dr. Sherley’s death.”

Dr. Thomas Sherley also translated *The Curious Distillitory, or, the art of distilling coloured liquors, spirits, oyls, &c. from vegetables, animals, minerals, and metals; written originally in Latin by Jo. Sigis. Elshott. Put into English by T. S. M.D. Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty.* London, printed by J. D. for Robert Boulter, at the Turk’s Head, over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, 1677. 12mo.

He was twice married. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of John Harfleet of Fleet, co. Kent, by whom he had two daughters, Anne and Margaret. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Richard Baskett, of Apps in the Isle of Wight, by whom he had three children, Thomas, Richard, and Elizabeth. No descendants are now known to exist.

Dr. Thomas Sherley was also the person intended by *T. S. Dr. of Physick in London,* to whom Sir Thomas Overbury, nephew of the celebrated Sir Thomas Overbury, communicated “an account of the examinations, confession, tryal, condemnation, and execution of John Piecy and his two sons, for the supposed murder of William Harrison, gent.” A Tract published in London in 1676^c.

^b This estate was Wiston, near Steyning. The chimneys of the ancient mansion of the Sherleys may be seen from the room in the Priory, Beeding, in which I am now writing. J. R. B. See also *Cartwright’s Rape of Bramber*, p. 150.

^c Communicated by Evelyn Shirley, of Eatington, Esq. Gentleman-Commoner in 1830.

In spite of the prohibition of Bishop Cooper^d, it appears that in 1636 there was a large number of poor Scholars in and about College, for a list is extant in that year containing the following names of them, and the Fellows and others on whom they attended.

<i>On</i>	<i>Attended</i>
Mr. Thomas Langton, Vice-President	Smith, (Miles, Chor. 1634.)
Dr. Valentine Brodbent, Fellow	Hartley.
Mr. John Flemming, F.	Ægon.
Mr. Walter Clarke, F.	Clarke, (Thomas, matr. 1639.)
Mr. Abraham Forman, F.	Meade, (Thomas, matr. 1635.)
Mr. Robert Williamson, F.	Manton, (John, matr. 1634.)
Mr. William Franklin, F.	Waites, (Robert, matr. 1636.)
Mr. Samuel Walworth, F.	Farrant, (Samuel, matr. 1636.)
Mr. Edward Droke, F.	Swanstion, (Owen, matr. 1639.)
Mr. Lancelot Law, F.	Meade, (James, matr. 1639.)
Mr. John Oliver, F.	Roberts, (Richard, matr. 1633.)
Mr. Edward Westley, F.	Furnasse, (Tobias, matr. 1634.)
Mr. Anthony Chibnall, F.	Archbull, (Edward, matr. 1635.)
Mr. Hugh Holden, F.	Lane, (Joseph, matr. 1639.)
Mr. John Nicholson, F.	Hunt.
Mr. John Johnson, F.	Adamson.
Mr. John Goffe, F.	Lovell.
Mr. Thomas Terrill, F.	Upton, (Thomas, matr. 1637.)
Mr. George Wake, F.	Randall.
Mr. Edmund Diggle, F.	Swan, (John, matr. 1635.)
Mr. Henry Parkhurst, F.	Seale, (William,
Mr. John Williamson, F.	Fiskwick, (Robert, matr. 1633.)
Mr. Thomas Pottman, F.	Beard, (Henry, matr. 1637.)
Mr. John Harris, F.	Allan, (William, matr. 1636.)
Mr. Edmund Yorke, F.	Jacob, (William.
Mr. Edmund Yalden, F.	Prichard, (Daniel, matr. 1636.)
Mr. Alexander Jenning, F.	Hartford.
Mr. William Joyner, F.	Buckerfield, (Hen. matr. 1636.)
Mr. Ralph Cooke, Chaplain	Lovell, (Richard, matr. 1635.)
Mr. Louis Downes, Ch.	Knap.
Mr. John Stanley, Ch.	Stammer, (Willm. matr. 1634.)
Mr. Thomas Garland, Ch.	Hulett, (Robert, matr. 1638.)

^d See above, p. 188.

<i>On</i>	<i>Attended</i>
Mr. William White, Schoolmaster	Wiatt, (Henry, matr. 1636.)
Mr. Edmund Yalden, Demy	Daniell, (Geoffrey, matr. 1642.)
Mr. John Aubrey, Demy	Porter, (John, Chor. 1630.)
Mr. George Nicholson, Demy	Horne, (Thomas, Chor. 1641.)
Mr. George Knatchbull, Demy	Denham.
Mr. Henry Spencer, Nobleman	Hickman, (John, matr. 1635.)
Mr. Walter Townson or Tomlinson, Comm.	Reeves, (Fowler, matr. 1636.)
Mr. John Trumbull, Comm.	Brookes, (Michael, matr. 1634.)
Mr. John Burbury, Comm.	Hales, (Christoph. matr. 1636.)
Mr. Robert Lucy, Comm.	Fisher, (Samuel, matr. 1634.)
Mr. John Fitzjames, Comm.	Mundon, (James, matr. 1636.)
Mr. Georges	Raynolds.
Mr. Tufton	Ellins, (John, matr. 1636.)

OF THE ÆLIM, BASKET.

Volafield.
 Gally, (Thomas, matr. 1633.)
 Towching.
 Stevens,
 Penson, (Jonas, matr. 1637.)
 Pickett.
 Hack, (or Heakes, John, matr. 1634.)
 Clifford, (Thomas, Chor. 1642.)
 Wardell.
 Willis, (William, matr. 1636.)
 Kings.

CERTAIN OTHERS.

Walker.
 Bolton.
 Harris, (Henry, matr. 1637.)
 Evans.
 Hitson.
 Hill, (John, matr. 1637.)
 Lawrence, (William, matr. 1636.)
 Beckingham, (John, matr. 1637.)
 Collins, (John, matr. 1638.)
 Twist.

HYDE.

John Hyde succeeded Langton as Usher in 1632^a, and resigned in the early part of 1648. He was born in Surrey, and matriculated at Magdalen Hall 23 June, 1621, aged 16, *gen. fil.* He was elected Demy in 1622, and resigned that position on being appointed Usher in 1632. He took the degrees of B.A. 26 June 1624, and M.A. 9 July, 1627. In 1640, he was appointed Terminal Preacher at the College Curacy of Horspath^b. His name appears in 1622 as the Author of some lines in *Ultima linea Savilii*.

John Hyde was, as I suspect, the third son of Sir George Hyde, K.B. of Denchworth. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Humfrey Ferrers, of Tamworth Castle^c.

On his resignation, one Thomas Houghton^d, or Hawton, or Hawtaine, supplied the place of Usher for a short time, and afterwards that of Schoolmaster^e. He was examined by the Parliamentary Visitors, 17 May, 1648, and answered, ‘I do submit.’

WROTH.

William Wroth was appointed Master in the place of White in 1648 or 1649^f, and continued till 1657, when he was appointed Chaplain, which latter office he resigned in 1659^g.

^a L. C. 1632. *Solut. Mro Hyde ostiario £5. pro increment. £2. pro veste £1.*

Same payments down to 1647 inclusive.

^b L. C. 1640. *Solut. Mro Hyde pro concione terminali apud Horspath £1 6s. 8d.*

^c Clarke's Hundred of Wanting, p. 86.

^d L. C. 1647. *Solut. Mro Houghton supplenti locum ostiarii ex consensu Praesidis et auditorum £2.*

^e L. C. 1650. *Solut. Mro Haughtaine supplenti locum Protodidascali ex placit. auditorum £5.*

^f L. C. 1649. *Solut. Mro Wroth pro stip. £10. pro augm. £8 6s. 8d. pro lectione linguae Græcae £2. pro veste £2. pro increment. £2.*

L. C. 1659. *Solut. Mro Wroth Capellano pro communis suis pro tribus terminis ex speciali favore Praesidis et Sociorum £8 15s. 6d.*

^g L. C. 1650. *Solut. Mro Haughtaine supplenti locum Protodidascali ex placit. auditorum £5.*

He was matriculated apparently at Magdalen Hall, where he took the degree of B.A. 23 May, 1614, and M.A. 21 Feb. 1617-18.

He was author of Greek and Latin Verses in *Musarum Oxoniensium Ἐλασφορίᾳ*. 4to. Oxon. 1654.

ORMSTON.

Philip Ormston, Ormeston, or Ormstone, was appointed Usher in 1649, and resigned the office in 1651ⁿ. He was admitted into Christ's College, Cambridge, in December, 1645, and being brought to Oxford by the Puritanical party then in power, took the degree of B.A. 21 Feb. 1648-9.

Philip Ormeston (probably the same) was presented to the Donative of Dalby on the Wolds, in the county of Leicester, 8 Feb. 1652ⁿ.

Kennet says that "Philip Ormeston (probably the same) succeeded Dr. Humphrey Babington (Dec. 1662) in his sequestered Living of Keyworth in Nottinghamshire. He conformed upon the King's return; and died possessed of the Rectory of Scrimbsby in Lincolnshire."^o / 676-83

In 1668, he was appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, Boston, which situation he retained apparently till Thomas Palmer succeeded him in 1674^p.

Philip Ormston (probably the same) was Vicar of Claxton in the County of Leicester, from Feb. 20, 1660 to 1665^q.

HOOKE.

John Hooke succeeded Ormston as Usher in 1651, and

ⁿ L. C. 1649. *Solut. Dno Ormston ostiario £5. pro increment. £2. pro veste £1.*

L. C. 1650. Same as before.

^o Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 256.

^o Kennet's Register, pp. 923. 925.

^p Thomson's Hist. of Boston, p. 285.

^q Nichols's Leicestershire.

continued in that position till 1655^t. He was appointed Chorister in 1648, matriculated *pleb. fil.* 22 Jan. 1648-9, became Clerk as well as Usher in 1651, and probably resigned both offices at the same time. He took the degree of B.A. 24 Feb. 1651-2, and of M.A. 10 July, 1654. He became Fellow in 1655, and was elected Junior Dean of Arts in 1659. He resigned his Fellowship in 1664; and was probably about that time presented to the Rectory of Blechingdon, co. Oxford, where he died 20 Feb. 1673-4.

In 1662, he was elected Junior Proctor by the College, but a dispute arising he was not admitted, for it was decided by the authorities that Magdalen had not the choice that year^s.

A.D. 1662-3. Jan. 23. *Mr. Hook, propter verba contumeliosa publicitus in camerā Sociorum prolata, a Dno Præidente, eique assistente Mro Brice, Decano Artium Seniore, de iisdem per duos idoneos testes certioribus factis, per unam integrum septimanam privatus est communis juxta statutum, 'Quod non sint conspiratores etc.'* V. P. Reg.

In the chancel of Blechingdon Church is a memorial with the following inscription: *Here lieth the Body of John Hooke B.D. sometime Fellow of Magdalene College in Oxford, and Rector of this Church, who deceased the 20th day of February, Anno Domini 1673.*

HOPKINS.

Ezekiel Hopkins succeeded Hooke as Usher in 1655^t, and retained the situation for about a year. He was the second son of John Hopkins, Curate of Sandford, a Chapel of Ease to Crediton in Devonshire, and Rector of Pinne in the same county, where Ezekiel was born, 3 Dec. 1634. In 1645-6, March 18, he was admitted at Merchant Taylors' School; on leaving which he became a Chorister of Magdalen College

^r See Choristers' Register, p. 69.

L. C. 1651. *Solut. Dno Hooke ostiario £5. pro increment. £2. pro veste £1. no payment for vest. as Clerk, but pro officio Cantoris 18s. 4d.*

From 1652 to 1655, payments as before.

^s Wood's Fasti.

^t L. C. 1655. *Solut. Dno Hopkins ostiario pro veste £1.*

in 1648*, and remained Chorister till 1653. On the 2d of October 1650, he was entered on the Books of Wadham College, but his name was taken off and his caution money returned about four days afterwards. In the same year, Nov. 19, he was matriculated at Magdalen College as *serviens*, still retaining his Choristership. He took the degrees of B.A. 17 Oct. 1653, and of M.A. 5 June, 1656. On resigning the office of Usher in the latter year, he was appointed Chaplain, and continued in that situation for two years. It is said that he would have been elected Fellow if his county had entitled him to be a candidate. During this time he lived and was educated under Presbyterian and Independent discipline, Theophilus Gale being his Tutor.

Having tarried^x in the University in a pious and studious manner until he was about four years standing as Master, and being excellently furnished for the Ministerial function, he betook himself to London, where he became a very celebrated preacher. About the time of the Restoration he was assistant to Dr. William Spurstow, of Hackney, one of the five Nonconformists who wrote against Bishop Hall on the subject of Episcopacy under the assumed name of Smectymnus. With him he continued till the Act of Uniformity was published, when Spurstow chose to retire rather than conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England.

At this time, Hopkins being noted for his fluent and ready way of preaching, not with noise and action, but with solid reason, eloquence, and piety, some of the parishioners of St. Matthew's Church, Friday St., London, would have chosen him to be their Rector, but another candidate, Henry Hurst, who had also been a Magdalen Chorister, carried the place away from him by a majority of votes: which circumstance ought not to be esteemed as the least disparagement to this excellent person, but rather as an argument of his deep learning, which lay above the reach and judgment of vulgar hearers: for in such popular elections the meanest

* See Choristers' Register, p. 66.

^x Prince's Worthies of Devon. Pratt's Life of Hopkins, p. xx.

mechanic challenges an equal suffrage in a parish with the most judicious: this however is said without any reflexion on Hurst, who in my time in Oxford, says Prince^y, had the reputation among the best judges of being a very excellent preacher.

About this time also he changed his celibacy for a matrimonial state, and married a niece of Sir Robert Viner, sometime Lord Mayor of London. She was a lady of singular piety and virtue; and by her he had several children; but whether she died in Ireland, or returned and died in London, I am unable to state; but it is certain, that after her decease he married the Lady Araminta, daughter of Lord Robartes, afterwards Earl of Truro and Radnor, Lord President of the Council to Charles II.

Missing the Rectory of St. Matthew's, the parishioners of Allhallows, or St. Edmund's, Lombard St., elected him to be their Preacher, the Bishop of London however refused to admit him, because he was a popular preacher among the fanatics; but after some time he was settled in the parish church of St. Mary Wolnoth.

About the year 1666, he returned into his native county, as Wood^z says, on account of the plague, and obtained the Living of St. Mary Arches in Exeter, where he was much admired for his elegant and dexterous way of preaching, not only by the most pious and judicious portion of his lay-auditory, but by the Clergy themselves, and was especially noticed by the learned Dr. Seth Ward, then Bishop of the diocese.

Lord Robartes, as he passed through Exeter, occasionally heard him preach, and, being pleased with his sermons, offered him the honour of attending him as Chaplain, when he went to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in 1669. Preferment here soon greeted him: on the 22d of Nov. in the same year he was appointed Archdeacon and Treasurer of Waterford, and on the 6th of Dec. following, Prebendary of St. Patrick's,

^y Prince's Worthies of Devon. Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary.

^z Wood's Athenæ Oxon.

Dublin. In 1670, April 2, he became Dean of Raphoe, and in 1671, Oct. 27, was appointed Bishop of that See, and consecrated on the 29th of the same month; for his Patron, being recalled to England in 1670, had strongly recommended him to his successor, Lord Berkeley, who conferred the Bishopric upon him.

We are told^b, that during the time that he was Bishop of Raphoe he constantly resided within his diocese, at least so far as his health, and the necessary attendance on the public affairs of that Church and Kingdom, would permit him, and preached very frequently, as knowing that the whole of his office did not consist of rule and government; by which regular duty he became an example worthy of imitation, no less than the Bishop^c, who used to say, *Oportet Episcopum prædicantem mori*. About this time he had some occasion of returning for a time to England, and was pleased to visit his relations and friends in his native county. He made a considerable stay at Exeter, a place which he no less loved than he was beloved by it; and we all, says Prince^d, who were at that time living there, had the advantage of it, and were very happy in his Lordship's most excellent conversation.

Having now sat with great success in the Chair of Raphoe for ten years, he was translated, on the 27th of Oct. 1681, to the Bishopric of Londonderry, by the Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Here with great zeal and industry the pious Bishop continued for seven years. About the close of the year 1688, the people of Londonderry, a mingled tribe of English Churchmen and Scotch Presbyterians, shared in the alarm then prevalent in Ireland of being massacred by the aboriginal peasantry. Agitated by reports of this nature, they learned with dismay that a regiment of Roman Catholics, commanded by the Earl of Antrim, had received orders to occupy London-

^b Prince's Worthies.

^c Bishop Jewell.

^d Worthies of Devon.

derry, and were already on the march. The Corporation were Irish of low station and character, in whom no confidence could be placed. The consternation was extreme. Some were for closing the gates, and resisting; some for submitting, some for temporising. The Bishop resolutely adhered to the political doctrines which he had preached during many years, and exhorted his flock to go patiently to the slaughter, rather than incur the guilt of disobeying the Lord's anointed. The gates, however, were secured, and the defence of the city against King James's troops determined upon. The Bishop expostulated in vain. One of the daring young Scotchmen, who had taken the lead on this occasion, broke in upon a discourse, with which he interrupted the military preparations, by exclaiming, "A good sermon, my Lord: a very good sermon, but we have not time to hear it just now." The Bishop, finding that his lectures on passive obedience were derided even by members of his own Church, withdrew himself first to Raphoe, and then to England^a.

After a stormy voyage he landed, and came to London, where, finding the necessity of remaining likely to continue longer than he originally expected, he determined upon obtaining some employment becoming his high function; and soon had an opportunity of following out his wishes, for the parishioners of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in September 1689, elected him to the Incumbency of their Church, void by the advancement of Dr. Stratford to the Bishopric of Chester^b.

His exertions in this new situation did not continue long, for his health soon became affected by the changes in public and private affairs; and about eight months afterwards he yielded to the common lot of mankind, on the 19th of June, and was buried on the 24th of June, 1690, in the church of

^a Macaulay's Hist. of England. Clerks' Register, p. 158.

^b Prince's Worthies. Luttrell's Diary, vol. i. p. 579. "Dr. Hopkins, Bishop of Londonderry, is chosen Minister of Aldermanbury Church, in the room of Dr. Stratford, who is to be Bishop of Chester. Sept. 1689.

St. Mary, Aldermanbury. His funeral sermon was preached on the latter day, from Col. iii. 1—4, at the same church, by Dr. Richard Tenison, Bishop of Clogher. Portions of this sermon are given in the Biographical Memoir of Bishop Hopkins, prefixed¹ to the collected edition of his works, by Josiah Pratt. Some extracts, which especially bear testimony to the Bishop's character, I do not hesitate to bring to notice. “I beg of you,” said the Preacher, “who knew him in Oxford, in Hackney, in Exeter, and in this city, where he was so much followed, applauded, and admired, to set him in his true light to the world, and give him that character which he so justly deserved; while I only mention the great honour and veneration we had for him in Ireland, in which kingdom he soon made himself famous, and for a learned and elegant sermon, which I heard him preach at his first coming, (and which was afterwards printed,) I saw him embraced by the greatest prelates, and courted to stay in that country; and he was soon after made Dean, and then Bishop of Raphoe, and afterwards most deservedly translated to Derry. In the first of which Bishoprics, as I am informed, he spent about a thousand pounds in buildings and other improvements; and in the last he was at a very great expense in beautifying and adorning his Cathedral, and in furnishing it with organs, and massive plate; and in both he was a great precedent for piety and holiness. His actions were instructive sermons, and his strict life and unblameable conversation had great influence on all about him. At his table he was piously pleasant and religiously ingenious, and doubly feasted all who ate with him; for he had a clear head and solid judgment, a quick fancy and a flowing wit, and was every way accomplished for address and for discourse, and was so courteous and affable, so gentle and so obliging, so instructive and communicative, that all who conversed with him loved and admired him.”

“Though he kept a very noble and hospitable house, yet was it famous for regularity and order; and in the midst of

¹ Vol. i. xxix.

the greatest plenty, gravity and sobriety were most strictly observed. It was indeed a temple and an oratory, for in it prayers and praises, catechising and reading the Scripture, were never omitted. He constantly expounded it to his family, explained some parts of the lessons, and made short but rare observations upon them; and beside the public prayers, he was very often at his private devotions, and spent much time in divine meditations. And if you follow him to the pulpit, you will find him there constantly once a Sunday whilst his health permitted it. And surely all who heard him will say that his sermons were learned and eloquent, pious and methodical; and, as his motto was, *Aut suavitate aut vi*, he either by sweet discourses and charming exhortations, or by strength of reason and powerful arguments, drew many to Christ. He never omitted that duty, but preached in his throne, when he was not able to ascend the pulpit. He had a noble Library, and delighted in it, and was, as Tertullian says of Irenæus, *omnium doctrinarum curiosissimus explorator*. He was a good linguist, and excelled in polemic and casuistical divinity. Many flocked to him to have their doubts resolved, and he gave light and comfort to clouded and afflicted consciences: and was admirably accomplished with many other parts of human learning.

“ By constant preaching, a wise government, and an even and steady hand, by a winning temper, humble courage, and prudent moderation, he gained upon Dissenters, and brought many into the communion of our Church, having fully convinced them that her doctrine was pure and primitive, orthodox and apostolical.

“ To the poor he was exceedingly generous and charitable, and gave great sums every year amongst them, besides the tenth of his revenues, which he constantly laid by for such uses; and he also allowed good yearly pensions to students in the University, to widows of Ministers, and other distressed persons, and put children to trades, and largely contributed to the building and repairing of churches, and designed greater things if God had spared him to return

"When death approached, he resigned all with great Christian courage, and discoursed philosophically and divinely of the vanity and uncertainty of all sublunary things, and settled all his desires upon the things above; and not long before his death he discoursed of the necessity and sincerity of repentance and uniform obedience in such a manner, and inveighed with such a holy zeal against the sins of these nations, as might make the most wicked quake and tremble to have heard him. And then, reflecting on himself, he did with great grief and sorrow bewail the least failures of his life, and spent his last days in self-examination, repentance, and prayer; and with great devotion received the holy sacrament, in which he found much joy and comfort, and had such inward peace and antepasts of bliss, that he longed to be dissolved and to be with Christ, and did very often beg God to take him. And on Thursday last, (19 June, 1690,) his prayer was heard, and God in his mercy took him out of the troubles of this life, and called him up among the blessed, and changed his fading mitre into a crown of eternal glory."

The following description of his person is given by Prince^s: "As to stature, he was of the middle size, somewhat fat and corpulent, erect and well built: for countenance, grave, yet sweet and pleasant: of a sharp eye and a piercing look: his complexion was sanguine, duly mixed with choler, which made him brisk and cheerful, and rendered his conversation very agreeable and much desired."

The Bishop had two brothers, John, B.A. of Wadham College, and James, B.A. of Corpus Christi, who died in 1668. "They were all," says Wood^t, "comely and ingenuous persons, and beloved of their contemporaries in their respective Colleges." His two sons by the first marriage, Charles and John^u, inherited in some measure the talents

^s Worthies of Devon.

^t Wood's Ath. (Bliss.)

^u An account of these two will be found in the Appendix to Pratt's Memoir of the Bishop, prefixed to the first volume of his Works.

and genius of their father, but survived him only a few years.

The Bishop published only three works in his lifetime, viz.

A Sermon preached at the funeral of Algernon Greville, Esq. second brother to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Brooke, who departed this life, July 21, at Magdalen College, Oxford; and was buried at Warwick, Aug. 6, 1662, on Eccles. ix. 5. 4to. Lond. 1663. (Magd. Libr.) and 8vo. Lond. 1685. (Magd. Libr.)

The Vanity of the World, on Eccles. i. 2. 8vo. Lond. 1668, and 8vo. Lond. 1685. (Magd. Libr.)

A Sermon preached at Christ Church, Dublin, Jan. 31, 1669, on 1 Pet. ii. 13, 14. 4to. Dublin, 1671, and 8vo. Lond. 1686. (Magd. Libr.)

After his death were published,

An Exposition of the Ten Commandments, with two Sermons on John vii. 19, and Gal. iii. 10. 4to. Lond. 1692. (Magd. Libr.)

An Exposition on the Lord's Prayer, with a catechistical explication thereof by way of question and answer; for the instructing of youth: to which are added, some Sermons on Providence, and the excellent advantages of reading and studying the Holy Scriptures. 4to. Lond. 1692. (Magd. Libr.) and 8vo. 1698.

Discourses or Sermons on several Scriptures. 8vo. Lond. 1691, (Magd. Libr.) and 1693, 1694, 1696.

Death disarmed of its Sting. 8vo. Lond. 1712. (Magd. Libr.)

The Doctrine of the Two Covenants. 8vo. Lond. 1712. (Magd. Libr.)

The Doctrine of the Two Sacraments. 8vo. Lond. 1713. (Magd. Libr.)

The six first works were collected and published in a folio volume in 1701; and in 1809, all the works of Ezekiel Hopkins were collected and published in four volumes 8vo. with a life of the Author and a copious Index by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D. (Magd. Libr.)

CARKESSE.

James Carkesse succeeded Hooke as Usher in 1665, but resigned that office in about a year's time. In 1663, he was appointed Master, but did not long retain that situation, as his successor was nominated in 1664. He was elected Student of Christ Church from Westminster School in 1652; and took the degree of B.A. 3 Feb. 1656-7, but his grace had been refused four times. Before he was admitted B.A. he was compelled to make the following apology for some insult offered to the College, but the nature of which does not appear. “Feb. 3, 1656-7, I do acknowledge myself to be very sorry for the wrong that I have done to the Society of Magdalen College; and I do promise for the future not to do the like again, and to give what further satisfaction in private they may think fit. James Carkesse. *Fuit iste Carkessius hypodidascalus Schole Grammaticalis juxta Collegium Magdalense procax et superbus. Die 7^{mo} ejusdem mensis nominatus et admissus est Collector Senior pro Quadragesima sequente.*”

I have already mentioned^b, that when Thomas Gilbert lived near Magdalen Hall, and received some of the sons of those, who held the same religious opinions as himself, to lodge with him, he was accustomed to send them to Carkesse at Magdalen School; and Carkesse, wishing them to be in his own house, complained that he did mischief to the boys by imbuing them with sentiments contrary to those of their Master, and occasioned Gilbert to be removed. Carkesse however did not succeed in his motion, for the boys were taken from Magdalen School and sent elsewhere.

A.D. 1662-3, Jan. 5. *Admissus est Mr. Carcase ex Aede Christi in locum Informatoris in Grammatica tunc vacantem, praestito prius juramento.* V. P. Reg.

What became of him I know not, but one J. Carkesse published in 1679 *Lucida Intervalla, containing divers miscellaneous poems, written at Finsbury and Bethlem by the Doctor's*

^a Wood's MSS. Ashm. E. 6.

^b Chaplains' Register, p. 165.

patient extraordinary. In the Catalogue of the British Museum this Book is said to have been written upon Dr. Thomas Allen. The writer was probably at that time a member of the Church of Rome¹.

WEBB.

John Webb succeeded Carkesse as Usher in 1656^k, and continued in that vocation till 1657. He was matriculated at Magdalen Hall, 4 Nov. 1651, as *pleb. fil.* but took his degree of B.A. at Queen's College, 25 Oct. 1654.

The following entry appears in a Digestion Book, A.D. 1656, Dec. 30. *I have engaged to satisfy any that shall demand any thing for the School this last year, whereunto I put my hand.* John Webb.

We find Webb afterwards in 1659, Vicar of Basingstoke, from which benefice he seems to have retired in 1661^l.

PRICE.

Owen Price succeeded Wroth as Master in 1657^m, and remained till 1659, or 1660. He was matriculated at Jesus College, *pleb. fil.* 12 March, 1648-9, and accumulated the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at Christ Church 6 May, 1656.

“Owen Price,” says Anthony Woodⁿ, “a Montgomery-

¹ *Alumni Westmonasteriensis*, p. 139.

^k L. C. 1656. *Solut. Dno Webb, ostiario pro veste £1. Stip. £5. Increm. £2.*

^l L. C. 1659. *Solut. Mro Webb, Vicario de Basingstoke, ex Allocat. Pres. et Soc. £6 18s. 4d.*

L. C. 1661. *Solut. Mro Webb, ex placito Dni Praesidis et Auditorum £10.*

^m L. C. 1657. *Solut. Mro Price ludimagistro £10. pro augm. £3 6s. 8d. pro increm. £2. pro veste £3. pro lectione Græca lingue £2.*

L. C. 1659. Stipend as before, but the name of Price is crossed through with a pen; the following, however, appears in Sol. Intrins. et Extrins. *Mro Price ludimagistro pro communis pro quatuor terminis ex speciali favore Praesidis et Sociorum £18.*

ⁿ *Athenæ*, (Bliss,) vol. iii. col. 942.

shire man born, was put in Scholar of Jesus College by the Parliamentary Visitors, 12 Oct. 1648, whence, after he had continued four years therein, he was called to the charge of a Public School in Wales, where he advanced his scholars much in Presbyterian principles. In the year 1655, making a return to the University, he was entered into Christ Church, of which, if I mistake not, he was made Student, and in the year following, by favour of the delegated power of the Chancellor, he accumulated the degrees in Arts. Soon after he became Master of the Free School near Magdalen College, where by his industry and good way of teaching he drew many youths of the city, whose parents were fanatically given, to be his scholars. But upon the King's restoration, being ejected for non-conformity, he taught School, in which he much delighted, in several places, as in Devonshire, at Besill's-Lee, near Abingdon, and elsewhere; and became useful among the brethren, and a noted Professor in the Art of Pedagogy. He wrote and published,

"The Vocal Organ: or a new art of teaching Orthography, by observing the instruments of pronunciation, and the difference between words of like sound, whereby any oulandish or mere Englishman, woman, or child, may speedily attain to the exact spelling, reading, writing, or pronouncing of any word in the English tongue, without the advantage of its fountains, the Greek and Latin. 8vo. Oxon. 1665.

"English Orthography: teaching, 1. The letters of every sort of Print. 2. All Syllables made of Letters. 3. Short Rules, by Way of question and answer, for spelling, reading, pronouncing, using the great Letters and their points. 4. Examples of all words of like sound, &c. 8vo. Oxon. 1670.

"He died in his house near to Magdalen College, 25 Nov. 1671; and was two days after buried in the church of St. Peter in the East, near to the door leading into the belfry."

An Inventory of the goods and chattels of Mr. Owen Price, late Master in Arts of the University of Oxon. deceased.

Taken and apprised the 15 day of February, 1676-7, by us whose names are underwritten.

Imprimis. A Lease granted by the President and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College.	250	0	0
Item. A parcel of books.	6	0	0
Item. In the kitchin. Six pewter dishes, three pewter plates, fourteen trencher plates, three brass candlesticks, and two spitts.	2	0	0
Item. One iron pott, one small brass pott, two skillets, fire shovell and tongs, a jack, one old furnis, an iron to lay before the fire, a small iron grate, one old table, two joyne stools, four chayres, and four old flagg chayres.	3	6	0
Item. In the chamber over the parlour. One feather bed, one blankett, one rugg, curtains and vallens of red flannel.	5	0	0
Item. One high chayre, three low chayres, a carpet of red bays, a small looking glass, a small pair of andirons, fire shovell and tongs.	0	13	6
Item. In the room over the kitchin. One feather bed, two bolestes, two pillowes, one blankett, one rugg, with old blew furniture, and blew carpitt.	5	3	6
Item. Four old cheyres, three old low stools, fire shovell, tongs, small pair of andirons, and a pair of bellowes.	0	12	6
Item. In the chamber over the entry. One small feather bed, two bolestes, one pillow, one green rugg, with greene curtains, vallens, and one small chest of drawers.	5	0	0
Item. In the cockloft over the entry. One old truckle bedstead.	0	2	6
Item. In the farther cockloft. One small flock bed, four old blanketts, one old covered, one truckle bedstead.	0	12	6
Item. In the room over the buttery. One bed, two blanketts, one covered, two blanketts, two bolestes, one pillow, a hanging round the bed,			

a set of old hangings, one looking glass, two trunks, one paire of andirons with brass, one table, and five old chayres.	4 13 4
Item. In the parlor. One table, six cheyres, a small paire of iron dogs with brass, fire shovell, tongs, and bellowes.	1 5 0
Item. Linnen. Eight paire of sheets, five dozen of napkins, six table cloaths, twelve towels, eight pillowes bears, four side-board cloaths.	5 16 0
Item. Plate. One silver tankerd, two other cupps, and four spoones.	8 0 0
Item. A distiller.	0 5 0
Total	<hr/> 298 9 8

William Collier, Beadle of Lawe.
Richard Davis, Verger.

In Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa* (Lib. xiii. p. 502.) is the following letter, written by Price, and dated, " Magdalen College, 21 June, 1658," to Henry Scobell, Secretary of Oliver's Council; from which it appears that the Independents had an idea of displacing Dr. Busby from the Mastership of Westminster School, and putting Price in his place.

" Dear and honoured Sir, 1. I cannot but be troubled at the slownes of the governors in putting a period to my busines, which you were pleased, when I took my leave of you, to look upon as done. And, being the report of it is spread in this countrey, that is, has dissuaded several persons from sending their children to me upon the ensuing quarter of Midsummer, (to say nothing of many other inconveniences,) I fear I shall suffer* by it very much if it does not succeed."

2. " In the judgment of all those wise Christians, both here and among you, whom I have advised with, there

* It is evident from these expressions that Price received payment, above and beyond the regular College stipend, from the out-College boys taught by him in Magdalen School.

appears very much of God in this unexpected providence of bringing me to the place, but there appears more of the divell in keeping me out of it, in that he is so arrowsed as to incense all his agents, both here and at Westminster, to set all their witts on worke to conspire against me."

3. "What the *Remora* is I would gladly knowe. For, if my parts and qualification for the place be called in question, let any Scholars in Oxford be appointed to make a tryall of my boyes here; or I will wayt upon the Governors to the School at Westminster, and they shall hear me teach."

4. "But, whatever they have to object, I doubt not but I shall satisfye them that I am *par negocio*, if they will be so uncivill as to call my abilitie in question, who can produce of my Scholars, during these eight years that I have bin Schoolmaster, (through grace,) more godly men and preachers, (some whereof have passed the approvers,) than some (that keepe greater noise than I doe) have with their twenty years labour."

5. But the Lord that teaches to profit, gives the increase. If he will so vindicate his own name and interest, as to put it into your hearts to make choice of me, I shall labour in his strength and fear to be faythfull. If not, I shall trouble you no more, but rest yours in the firmest bonds.
OWEN PRICE."

PARKER.

Timothy Parker succeeded Webb as Usher in 1657, and Price as Master in 1660, and continued in the latter office till 1663.

He was matriculated as *Servitor* 1 April, 1656; and took the degrees of B.A. 14 May, 1657, and M.A. 15 March, 1659-60.

LOWNES.

Samuel Lownes succeeded Parker as Usher in 1660, and remained in that capacity for two years. He was appointed Chorister in 1656, and matriculated as *pleb. fil.* 1 April in the

same year. In 1659, June 2, he took the degree of B.A. and that of M.A. 26 April, 1662, also that of B.D. 26 June, 1673. He was elected Demy 1658-1660, and Prob. Fellow on the county of Middlesex in 1662. Junior Dean of Arts, 1671. Senior Dean of Arts, 1672. Bursar, 1673. He died in July, 1674, being mentioned as *Socius in Agro Dorcestriensi.*

WALKER.

Thomas Walker succeeded Lownes as Usher in 1662, and continued in that situation about a year. He was matriculated at Wadham College *min. fil.* in Easter Term, 1657, but afterwards in 1658 admitted Chorister of Magdalen, and Clerk in 1661. He took the degree of B.A. 3 Dec. 1661.

SMITH.

Thomas Smith succeeded Parker as Master in 1663^p or 1664, and remained in office till 1666. He was matriculated at Queen's College, 25 Oct. 1657, and took the degrees of B.A. (Queen's) 15 March 1660-61^q. M.A. (Queen's) 13 Oct. 1663. B.D. (Magd.) 29 Oct. 1674. D.D. 22 June, 1683. He was elected Probation Fellow, 1666. Actual Fellow, 1667. Junior Dean of Arts, 1673 and 1674. Dean of Divinity, 1677. Vice-President, 1682. Bursar, 1686. And resigned his Fellowship in 1692.

^p L.C. 1664. *Solut. Mro Smith ludimagistro pro Stipend, £10. pro augment, £3 6s. 8d. pro increment, £2. pro lectione Græcas Linguae, £2. pro veste, £2.*

^q “Thomas Smith was recommended to the Chancellor of the University by Dr. Barlow, the Provost of his College, for his progress in learning far beyond his age and standing, and therefore would be capable of a place designed for him towards his subsistence, if he had taken the degree of B.A. for which he wanted a little time. Whereupon the Chancellor desired that he might be dispensed with for the defect of two Terms, which was accordingly done. This person, Thomas Smith, was afterwards D.D. and a writer and publisher of many books, whereby he hath obtained the character of a learned gentleman, and therefore ought hereafter to be remembered among the famous writers of this University.” *Fasti*, 1660.

Anthony Wood gives the following account of him^r: “Thomas Smith, son of John Smith, was born (3 June, 1638,) in the parish of Allhallows, Barking, near to the Tower of London, admitted Battler of Queen’s College in 1657, and soon after Clerk of the same, took the degrees of Arts as a Member of that House, and that of Master being conferred upon him in 1663, and in the same year he was made Master of the Free-School joining to Magdalen College. In 1666 (?) he was made Perpetual Fellow of that College; at which time, being much noted for his great skill in the Oriental tongues, he was commonly called, and the rather to distinguish him from others of his name there, *Rabbi* Smith, and by some *Tograi* Smith. In June, 1668, he went as Chaplain to Sir Daniel Harvey, Ambassador for Constantinople, and in December, 1671, he returned thence. In 1676, he travelled into France, whence after some short stay there returning he became Chaplain to Sir Joseph Williamson, one of the Secretaries of State, and, performing a great deal of drudgery for him, was at length by him dismissed without any reward. In 1679, he was designed to collate and publish the Alexandrian copy in St. James’s Library, and to have for his reward, as his Majesty King Charles II. had promised, a Canonry of Windsor or of Westminster; but that good work came to nothing. In 1683, he proceeded in Divinity, and on the 20th of Dec. 1684, was elected Rector of Stanlake, in the Diocese of Oxford, by the President and Society of Magdalen College, and about that time he was presented thereunto by them^s; but upon a dislike of that Living, he gave up all his interest therein in the next month following.”

“In January, 1687, he held a Prebendship in the Church of Heytesbury, in Wilts, conferred on him by Dr. Thomas Pierce, Dean of Salisbury, but afterwards lost it; and in

^r *Athenæ*, (Bliss,) vol. iv. col. 597.

^s A.D. 1684, Dec. 20. “At a Meeting in the Chapel, Dr. Thomas Smith was voted to be Rector of Stanlake: and he freely disclaimed all his pretensions to the Philosophy Reader’s place. His presentation was sealed. He resigned it over to the College again.” *Clerk MS.*

August, 1688, he was deprived of his Fellowship by Dr. Giffard, the then new Popish President of Magdalen College, because he refused to live among the new popish Fellows of that House, being then the Senior Bursar thereof. In October following he was restored, but then again denying the oaths of supremacy and allegiance to King William III. and his Queen, his Fellowship was pronounced void by the President and Fellows of his College, 25 July 1692. He published,

Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphrastis, eorumque Versionibus, ex utraque Talmude et Scriptis Rabbinorum concinnata. 8vo. Oxon. 1662.

Syntagma de Druidum moribus ac institutis. 8vo. Lond. 1664. (Magd. Libr.)

Several Sermons, as

(1) *Sermon preached before the Company of Merchants trading into the Levant, at St. Olave's, Hart-street, in Lond. 2 June, 1668, on 1 Pet. 3. 19, 20.* 4to. Lond. 1668. (Magd. Libr.)

(2) *Sermon of the Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion on 1 Tim. 3. part of the 16th verse.* 4to. Lond. 1675. (Magd. Libr.) To which is added an Appendix containing *A Dissertation about the authenticalness of that famous Text in St. John's first Epistle.*

(3) *Sermon concerning the Doctrine, Unity, and Profession of the Christian Faith, preached in St. Mary's Church in Oxford, on Ephes. 4, 5.* 4to. Lond. 1682. (Magd. Libr.) To which is added, *An Appendix concerning the Apostles' Creed.*

(4) *Sermon about Frequent Communion, preached before the University of Oxford, 17 Aug. 1679, on 1 Cor. 11. 26.* 4to. Lond. 1685. (Magd. Libr.)

Epistola due, quarum altera de Moribus et Institutis Turcarum agit, altera septem Asiae Ecclesiarum notitiam continent. 8vo. Oxon. 1672. (Magd. Libr.) Two more Epistles were afterwards added, and all four printed at Oxford, 1674, 8vo. with this title, *Epistola quatuor, quarum duæ de Moribus etc. et duæ Asiae Ecclesiarum et Constantinopoleos notitiam continent.* All

which four Epistles were rendered into English by this Author, with this title, *Remarks upon the Manners, Religion, and Government of the Turks, together with a survey of the Seven Churches of Asia, as they now lie in their ruins; and a brief description of Constantinople.* 8vo. Lond. 1678. (Magd. Libr.)

De Causis et Remediis Dissidiorum, que orbem Christianum hodie afflidunt. Exercitatio Theologica in Rom. cap. iv. ver. 19. 4to. Oxon. 1675. (Magd. Libr.)

De Græcæ Ecclesiæ hodierno statu Epistola. 8vo. Oxon. 1676. (Magd. Libr.) The second edition of which came out with additions and corrections at London in 1678. (Magd. Libr.) This Epistle was translated into English by the Author with this title, *An account of the Greek Church as to its Doctrine and Rites of Worship.* 8vo. Lond. 1680. (Magd. Libr.)

An account of the state of the Greek Church under Cyrillus Lucaris, Patriarch of Constantinople, with an account of his sufferings and death. (Magd. Libr.)

Hymnus Matutinus in Greek and Latin, taken from the Alexandrian MS. These two last are printed at the end of *De Græcæ Ecclesiæ hodierno Statu Epistola.* (Magd. Libr.)

Historical Observations relating to Constantinople. These are in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 152. 20 Oct. A.D. 1683; and in *Ray's Collection of Voyages and Travels*, vol. ii. p. 35. (Magd. Libr.)

Miscellanea, in quibus continentur,

(1) *Præmonitio ad Lectorem de Infantum communione apud Græcos.*

(2) *Defensio Libri de Græcæ Ecclesiæ Statu contra objectiones authoris Historia Criticæ, etc.*

(3) *Brevis et succincta Narratio de vita, studiis, et martyrio D. Cyrilli Lucaris, Patriarchæ Constantinop.*

(4) *Commentatio de Hymnis Matutinis et Vespertino Græcorum.*

(5) *Exercitatio Theologica de causis remediisque Dissidiorum, &c.* 8vo. Lond. 1686. (Magd. Libr.) In these Miscellanies are some things, as you see, that were before printed.

A Pacific Discourse: or the Causes and Remedies of the Differences about Religion, which distract the Peace of Chris-

tendom. 4to. Lond. 1668. This is a Translation for the most part from his Book *De causis remediiisque, etc.*

Gulielmi Camdeni vita. 4to. Lond. 1691. (Magd. Libr.) To which are added,

(1) *The Epitaph of the said Camden.*

(2) *The Titles of the Books written by Camden.*

(3) *The Elogia and Testimonies given of him by learned men.*

All these are set by our Author Dr. Smith before *V. Cl. Gulielmi Camdeni, et illustrum Virorum ad G. Camdenum Epistole, cum Append. etc.* 4to. Lond. 1691: which Epistles, with *Regis Jacobi I. Annalium apparatus*, written by the said Camden, and other things of that Author, were then published by Dr. Smith.

Miscellanea, in quibus continentur, Responsio ad nuperas D. Simonii in libro super fide Græcorum de dogmate Transubstantiationis cavillationes: Dissertatio, in qua integritas ut aberratio 1 Epist. S. Joannis, cap. v. vers. 7. vindicatur. Defensio superioris dissertationis contra exceptiones D. Simonii in Critica Historia Novi Testamenti. Commentarius in secundam S. Petri Apostoli Epistolam. 8vo. Lond. 1690. (Magd. Libr.)

An account of the City of Prusa in Bithynia, and a continuation of the Historical Observations relating to Constantinople. In the *Philosophical Transactions.* No. 155. Jan. 1683. (Magd. Libr.)

A Conjecture about an under-current at the Straits' Mouth; read before the Oxford Society, 21 Dec. 1683. Philos. Transactions, 158. April 20, 1684. (Magd. Libr.)

He also translated from French into English, *The Life of St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, a Carmelite Nun.* 4to. Lond. 1687. (Magd. Libr.)"

Besides the works mentioned by Anthony Wood, the following have also been published.

Catalogus Librorum MSS. Bibliotheca Cottoniana; cui præmittitur Roberti Cottoni Equitis Aurati et Baronetti vita, et Bibl. Cotton. historia et synopsis. fol. Oxon. 1696.^t (Magd. Libr.)

^t This Catalogue is now valuable, as affording a clue to the identification of the MSS. burnt in the fire at Ashburnham House, 28 Oct. 1731. See Notes and Queries, 2d S. vol. xi. p. 392.

De Græca Ecclesiæ hodierno statu Epistola; Ed. nova auctior et emendatior; una cum Inscriptionibus Græcis Palmyrenorum. 8vo. Traj. ad Rhen. 1694. (Magd. Libr.)

Vitæ quorundam eruditissimorum et illustrium virorum. 4to. Lond. 1707. (Magd. Libr.)

Rob. Huntingtoni necnon E. Bernardi Vitæ. 8vo. Lond. 1704. (Magd. Libr.)

Collectanea de Cyrillo Lucario, Patriarcha Constantinopolitano, acc: de veteris Græca Ecclesiæ hymnis commentationes duæ et theologica de causis remediisque dissidiorum, quæ orbem Christianum hodie affligunt, exercitatio. 8vo. Lond. 1707. (Magd. Libr.)

Two Compendious Discourses; the one concerning the Power of God, the other about the evidence and certainty of a Future State. 4to. Lond. 1708. (Magd. Libr.)

S. Ignatiæ Epistola Genuinæ etc. annotationibus illustrata. 4to. Oxon. 1709. (Magd. Libr.)

In 1677, he was solicited by Bishop Pearson, Bishop Fell, Dr. Lloyd, Dean of Bangor, and others, to return into the East by the way of Venice, in order to collect ancient MSS. especially of the Greek Fathers: but the dangers of the voyage and other considerations made him decline that otherwise advantageous proposal, of which he has given an account in a Latin Letter to Hearne, published by the latter in the Appendix to John of Glastonbury's Chronicle.^u (Magd. Libr.)

There have also been printed, Seven Letters from Dr. Thomas Smith to Humfrey Wanley in Letters of Eminent Literary Men, (pp. 238—257,) published by the Camden Society. 4to. Lond. 1843. (Magd. Libr.)

Three Letters from Smith to Mr. Baker, in European Magazine, vol. 32. pp. 293. 364. and vol. 32. p. 8. (Magd. Libr.)

Three Letters from Smith to Hearne, printed in Oxoniana, vol. iii. pp. 114—119. (Magd. Libr.)

In 1684, Dr. Smith became a candidate for the College office of Lecturer in Divinity, but was opposed by a majority of the electors, and Dr. Thomas Baily was chosen, upon which Smith appealed to the Visitor.

^u Biographia Britannica.

A.D. 1684-5, Feb. 5. *Philippus Clerke, A.M. electus erat Prælector Philosophie Moralis loco Thome Bayly, S.T.P. qui anno superiori per Præsidem et tredecim seniores electus erat Sacra Theologie Prælector, loco Dris Rogers defuncti, et, non obstante appellations facta per Drem Thomam Smith ad Rev. in Christo Patrem, Georgium, tunc temporis Episcopum Winton., (qui dictam electionem sententia lata promulgata et Sigillo Episcopali munita cassavit et annullavit, dictumque Doctorem Thomam Smith per Præsidem et tredecim seniores Socios ad predictam lecturam eligi et admitti mandavit et requisivit,) permisso et approbatione Rev. in Christo Patris Petri Winton: Episcopi, Jan. 28^o. convocatis tredecim senioribus Sociis per Præsidem in magna Aula Collegii pronunciatus et declaratus erat S. Theologie Prælector, et ad executionem dicti officii admissus.* (V. P. Reg.)

In President Clerke's private note-book is the following account of this transaction.

“ Maii 6, 1684. Processimus ad electionem Lectoris in Theologia, prælectis Statuto Eliza 36^o. et Statuto Dni Fundatoris. Dr. Thomas Smith solus ex tredecim senioribus inclinationem et animum suum ad accipendum officium istius lecturae verbis significabat. Obtinuit vota Vice-Presidentis et duorum maximè seniorum, reliqui ix nominabant Mrum Thomam Bayley, tunc absentem, et actualiter Prælectorem Philosophie.”

“ Before the election I wished they might make a peaceable election, to which end and purpose I advised them to observe seniority *ceteris paribus*, which if they neglected, I told them I feared there would be little peace in the College. Notwithstanding this, Dr. John Smith passed by Dr. Thomas Smith, though the Vice-President and two of his seniors had voted for the said Dr. Thomas Smith as senior to any one that appeared for it, and gave his vote to Mr. Bayley; whereupon Dr. Thomas Smith resolved to appeal to the Visitor, etc. and accordingly did.”

In the following letter*, dated May 13, 1684, the Visitor (Bishop Morley) informs the President, Dr. Clerke, of Dr. Smith's appeal, and appoints a time for hearing it.

* Original in the College Archives.

“ Mr. President, I have this morning, by a messenger sent on purpose, received from Dr. Thomas Smith a complaint and an appeal. The complaint is, that, he being the senior that stood for the Divinity Reader's place in the College, now voyd by the death of Dr. Rogers, and consequently (as he saith) according to the custom and practice of your College, as likewise according to the Decisions and Injunctions of two of your Visitors, of right to be elected, yet was by the major part of the thirteen, without any exception made against him, either as to his ability or his manners, injuriously rejected, they voting for Mr. Bailey, who was not capable of the place, being then one of the Philosophy Readers. This is his complaint. His appeal is *per omnia in forma juris*, attested by a public notary and other witnesses, the particulars whereof are too long to be recited, but the substance of it is, that having protested against the aforesaid election of Mr. Baily as being irregular and unstatutable in itself, and as being injurious to himself in point of reputation, as well as in defrauding him of his right in point of seniority, he hath no other way of righting himself as to both these *gravamina*, but by appealing unto me, whom your Founder hath made the sole and ultimate decider of all such differences as cannot be decided amongst yourselves, and the righter of all such wrongs, for which there is no remedy to be had there or elsewhere; and therefore, as he hath actually and formally appealed unto me, so I have and do receive his appeal, and do hereby signify that I do so, and that I will judicially hear what he can say for the justifying of it, as likewise what can be said by them, or any of them, from or against whom he hath appealed, to prove that he hath not *justam causam appellandi* upon this occasion; and to this end, or for the hearing and determining of this cause, I do hereby appoint the time to be on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, being the 29th day of this present month of May, between the hours of eight and ten in the morning, and the place to be here, Farnham Castle. And therefore, Mr. President,

I do hereby, desire and require you to read this letter, the next day after you receive it, publickly in your Hall to all the Fellows, or as many of them as are in town, and to give or cause to be given especial and particular notice thereof to those that are especially concerned, I mean to all and every one of those that gave their votes to Mr. Bailey to be Divinity Reader, and to cite or charge them in my name to appear here before me on the day and at the hours before by me specified: and then and there, God willing, after I have deliberately heard and considered what shall or can be said *pro* and *con.* by both parties, I will, the grace of God assisting me, judicially and finally determine what I shall judge to be most agreeable to your Founder's mind and meaning, and most for the present honour and future peace of your Society, as it becomes him, who is your Visitor and very loving friend, GEOR. WINTON."

"On Friday morning," continues Dr. Clerkey, "June 6th, Mr. Cudworth brings a messenger to me, with a letter or paper directed to me, to be communicated by me to the thirteen seniors, *etc.* This was an Instrument or Injunction requiring the electors to choose Dr. Thomas Smith into the Divinity Lecturer's place, the former election being judged by his Lordship contrary to Statute and null. This was read the next day after I received it in the Hall according to his Lordship's command expressed therein, (June 7.) Those that voted before for Mr. Bayley declared, that having given their vote for Mr. Bayley according to their oath, they could not recede. Dr. John Smith produced the Statute Book, and read the Statute, entitled *Conclusio et Finis Statutorum*, wherein the Founder strictly forbids the President and Fellows to receive or observe any Injunction from the Visitor that shall be repugnant to the Statutes, or derogatory therefrom. Upon Monday, June 9th, I sent Richard Hartnell to Farnham, with a letter from myself to my Lord Bishop, declaring the reception that his Instrument met with in the Hall. Dr. Thomas Smith for himself

and Dr. Stafford for Mr. Bayley's party wrote also to the Visitor. Dr. Stafford the day before, being Sunday June 8th, came to me with a paper of reasons shewing why they could not submit to the Visitor's Instrument, and desired me to enclose them in my letter to my Lord, but there being no names to them, I refused to do it. Then he said he would send them himself, and write to his Lordship."

The Injunction of the Visitor to Dr. Clerke, the President, was to admit him, Dr. Thomas Smith, as Divinity Reader, and if the eleven opponents resisted, to put them out of commons for fifteen days; and if they continued contumacious, to expel them, under pain of his own expulsion. On the 23d of July, the Fellows, or most of them resident in College, drew up and signed the following protest*.

"Whereas we, whose names are underwritten, having been commanded to attend in the Hall on Wednesday, the 23d of July, to hear an Instrument read from the Visitor, importing that the nine (?) persons therein specified, who voted for Dr. Bayley to be Divinity Reader, as also Dr. Bayley himself, should be put out of commons for fifteen days, and so left to further extension according to his Lordship's farther pleasure. We do humbly conceive that the said nine electors have not exceeded the powers with which they are intrusted by Statute upon their oaths, and that this proceeding against them is not grounded upon any Statute that we know of, nor can it be put in execution legally without the concurrence of the Deans, or one at the least."

John Smith, D.D.	Richard Strickland, A.M.
Thomas Bayley, D.D.	Philip Clerke, A.M.
Barnabas Long, D.D.	Charles Hawles, A. M.
Thomas Stafford, L.L.D.	Edward Maynard, A.M.
John Chambers, S.T.B.	Henry Dobson, A.M.
Robert Almont, B.D.	James Bayley, A.M.
Charles Aldworth, A.M.	John Davys, A.M.
Manwaring Hammond, A.M.	Francis Bagshaw, A.M.

* Original in College Archives.

John Hicks, A.M.

William Cradock, A.M.

Joseph Harwar, A.M.

Thomas Ludford, A.M.

Thomas Bateman, A.M.

George Fulham, A.M.

George Hunt, A.M.

Robert Hyde, A.M.

Lect. et subscript. in magna Aula Coll. Beatae Mariae Magdalene vicesimo tertio die Julii 1684 coram me Jacobo Almont Notario Publico.

“The eleven,” says Dr. Clerke^a, “knowing that the design was against the President, desired him to execute the order; but before the fifteen days expired, got their cause admitted before the King’s Council; upon which Bishop Morley wrote to the King, but that meddlesome Bishop’s death put an end to all.”

This appeal of the Fellows against the admission of Dr. Smith as Lecturer in Divinity was accordingly brought before the King in Council, “^bupon the humble petition of John Smith, D.D. Barnabas Long, D.D. Thomas Stafford, D.C.L. John Chambers, Robert Almont, B.D. Charles Aldworth, Richard Strickland, Philip Clarke, and John Davis, M.A. and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxford, representing that having elected Dr. Thomas Baily into the office of Divinity Reader of the said College in the room of Dr. Rogers deceased^c, Dr. Thomas Smith, one of the senior Fellows, who stood in competition for the said Readership, appealed from the election to the Bishop of Winchester, who declared the election of Dr. Baily void, and required them to elect Dr. Thomas Smith, which they conceive they cannot comply with without violating their statutes and oaths: that nevertheless for not complying they are put out of commons, and threatened to be expelled, and praying his Majesty to grant them a hearing of the cause,” &c.

His Majesty directed a copy of the petition to be sent to the Visitor, who returned an answer, to which Lord Sunderland made the following reply:

^a MS. Clerk.

^b State Paper Office, Dom. James II. (Charles?) No. 6. p. 6.

^c Dr. Rogers died 4 April, 1684.

Windsor, 19 August, 1684. "My Lord, I have presented to His Majesty your Lordship's answer to the petition of several of the Fellows of Magdalen College in Oxford, upon which His Majesty directs me to let you know, that though he makes no question but your Lordship has proceeded regularly in the matter, yet he could not refuse the complainants' request, which is to have it heard before him: and that accordingly he has appointed to hear all parties concerned on the second Council-day after Michaelmas: and in the mean time His Majesty would have your Lordship suspend all further proceedings in it. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and humble servant,
SUNDERLAND^d."

"At the Court at Windsor, Aug. 19, 1684. His Majesty having been moved upon this petition, is graciously pleased to appoint to hear this matter in Council, on the second Council-day after the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing, whereof the Lord Bishop of Winton and all other persons concerned are to take notice: and His Majesty's pleasure also is, that in the mean time all further proceedings in this matter be suspended. SUNDERLAND^e."

Sept. 17, 1684. "I delivered to Dr. John Smyth and Dr. Bayley a paper of the Visitor, with the seal in a tin box, dated the 22d of July, 1684, in Latin, for the putting the electors out of commons, which they promise to return the next day. (*Mem.* returned Sept. 25.)"

Sept. 24. "I gave testimony to the statutable election of Dr. Bayley into the Divinity Reader's place, in a form written with my own hand, and subscribed by me before the Steward of the College as a public notary." *Dr. Clerke's Note Book.*

Bishop Morley, being informed of these proceedings, wrote the following letter^f to the President, dated Farnham Castle, 24 Sept. 1684.

^d S.P.O. Dom. Car. II. Entry Book, No. 56, p. 127.

^e Catalogue of State Papers. Dom. Charles II.

^f From the original in the College Archives.

“Mr. President. You cannot but have heard that those of the late electors, who refused to submit to my determination of Dr. Smith’s Appeal, have petitioned His Majesty for a hearing of their case, and that a time for it is appointed; and it being very requisite and necessary that all the instruments, letters, *etc.* that have upon that occasion, and in reference to that affair, been by me sent to you, to be communicated to them, or attested copies of them, should then be produced, I have in order thereunto thought fit to desire and enjoin you to deliver all such papers and letters to Dr. Yerbury, that he may procure them to be transcribed, and the copies attested by a public notary, and sent to Dr. Smith. Those papers you are for this purpose to deliver to him, are my Sentence or Determination upon Dr. Smith’s Appeal, my Letter to you to be communicated, *etc.* dated the 27th of June, my second Letter dated the 30th of June, 1684, and another of later date for you to put those, that would not submit, out of commons. All which, after they have been made use of at the hearing, shall be returned to you: and so not doubting of your ready compliance herein, I remain, your Visitor and very loving Friend,
GEOR. WINTON.”

The Bishop, however, died shortly afterwards, (29th Oct.) and Dr. Peter Mews, who succeeded him, confirmed Dr. Bayley’s election.

1684, Dec. 20. “At a Meeting in the Chapel, Dr. Thomas Smith was voted to be Rector of Stanlake; and he freely disclaimed all his pretensions to the Philosophy Reader’s place. His Presentation was sealed. He resigned it over to the College again.”

1685, Dec. 11. “I communicated the Visitor’s letter, dated the 9th of December, (1685,) within an hour after I received it, to a full company in the Exchequer. I read it several times to them, and proposed to them the allowance of Dr. Smith’s expenses in the late unhappy difference betwixt him and the electors of Dr. Bayley into the Divinity Reader’s place. There were twenty at the Meeting, who all

answered in the negative: I declared before them all that I was willing to satisfy my Lord of Winchester, our Visitor, in an allowance to Dr. Smith, and had signified so much in my last letter to his Lordship, which I presumed his Lordship had not yet received. I pressed it with the best reasons I could, but could not prevail with the company for it, but every one of them gave his vote to the contrary. Dr. Yerbury was at the Meeting when I read his Lordship's letter, but the heats being great he went out. Others were at home but not present, as Dr. Fairfax, Dr. Pudsey, Mr. Almont, and Mr. Hamond. The two last were reported by some of the company that they adhered to the majority against Dr. Smith's allowance for his expenses^a."

" Mem. I wished Dr. Bayley to prevail with his friends to do as I had done with respect to Dr. Yerbury's expenses in the late Visitor's time, which they agreed upon two or three days after, so the accounts went forward in the *Liber Computi*, which before stopped at the style of *Cause Juridicæ*. Upon Monday night, (the 18th of Jan.) the Vice-President, and Dr. Bayley, and Mr. Strickland, Senior Dean of Arts, certified me they were agreed to do so. I certified the Visitor of it by post^b."

" The bill of expenses on the part of Dr. Bayley and the Fellows amounted to £194 18s. 10d. Dr. Bayley and his friends, taking this large expense upon themselves, gave a stop to Dr. Thomas Smith's proceedings for his expenses to be allowed, which were never known to the President or company what they amounted to, no bill being tendered from him to them. Upon the close of the accounts in the Exchequer, when we were going to the Hall to choose officers, I told the thirteen seniors I hoped the election would be finished without any dispute or difference. I had heard some of them say they expected Dr. Thomas Smith, who stood to be Bursar, should declare before them that he was satisfied about the expenses, and that he would not insist for any allowance for them, nor take any advan-

^a Dr. Clerke's Note Book.

^b Ibid.

tage in the time of his being Bursar to trouble the Visitor for them, but to acquiesce in that business as Dr. Bayley had done, which he promised faithfully to do: and so he was chosen Bursar, as all the other officers were, *nemine contradicente*¹."

1685-6, Feb. 8, Monday. "Transmission Audit. At the same time, Dr. Thomas Smith complaining of disturbance by dogs, it was ordered that they should not be suffered in College, but rather hanged²."

In the eventful years of 1687 and 1688, during the proceedings against Magdalen College by King James II. Dr. Smith excited some suspicion by the line which he took on that occasion, and accordingly his customary appellation of *Tograi*³, the name of an Arabian author of eminence, whose poem he had edited, was changed to that of *Roguery*. He has, however, as I venture to think, sufficiently vindicated his honesty in his own statement⁴ of what took place in those trying months, and, as the late learned President of Magdalen College remarks⁵, "no one ought to doubt the veracity of Smith, that signal martyr to conscience, who was fated to be a loser, whatever side was uppermost." He was expelled⁶ by the intruded President (Giffard), under the pretence of non-residence, on the 3d of August, 1688, and restored with the rest of the Fellows on the 25th of October following, by the Visitor, Bishop Mews. "After the Visitor's departure," says Dr. Smith⁷, "I quickly found that I was an eyesore to several of my colleagues, who neither would nor could, it seems, forgive me for my behaviour at the election and

¹ Dr. Clerke's Note Book.

² Ibid.

³ See Dr. Routh's Note to Burnet's History of the Reign of James II. Ed. 1852. p. 262.

⁴ Dr. Thomas Smith's Account of the Proceedings, &c. in Cobbett's Collection of State Trials, vol. xii. col. 52.

⁵ Dr. Routh's Note to Burnet's James II. p. 182.

⁶ See Preface to the 2d vol. of the Register, p. clv.

⁷ State Trials, vol. xii. col. 79.

visitation, which cast such a reflexion upon them. But the King's affairs now being more and more embroiled, they grew insolent, many of them having gotten the victory over the King, and the whole nation being, as they fancied, on their side, and being thus got again into possession of the College, some of the junior Fellows especially began to shew their malice and revenge upon me, taking occasion in the common-room or in the cloisters to assault and abuse me with base, dirty, and opprobrious language for my not joining with them. All this I could have easily digested, till my old friend, Mr. Dodwell, acquainted me, that he had just then heard that both President (Hough) and Fellows had endeavoured to prepossess the Visitor, when lately in town, against me, with a design to expel me. This I confess put me out of all patience, and filled me with equally great trouble and indignation, and made me almost resolve, whatever the effect of this barbarous usage might be, to quit the College, as the lesser evil of the two, when I had so many open maligners, and others, who seemed to carry all things fair with me, and treated me outwardly with respect, thus secretly to envy me."

"The⁹ accounts of the College being pretty well stated and settled, I obtained leave to go to London, which was about the middle of January," (1688-9.) "Spending the coronation-day with my relations in the city, the next day, the 12th of April, I went in 'the flying coach' to Oxford, being to preach before the University at St. Mary's on the Sunday following, using in my prayer the form of words in the prayer appointed to be read in the Communion Service, 'that God would save and defend all Christian kings, princes, and governors, and especially thy servant our King.' I thought it became me, foreseeing that it would be the last time that I should appear in that pulpit, to preach a plain and practical sermon, it being what I had preached several years before at Constantinople, as to the heads of doctrine, with some few additions, suited to the

⁹ State Trials, vol. xii. col. 84.

present state of affairs, which was printed soon after the news came of the dismal earthquake at Jamaica, under the title of, *A Discourse concerning Divine Providence in relation to National Judgments.* Lond. 1693."

"On^r the 1st of August, 1689, being the day in which our suspension by the act for taking the new oaths to the Prince and Princess of Orange was to begin, I left Oxford and came to London, which was to be the place of my constant and fixed residence, till God should put an end to the miseries and confusions brought upon us by the late Revolution, and restore our rightful King again. At Magdalen tide, 1692, the President and major part of the Fellows (for some I heard refused to give their consent) expelled me from the College by pronouncing my place void, as forfeited by the late act, and filled it at that election."

Dr. Smith was thus finally dispossessed of his Fellowship for refusing to take the oaths required after the Revolution. In a letter^r written some time before to the President, Dr. Hough, now Bishop of Oxford, dated London, 2 June, 1690, he says, "I deferred sending my thanks to your Lordship for your interposing so effectually in my behalf with the Commissioners, till some occasion presented itself, whereby I might do it with better grace and solemnity, being unwilling to trouble you with a bare letter of ceremony. But so it is, the same kind of necessity as before obligeth me to write this abruptly to you; for being called upon by the collectors here to pay the poll tax, a certificate that I have paid it in Oxon. is necessary to be produced in order to my discharge, which I request you will order your servant, or the manciple, to be sent up to me. I am at this time engaged in publishing several Letters of Thuanus, Primate Usher, and others; but if you think it necessary, that in order to the securing of my Fellowship against any mandate which may be procured from the Court to dispossess

^r State Trials, vol. xii. col. 85.

[•] Wilmot's Life of Bishop Hough, p. 53.

me of it, upon a suspicion that I have not taken the new oaths because of my residence here in London, I will come down to the College, and will follow your advice with the same readiness as if it were a peremptory summons. I know you will not blame me that I am so concerned for keeping my Fellowship, which is my only support, (for I despair of getting one penny of rent due from my Prebend,) as long as I can by any honest and just methods, I mean without prejudice to my avowed principles, understanding, and conscience. But in this very moment, since I wrote the last words, I am very sensible that I ought not to be over concerned or too solicitous, having the assurance of your friendship, which I will ever own and acknowledge, not only in my present circumstances, but in all possible contingencies and revolutions, with all the respect which it doth so just challenge from your Lordship's most humble and faithful servant."

In July, 1692. The President was compelled to tender the oaths to Dr. Smith, and accordingly wrote the following letter to a Mr. William Shaw, of St. James's Street, London, dated Magdalen College, July 2, 1692. "My dear brother, you have a neighbour on the other side of your street, Dr. Thomas Smith, Fellow of this College, to whom I must beg the favour of you to deliver a message in the name of myself and this Society, viz. that we desire he will come down to Oxford and take the oaths, or send us a certificate of his having done it some time before the 22d of this month; otherwise we can no longer forbear to elect another person in his place. You may assure him it is not without a great deal of reluctance we proceed to this extremity, but we have received a fresh command from the Queen to the Judges of the Assize, requiring us to tender the oaths again to all such as have not taken them, and to execute the laws immediately upon such as refuse. P. S. This is purely a civility to Dr. Smith, otherwise I would not have given you the trouble of it." The following answer was returned to Mr. Shaw. "July 5, 1692. Sir, I

desire you to give my thanks to the President for his civilities, which I shall always acknowledge, and withal to acquaint you that I cannot come down to Oxford upon the account for which I am summoned; much less can I, or shall I, send a certificate as I am required, preferring the peace of my mind and the satisfaction of my conscience before the enjoying of my Fellowship, which for the sake of my principles I am ready to lose and be dispossessed of, and that with the same (not to say a greater) willingness and alacrity that I was chosen and admitted to it; yet I wish all happiness and prosperity to the College; and shall, during the remainder of the time which by the good providence of God I have to live, endeavour to serve it as I may, and as I ought, to the utmost of my power. T. S."

From this time Dr. Smith lived chiefly in Sir John Cotton's family^t in a studious and retired manner, and employed himself in publishing several of the books which have been mentioned above.

In the beginning of 1710, his health began to fail, and he describes the symptoms that affected him in his last letter to his friend Hearne, dated, London, 1 April, 1710. "I" write this to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of March. The inscription in it I do not believe to be genuine, but of this I am not able to write more by reason of the utter extinction of my right eye, and the weakness of my left, which forbids me to make use of it either in reading or writing for above four or five minutes at a time; which, together with an inflammation in my other useless eye, gives me extreme great pain, and that continued; so that I am forced (to obtain some kind of

^t *Biographia Britannica. Praefat. ad Catalogum Librorum MSS. Bibliothecæ Cottonianæ.*

* This letter is printed in *Oxoniana*, vol. iii. p. 118. *Biographia Britannica*, and *Hearne's Collection of Curious Discourses*, p. 296. It appears that Dr. Smith wrote to Hearne between the 9th of November, 1703, and the 1st of April, 1710, no less than one hundred and sixty-eight letters.

ease) to lie upon my bed a great part of the day. God grant me patience under, and submission to, His heavenly will. So that now at last there is like to be a fatal interruption put to our correspondence on my part at least; and therefore I would not have you give yourself the trouble of writing to me till you hear from me first, either by a short letter of my own, or by the hand of a friend. In the midst of all my pain and anguish, I thank God I am not sick, and find no symptoms of approaching death upon me; yet considering my great age, having now almost run out the threescore and twelfth year of my life, for I was born 3d of June, 1638, I conclude I have not long to live, and that there may be some unforeseen sudden change, which may carry me off....I cannot hold out any longer. I conclude this, I fear my last, letter to you, with my prayers to our gracious and merciful God to bless you with long life, vigorous health, and perpetual use of your eyes. *Disce meo exemplo.* I am, Sir, your affectionate friend and humble servant, T. S."

His decease was not long delayed. The following letter*, from the learned Hilkiah Bedford, informed Hearne of his last moments.

" Dean Street, May 4, 1710. Good Sir, I write this by the direction of our good friend Dr. Smith, who has kept his bed ever since about the time that he received your last letter, and has laboured all this while under such a burning thirst, as nothing that has yet been prescribed to him has been able to extinguish. It keeps him awake day and night, and makes his life very uncomfortable and deplorable, from whence we are apprehensive that it is drawing to an end, and he is himself desirous, with submission to God's will, that his departure in peace may not be far off. When it shall be God's blessed will to take him to Himself, if we must be so unhappy to lose him, I will give you an account of those directions he has dictated to me for you with respect to his papers, which

* Printed in *Oxoniana*, vol. iii. p. 120.

I have already put up in boxes for you. In the mean time he begs your prayers for his happy and easy passage into a better life. H. BEDFORD."

"Dean Street, May 11, 1710. Good Sir, I am sorry to be the unwelcome messenger of the ill news, that our dear friend, Dr. Smith, departed this life between three and four this morning. As soon as he is interred, and his afflicted brother^y can attend any business, the boxes of books and MSS.^z he has left you, shall be delivered to your order, and his brother desires me to tell you with his service, that he will pay all the charges of their coming down to you. I wish it had been on some other occasion that I were to pay my first thanks for your kindness, on our departed friend's account, to, good Sir, your very humble servant, H. BEDFORD."

Extracts from Hearne's Diary.

A.D. 1705, Sept. 11. "Mr. Grabe tells me that Dr. Smith had a design to publish the Septuagint from the Alexandrian copy, in the time of King Charles, from whom he had hopes of encouragement; but his death prevented the undertaking."

A.D. 1710, May 13. "On Thursday morning last died, between three and four o'clock, my truly learned and excellent friend, Dr. Thomas Smith, in the threescore and twelfth year of his age. He died an undaunted confessor of the poor, distressed, and afflicted Church of England, and always stood stiff and resolute to the doctrines of it, as laid down in our Articles and Homilies. As he was a man of very great learning, so he was withal modest, humble, and wonderfully communicative, of indefatigable industry, and of more than ordinary curiosity in discovering and preserving the writings of learned men, especially those of our own country, which are much indebted to him for

^y One brother, the Rev. Josias Smith, B.D. was Rector of Amersham, Bucks, 1678—1702.

^z These MSS. are preserved in the Bodleian. There is a catalogue of them in Magdalen College Library.

the lives of divers of them, as well as for several other useful and good works."

A.D. 1710, May 21. "The reverend and learned Dr. Thomas Smith, whose death I have mentioned above, was buried on Saturday night, May 18, between ten and eleven o'clock, in St. Anne's Church, (Soho,) London. He left the writer of these matters an excellent and large collection of MS. papers and books."

A.D. 1710. "He was a person well versed in all sorts of learning, and one of the best scholars that ever were bred in Magdalen College, and indeed in the University, for he had an extraordinary good collection of books in all faculties, which he took care to digest in the best order. These books he picked up in his travels, and at other times, when he had a good convenient opportunity. This knowledge of books was so extensive, that men of the best reputation, such as have spent not only hundreds but thousands of pounds for furnishing libraries, applied themselves to him for his advice and direction, and were glad when they could receive a line or two from him to assist them in that affair. His printed books, collected with great care and judgment, consist of about six or seven thousand volumes, of the best and most useful authors, some of which he had left to the University of Oxford, particularly to the Bodleian and Magdalen Libraries; had he not been much discouraged, as divers other excellent men have been, in his several pursuits after learning; and had not some men of that place put a slight upon him, which he neither could nor indeed ought to brook."

A.D. 1710, Sept. 24. "Dr. Bernard said, that Dr. Thomas Smith had added more to the honour of the Society of Magdalen College by what the world then read of him, than any one that ever entered that Fellowship."

A.D. 1728, Sept. 26. "My late friend Dr. Thomas Smith was incorporated M.A. of Cambridge, as I am informed by Mr. Baker. "*Thomas Smith Art. Mag. e Coll. Magd. Oxon. admissus ad eundem gradum Cantabrigiæ, 1672-3. (Oxonenses*

Incorporati an. 1672, 1673.)" It does not surely appear which year, probably the latter at the Commencement, as it commonly happens. Their Registers, as is known, take in part of two years."

BRATTELL.

Thomas Brattell succeeded Walker as Usher in 1663, but remained in the place only about a year. He was matriculated at Christ Church, 8 Dec. 1658, *gen. fil.* having been elected to a Studentship from Westminster School. He took the degrees of B.A. 22 March, 1660-61; and of M.A. 28 Nov. 1664.

A.D. 1662-3, Mart. 9. *Vacante loco Ostiarii ex recessione Dni Walker in eundem admissus est Dnus Bratly, juramento, prout statutum exigit, obstrictus a Dno Præside in praesentia Vice-Præsidis. V. P. Reg.*

The following allusion to Carkesse and Brattell, as Scholars of Westminster School, is found in Dobson's^a Libel against Dr. Thomas Pierce, the President.

" The Grammar School hath also cause
To say ;—‘ New lords do make new laws.’
Though Busby’s followers needs must know,
That from the beginning it was not so."

One Thomas Brattell, probably the father, was admitted at Merchant Taylors' School, 25 March, 1637, being the fourth son of Daniel Brattell, gentleman, of St. Peter de Vinculis in the Tower of London.

HARMOUR.

James Harmour^b, Harmar, Haymer, or Heymour, suc-

^a See Choristers' Register, p. 76.

^b L. C. 1665. *Solut. Mro Harmour, ludimagistro £10. pro veste £2. pro augment. £3 6s. 8d. pro lectione linguae Græcae £2. pro communis pro 5 mensibus £5 13s. 6d. pro augment. £2. pro augment. stip. ex ordin. Visitatoris £3 12s. 6d. pro tribus mensibus.*

L. C. 1666. *Solut. Mro Harmar ludimagistro pro communis pro 18 Septimanis £5 10s.*

ceeded Smith as Master in 1665 or 1666, and continued about a year. He was matriculated at Brasenose College, 15 March, 1648, *pleb. fil.*, and took the degree of B.A. Brasenose, 15 Oct. 1652.

In 1665, the Visitor, Bishop Morley, ordered the statutable payments of the Master and Usher to be doubled by the following Injunction, dated May 12. “*Porro cum ordinaverit Fundator vester quod in Collegio prædicto semper esset unus Magister sive Informator in Grammatica conductitius per Præsidentem, et remotivus, qui quoscunque ad Scholam Grammaticalem juxta Collegium fundatam et situatam accedentes libere et gratis sine cujusque rei exactione summâ diligentia informaret et instrueret; ac sub dicto Magistro unus Ostiarius, qui dictos advenientes sub prædicto Magistro libere et gratis et absque cujusque rei exactione similiter informaret; eidemque Magistro decem libras, et dicto Ostiario centum solidos, præter cameras et septimanales communas eorundem, de bonis Collegii annuatim persolvi statuerit: nos, ne dictorum Magistrorum solers industria, et bono publico pro futura mercede competenti destituatur, considerantes, quod post assignata iisdem per Fundatorem salario, magna aestimatione pecuniae alteratio, et proinde dictorum salariorum extenuatio, contigit, et quod post Statutum provisionis communes Collegii redditus aucti admodum sunt statusque Collegii redditus est locupletior, decernimus et ordinamus quod dicto tam Magistro quam Ostiario, quamdiu officia sua libere et gratis et sine cujusque rei exactione secundum Statuti exigentiam debite exequuntur, designata per Fundatorem duplicentur salario, ut et dicto Magistro viginti libræ, dictoque Ostiario decem libræ, de bonis Collegii annuatim persolvantur.*”

Day Book, 1666. *Solut. Mro Smith pro residuo unius termini in Scholæ £3 16s.*

Solut. Mro Harmar ludimagistro £10 1s. 5d. Mro Curle ludimagistro pro termino quarto £5.

SAMBOURNE.

James Sambourne or Samborne succeeded Brattell as Usher in 1665^c, and continued till 1668. He was admitted Chorister in 1661, and from being a Chorister was appointed Usher. He was matriculated 12 Dec. 1661, æt. 16, son of Thomas Samborne of Clatford, Hants, *min.* and took the degrees of B.A. 12 April, 1665, and of M.A. 27 Nov. 1673.

A.D. 1665, Julii 20. Dnus Samborne, Ostiarius, Dnus Curle, Semicom. et Dnus Lardner, Semicom. ob verba quædam opprobriosa in se mutuo prolata, et alias aliis injuriosa, communis suis privati sunt, Samborne et Lardner per septimanam, Curle per quindenam, ex sententia Dni Præsidentis, de consensu Dni Doctoris Drope simpliciter senioris, omniumque hujus anni officiariorum in universitate jamjam præsentium. Cautum est insuper ab iisdem ne Dnus Samborne ultra Ludum Literarium Collegii limites transiret tantisper dum in scriptis resipiscentiæ sero actæ argumenta perquam humiliter exhibuisset, eaque hujusmodi argumenta quibus dicto Præsidenti et officiariis satisficeret. Id sedulo præstitit. Scripta sua palinodiam atque *per avouas* comprehendentia, quum videantur prolixiora quam ut in publicum Registrum verbatim referantur, in manibus Præsidentis visenda restant. V. P. *Reg.*

CURLE.

John Curle succeeded Harmour as Master in 1668^d, and continued till 1670. He was the third son of Nicholas Curle of Lewes, co. Sussex, *Hatter*, born 7 June, 1643, admitted

^c L. C. 1665. *Solut.* *Dno Sambourne Ostiario pro stip. £5. pro augm. £2. pro veste £1. pro augment. £5. pro augment. stip. ex ordinatione Visitatoris £2 1s. 8d.*

^d L. C. 1666. *Solut.* *Mro Curle ludimagistro pro stip. £10. pro augm. £3. 6s. 8d. pro lectione linguae Græcae £2. pro increm. £2. pro augment. stip. ex ordinatione Visitatoris £10.*

L. C. 1669. Payments as before.

Solut. *reficienti globos in Schold per billam £1 5s.*

at Merchant Taylors' School in 1657, matriculated at Magdalen College, serv. 28 June, 1659, and elected Demy in 1662. He took the degrees of B.A. 2 May, 1662, and M.A. 9 March, 1665. He resigned his Demyship on being appointed Master. He was elected Probation-Fellow in July, 1670, and died in the following year, or before October, 1672, intestate. There is an inventory of his effects in the University Archives, (A. O. iv. 296.)

A.D. 1666, Aug. 6^{to}. *Vacante loco Informatoris in Grammatica, Mr. Curle, juramento præstito, admissus est in eundem locum.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1668, Junii 29^{ro}. *Thomas Rogers, Scholaris e minori numero, queritante de ejus negligentia aliisque culpis Mro Curle, Informatore Grammaticorum, communis suis privatus caruit per unum diem.* V. P. Reg.

In a letter^e to the President, (Dr. Pierce,) dated 9 July, 1667, the Lord Chancellor Clarendon recommends for a Demyship "one I did some time since mention to you, then I think in your *College School*, called William Reekes, whom as I remember you seemed to look up as a hopeful youth." The recommendation was successful, and Reeks (afterwards the author of *Edipus Magdalensis*) was elected Demy.

REEVE.

Richard Reeve succeeded Sambourne as Usher in 1668^f, and Curle as Master in 1670, and continued in that latter office till he was compelled to resign in 1673. He was matriculated at Trinity College, 19 July, 1661; son of William Reeve of Gloucester, *pleb.*; and took the degrees of B.A. 18 Dec. 1665, and of M.A. 9 July, 1668.

^e British Museum, Add. MSS. 14269. 79.

^f L. C. 1668. *Solut. Mro Reeves Ostiario, pro stip. £5. pro augment. £5. pro increment. £2. pro veste £1.*

L. C. 1670. *Solut. Mro Reeves, ludimagistro, pro stip. £10. pro augment. £10. pro increm. £2. pro augm. £3 6s. 8d. pro lectione Græcæ linguae £2. pro veste £2.*

"Richard Reeve," says Woods^s, "son of William Reeve, was born in the parish of the Holy Trinity, within the city of Gloucester, on the 22d of June, 1642; and became lame on his left side when he was a quarter old by occasion of a palsy; which lameness being incurable, he was by his parents bred up to learning. He was educated in the School of St. Mary le Crypt in Gloucester, where he spent four years, and afterwards was removed by his parents to the School belonging to the Cathedral Church under Mr. William Russell, where being made full ripe for the University at sixteen years of age, yet he did not go thither because of the several revolutions of the Government. In Lent Term 1661, he became a Servitor of Trinity College, and soon after was made one of the Lord John Craven's Exhibitioners, and taking one degree in Arts, he was made Usher of the School joining to Magdalen College great gate. In 1667 he was gained to the Church of Rome; and in dislike of that of England, he took the Sacrament according to the Roman Catholic way in the house of George Napier, Esq. joining to the church of Holywell, in the north suburb of Oxford. In 1668 he proceeded in Arts, and, on the election of John Curle to be Probation-Fellow of Magdalen College in 1670, he became Chief Master of the said School, and was much frequented by the youth of these parts; which place he keeping till St. Thomas's day 1673, did, with leave from the President^b of Magdalen College, then resign it."

"In the month of August, 1674, he left his country and relations and went to Douay, where being friendly received into the Priory of the English Benedictines, he lived there privately as a convictor one year or more. In 1675, he became a monk of the order of St. Benedict, and from that time to 1685, instructed English youths in the said Priory in Humanity, Poetry, Rhetoric, and Greek. In the

^s Wood's *Athenæa*, (Bliss,) vol. iv. col. 386.

^b A.D. 1673, Oct. 22. *Mr. Reeves, Informator in Schola Grammaticali, præmonebatur per Præsidentem, ut, ad Nativitatem Christi nisi Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ adhereret alias sibi . . . esset.* V. P. Reg.

said year, 1685, he left Douay and went into France, and there spent two years or more in a little monastery called 'La Cell,' twelve leagues distant from Paris, and situated in the county of Le Brie, in the Diocese of Meaux. From thence by the command of his superior he was called into England in 1688, to be by the King's authority re-established in his former place of Schoolmaster of Magdalen College. But he, having no inclination to be engaged in such an unsettled state at that time, was by a Royal mandate sent to settle in his native city of Gloucester, in the Mastership of the Blue-founded Hospital of Sir Thomas Rich, with an augmentation of £100 per annum salary from his Majesty, wherein he was to instruct Popish youths. But, before he was well settled there, he was driven thence by the coming into England of the Prince of Orange; and taking sanctuary at Bourton-on-the-water in Gloucestershire, in the house of Charles Trinder, who was the Roman-Catholic Recorder of Gloucester, he was seized on, on the 12th of Dec. 1688, and brought back to Gloucester in a Calash, where in the Castle he was kept a prisoner eight months, as a Priest and Jesuit, though not in Orders. On the 10th of August, 1689, he was set at liberty, and then retired for a time to the same place whence he was taken. Afterwards he went to Kiddington in Oxfordshire, to the house then of Sir Charles Browne, his sometime Scholar; thence to Oxford on the 30th of August 1689, and thence to London, afterwards to Westminster."

"He was accounted a perfect Philologist, admirably well versed in all classical learning, and a good Grecian; and had been so sedulous in his profession of Pædagogy, that he had educated sixty ministers of the Church of England, and about forty Roman Priests, as I have often heard him say: and having been lame from the beginning, as I have before told you, so consequently taken off from the rambles of the world, he spent most of his time altogether in studies and devotion."

He published *Carmen Panegyricum, eminentissimo et reverendissimo Principi, Philippo Howard, Cardinali, de Norfolc. etc. fol.*

Duac. 1675, in twenty pages; the beginning of which is *Musa triumphali toties exercita penso*, etc. The said verses were spoken by a Student to and before the said Cardinal, when he visited the English College of Benedictines at Douay, dedicated to St. Gregory, in his journey towards Rome to be inaugurated.

Megalasia sacra in Assumptione magnæ Matris Dei, in B. V. sodalitate recitata, coram RR. P. P. capituloaribus congregationis Anglo-Benedictine ibidem congregatis. Duac. 1677. This book contains about 500 verses in six sheets or thereabouts, and were recited by William More, son of Sir Henry More of Fawley in Berkshire, and the prime student in the School of poetry in the said College of Benedictines at Douay.

Carmen Jubilæum ad R. P. Josephum Frere Ecclesiae Coven- triensis Priorem Missam Jubileam celebrantem, at. sue 82, an. 1678. 4to. Duac. 1678, in about two sheets.

Ad ornatissimos viros D. D. eximios Jacobum Smithum et Edvardum Pastonum, Anglos, laurea in Theologia Doctorali insignitos in Collegio Anglorum Duaci, Carmen gratulatorium. 4to. Duac. 1682, in two sheets. The said James Smith had been a secular Priest of the English College at Douay, and was consecrated a titular Bishop in the Queen Dowager's Chapel at Somerset House, on Sunday the 18th of May, 1688. As for Paston, he was then Rector or President of the English Seculars at Douay.

Rhetorica universa, carmine conscripta. This is yet in MS, and contains 800 verses.

Poemata Miscellanea.

Athanasius Angelicus: or, *The Life of St. Wilfrid, surnamed the Great, Archbishop of York, comprising the History of the primitive Church of England for the first century after its conversion to the Christian Faith, by Saint Augustine, Monk of the Holy Order of St. Benedict.* This is yet in MS, and was composed by the Author, because, when he had entered himself into Religion, he changed his Christian name to Wilfrid, and by the name of Father Wilfrid he was afterwards known among the Fraternity. He had also a considerable

hand in the translation of *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* which he took upon him at the desire of Dr. John Fell."

" This Mr. Reeve died on the last day of Oct. in 1693, and was buried on the 2nd of Nov. in the Church of St. Martin in the Fields, within the liberty of Westminster, as I have been informed by Hellen Jones, widow, in whose house, situated in Berkeley St. near Piccadilly, within the said liberty, he died."

Extracts from Anthony Wood's Diary.

" A.D. 1673. Nov. 1. Mr. Reeve began to transcribe my book at 14.26."

" Dec. St. Thomas's Day. Mr. Richard Reeve, Schoolmaster of Magdalén, who had been a long time suspected a Papist, did, upon the President's warning, leave his place. It arose from a letter sent six weeks before from Dr. Lloyd of Reading to Dr. Fell, the sense of which was, that he had defended, in a letter sent to Mr. Harris's brother, Chaplain to Sir Rich of Sunning, Saint Austin the monk, by his not consenting or knowing of the death of the monks of Bangor, mentioned in Bede's History, but that St. Austin was dead before that time; this was also in vindication of Mr. Cressy in his History, who saith the like; the report afterwards ran about that he had a pension allowed him to gain proselytes, and that he had converted all his acquaintance, sixty in number. He had received the Sacrament according to the Romish way at Mr. Napier's, 1667. My acquaintance with Mr. Reeve came by his being employed in translating my book by Mr. Fell. Upon Mr. Reeve's turning out, which was on the 19th, Mr. Browne of New College came and told me from others that Mr. Reeve had not only perverted Mr. Walter Harris, but had a stipend from the Catholics yearly to pervert or reconcile others."

" About this time," writes Walter Harrisⁱ, " I happened to

ⁱ Walter Harris's *Farewell to Popery*, in a Letter to Dr. Nicholas, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, and Warden of New College, from W. H. lately Fellow of the same College. p. 5. (4to. Lond. 1679.) The Author of this Letter was admitted Fellow of New College in 1666, set. 19. Resigning his

receive much encouragement to proceed in leaving my College for sake of the religion I was so wholly bent on, from the discourses and example of Mr. Reeve of Magdalen College, a most ingenious and honest man, whom I can never but have a particular respect for, because I know he had no manner of temporal motive to quit his all, besides the preservation of a good conscience. He meant well, I really think, both to me and in what else he gave offence; therefore I shall never tax him unkindly for what he meant honestly, but wish him heartily well, though I imagine him to be gone beyond all reach of hopes of any return to the Church he was born in."

Weldon^k states, that the famous Bossuet, a good judge of merit, took great satisfaction in Mr. Reeve's company, and made very great account of him.

Letters from Reeve to Anthony Wood¹.

Mr. Wood. I am advised by some, who wish me well, to make haste out of town; wherefore I desire you will go forthwith to the Dean, and tell him, that I entreat him, that what he shall think fit to allow me for translating, he would be pleased to help me to. The beginning of next week I intend to be gone. As I have been more beholden to him ever since I came to Oxford than to any one in the world, so I question not his noble and bounteous nature now at parting. Pray do this for me some time to-day or to-

Fellowship in August 1673, he went to Douay and Paris, at which latter place he became Doctor of Medicine. In 1676 he returned to England, and practised among the Roman Catholics. At length Oates's plot breaking out in Sept. 1678, and all the Roman Catholics being banished from London, he turned about to secure himself, took the oaths and the Sacrament, and in token of his reconciliation to the Church of England, wrote the above-mentioned 'Farewell.' Afterwards he gained much practice amongst the fanatics, and was made Physician in Ordinary to William III. He also became Fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1689, Censor of the same. Vide Wood's *Athenæ*, (Bliss,) vol. iv. col. 553.

* F. Weldon's Chronological Notes on the English Benedictines, p. 201.
Anthony Wood's Collection of MSS. now in the Bodleian Library.

morrow, that I may have my answer to-morrow night. Your servant, R. REEVE. Jan. 15, 1673.

Sir. I did not write to you, because you talked as if you were going out of town for some time. However, I appointed Mr. Rogers to call upon you, if peradventure you might yet be there, he might have brought me that residue, which is in your hands. I suppose in paying Price you forgot to downset the twenty shillings which he owes me: if so, pray give yourself the trouble to walk that way and receive it, and that with the halfcrowns put into Mr. Earle's hands, whom I will write to next week. I hope you will secure me a copy of your book, with the cuts &c. I should take it as a kindness, if you would make a stroke or mark along in the margin, at least of the most material wrongs which have been done you, only as a hint to myself in the reading, a X or an * would be enough. You may if you please deliver the same to Mr. Earl likewise. Put Mr. Morgan in mind of my *Scotus* when you see him. My service to him. Yours, R. REEVE.

June 28, 1674.

Sir. I have been very often with Mr. Hunt, who is very inquisitive after your health, as also concerning your book. The state of the latter I have made him acquainted with, and put him in some expectation of seeing both it and its Author very suddenly. This, Sir, I hope, I have not deceived him in, any more than myself, who should not have parted with you with so little solemnity, but that I hoped to shake hands with you again before I did for ever with England. I do not much question likewise but that I shall carry one of your books along with me. Since therefore my stay is as good as determinate to within a month, I hope you will so order affairs, as I may see you here within a fortnight. My lodgings are at present at a glass-shop over against Somerset house, where either you or your letters will be welcome to, Sir, your assured friend and humble servant, R. R. July 14, 1674.

Sir, I am very sorry we must part at this distance, especially since I know not whether we shall ever meet

again. However, I shall always remember you as one for whom I ought to have a most particular esteem. And with your consent, as soon as I am arrived to my place of residence, begin, or rather continue such a correspondence with you, as may give you an opportunity of making use of me, if I may be any way serviceable to you, either as to things or persons. In return for which, if it may be, it will be some comfort to me in a strange country to be informed from your hand how things go in Oxford, which is a place I must for ever love and honour before all the world. Not only myself, but many strangers to your person, who yet have an honour for your name, are much concerned at the ill treatment you met with for all that labour and industry wherewith you have obliged them no less than the University. Mr. Hunt doth use to talk with great compassion of you, and will be very sorry I am sure when I shall inform him of the contents of yours. He is now out of town. Father Worsley and some others from Antwerp of the Society have writ to W. R. for your book. If you could send one up by the flying Coach on Thursday or Friday, he might send it them on Saturday: otherwise there will not be an opportunity this great while. The price of it W. R. will pay you. As for that which I am to hope for, if it come not sometime next week at farthest it will be too late, for then I intend to be gone. And I would send my letter and present to the Dean afterwards by way of thanks, and it should be the last thing I did before I went abroad. I was in hopes you would have given us some account of the Act, of which we are wholly ignorant, and I am continually dunned for news from Oxford, but am not able to satisfy them. Well, Sir, once more, Adieu, and yet once more I will write to you before I go. If you will do so too, nothing can be more grateful to, Dear Sir, your assured friend and humble servant, R. R. July 21, 1674.

Doway, Sept. 1, M. S. 1674.

My dear friend. Being now arrived at my place of rest, I am at leisure to remember my engagement to you, to let

you hear from me now and then. Nevertheless, I cannot say much to you either how I like it, or how I intend to spend my time, being but just come, and hardly out of my riding clothes. Thus much I can tell you, that here is a well-furnished Library, and that there are many things in it you would be glad to see. Among some of the first enquiries of the Prior, one was how your book went forward. I told him it was now finished, and have put him in hopes of a sight of it. This I did upon a supposition that the Dean might be prevailed upon by your importunity to let me have a copy. If so, I question not but that you will take care that it be sent to W. Rogers, in order to its conveyance hither. And though beggars must not choose, yet I desire it may be such a one as hath all the cuts in it, for their sakes, who have no other means of seeing our famous University, (not forgetting Mr. Hobbs's letter to yourself.) If it does come, it will be time enough to send the intended present. I will write the letter, and W. R. will provide the books. But this, I say, depends upon your answer. Well, Sir, though it may be, it was not worth your taking notice of, yet I cannot forbear to renew my offers and readiness to serve you in any thing relating either to books or persons, within the reach of my knowledge. And if you will be as ready to make the trial, it will be a further obligation upon, Sir, your affectionate friend and humble servant, R. R.

All on the other side was written before your letter of the 3d of August did arrive. To which I answer in the words of a certain Poet,

Great men 'gainst poor to anger still are prone,
It is not well, but profitably done.

As for their censure, it will fall beside me, and I have something better to think on. If you cannot spare me a book; if you will let me have one of those you are to part with at a cheap rate, W. R. will pay you for it, and so send it to me. However, I am still, to all intents and purposes, yours, +.

During the time that Reeve was Schoolmaster, his

gracious Majesty, Charles II. with that paternal solicitude, which he displayed towards so many of his subjects, condescended to turn his attention to the welfare of the boys of Magdalen School, and by a letter^a, dated 30 Aug. 1671, recommends for a Demyship "Richard Wooddeson^b, bred up in the School of S. Mary Magdalen College, and Chorister for near seven years in the said College, of whom also good testimony is given us that he is of competent proficiency in learning, of modest and humble carriage, and an untainted conversation, besides his voice and skill in music, which (as we are informed) your Founder prefers to any other learning whatsoever." The Royal Recommendation was attended to, and Wooddeson became Demy in the same year.

By another letter^c, dated 3 July, 1672, His Majesty recommends for a Demyship one William Harris, a Scholar in Magdalen School, for the encouragement of the youth; and again the Royal Recommendation was successful.

CLERKE.

Samuel Clerke succeeded Reeve as Usher^d in 1670, and continued seven years. He was Chorister from 1661 to 1666, matriculated 1 Dec. 1665, aged 17, son of George Clerke, of Brackley, co. Northampton, *pleb.* elected Demy in 1666, and resigned his Demyship on being appointed Usher. He took the degrees of B.A. 11 May, 1669, and of M.A. 7 Feb. 1670-71. There are verses composed by him in *Epicedia in obitum Georgii Ducis Albemarliae*, 1670.

COLLINS.

Thomas Collins succeeded Reeve as Master^e on the

^a State Paper Office, Dom. Charles II. B.K. No. 27. fol. 168.^b

^b See Choristers' Register, p. 93.

^c State Paper Office, Dom. Charles II. B.K. No. 31. fol. 98.

^d L. C. 1670. *Solut. Clerke ostiario pro Stip. £5. augm. £5. increm. £2. veste £1.*

^e His payments, copied from the Digest Book 1697, were, *Pro Stipend. £10. augm. £10. augm. £3 6s. 8d. increm. £2. veste £2. Pro electori Graeca lingue £2. pro maiore dividenda £3.*

19th of December, 1673, and remained Master for the long space of fifty years. He was Chorister from 1662 to 1663, having been before matriculated at Trinity College, 12 Dec. 1661, aged 18. Of that College he seems still to have continued a Member, while he was also Chorister of Magdalen. He was the son of Thomas Collins of Bristol, *min.* B.A. Trin. Coll. 10 Oct. 1664. M.A. Gloucester Hall, 2 July, 1667. B.D. Magd. Coll. 10 July, 1713.

Dec. 19, 1673. “Thomas Collins of Gloucester Hall entered Schoolmaster of Magd. Coll. that night, (in place of Mr. Richard Reeve, a convert to the Church of Rome.) Mr. Alexander Pudsey, mad by reason of pride, caused a poor boy of the College to make a bonfire over against the School door.” *Wood’s Diary.*

A.D. 1673, 22 Dec. “*Mr. Collyns, Aulæ Glocestrensis Vice-Principalis, cedente Mro Reeve, admissus est per Prasidem ad officium Informatoris Grammaticæ, et juratus coram Vice-Præsidente juxta ordinationem Statuti.*” V. P. Reg.

Nov. 1, 1706. “Thomas Collins, M.A. Master of Magdalen College School, was collated to the Prebendal Stall of Whittington and Berkswych, in Lichfield Cathedral.” *Willis.*

Nov. 13, 1713. “*Mro. Collins concessa est a Dno Præside et Senioribus licentia sedendi in Aulâ ad mensam superiorem.*” V. P. Reg.

Extracts from Hearne’s Diary.

April 21, 1706. “Mr. Thomas Collins, Master of Magdalen School, was originally of Trinity College, and afterwards of Balliol, then Vice-Principal of Gloucester Hall, and at length was made Master of Magdalen School, where he has been several years, and is a good Preacher, a good Scholar, and a most facetious companion.”

Sept. 16, 1706. “The best thing I ever heard of Bishop Hough, was his bestowing a Prebend of Lichfield upon Mr. Collins, Schoolmaster of Magdalen. Whilst Bishop Parker was President of the College, he was his Chaplain. That Bishop as well as he of Lichfield being taken with his facetious conversation. Perhaps more of him hereafter.”

Feb. 7, 1713-14. "This morning preached at St. Marie's before the University, Mr. Thomas Collins of Magd. Coll. upon 1 Cor. i. 20. *Where is the wise, &c.* It was a most admirable discourse, and is the second Sermon I ever heard this old, ingenious man preach, the first being the first year I came to Oxford, being the Resurrection Sermon at St. Peter's; which I think was the best I ever heard upon the subject, and the best delivered."

Oct. 9, 1716. "This being the day before the Term, the Latin Sermon was preached at St. Marie's by the ingenious Mr. Collins, Master of Magdalen College School."

Oct. 30, 1716. "Mr. Collins of Magd. Coll. tells me, that he hath got Sandes's^r *Speculum Europæ* in MS. written by the Author's own hand, but that he lent the book some years since to one Reeve of that College, (whom he succeeded as Schoolmaster,) and that the preface was lost before it was restored to him."

April 21, 1719. "Called upon Mr. Collins, of Magd. Coll. to-day between two and three. He was reading Pope's Homer, which he mightily admires. Mr. Collins useth a little hour-glass, which he says he brought with him when he first came to Oxford. Mr. Collins was Dean or V. P. of Glouc. Hall in 1668 and in 1671."

Sept. 1, 1719. "To-day Mr. Collins, Master of Magd. Coll. School, told me, that Dr. Goodwyn^s, who died lately of their College, was 59 years of age, and that he was an excellent man, and a very good Scholar, and that he was his Scholar at Magdalen School. Mr. Collins is employed by the Doctor's brother to write his Epitaph, which Mr. Collins hath done, and he read it to me. It is long, and very particular."

Jan. 11, 1719-20. "I must remember to call upon Mr. Collins of Magd. Coll. and look into his Speed's Chronicle.

^r Sir Edwin Sandys. vide p. 91. Choristers' Register.

^s Dr. Thomas Goodwyn died 19 June, 1719, and was buried at Launton, of which he was Rector.

He tells me, that it is that in which there is an interpolation from Stephens's *Apology*^t for Herodotus."

Feb. 25, 1719-20. "This evening at ten o'clock Dr. Fayerer was buried in Magd. Coll. Chapel. The speech was spoke by his great crony, Mr. Thomas Collins."

March 10, (Thursday,) 1719-20. "On Monday last, as Mr. Collins told me, they unanimously agreed at Magdalen College to pull down and rebuild the east side of that College."

Aug. 7, 1720. "Mr. Collins told me, that he was one of the bearers of Mr. Anthony à Wood to his grave."

Sept. 16, 1721. "Mr. Collins of Magd. Coll.'s Tutor was Thomas Grig."

Feb. 10, 1722-3. "This afternoon, at five o'clock, the great Bell at Magdalen College rung for the Rev. Mr. Thomas Collins, B.D. and Head Schoolmaster of Magd. Coll. who died to-day about twelve o'clock. He was a most excellent Scholar and Preacher, of great wit, and a most facetious companion; and indeed of so great worth, that I look upon it (and so I used to tell him, for I was very well acquainted with him) as a great shame and reproach to those that have the disposal of the rich places, that they did not prefer him. Indeed, he was Prebendary of Litchfield, being made so by Bishop Hough, but that was a poor thing; and the Bp. (who is now Bp. of Worcester) should have given what was much better, especially since he was so able, and pretended to be so great a friend to Mr. Collins; who seemed to resent it very much, (as I found by discoursing with him about six weeks since,) that the Bishop should give good Parsonages to young men, and have no regard to Seniors. Mr. Collins would have been content with a Parsonage; and I have heard him say, that he desired to be buried, not in Oxford, but in his own Parish Church, thereby insinuating that he was desirous of a Living. He

^t Henry Stephens's French satire on the Romish legends, not his Latin *Apologia pro Herodoto*, both published in the same year, 1586. Vide Hoffmann, Lexicon Bibliographicum. Lips. 1833. vol. ii. pp. 376—383.

was buried on Friday, (Feb. 15.) at four o'clock in the afternoon, (at the time of the College Prayers,) in the College Chapel. The Speech was made by Mr. Jenner, one of his Trustees, Mr. Lydal being the other, both Fellows of the College. Mr. Collins's sister, and her son, and grandson, came to town upon this occasion, from the place of their habitation somewhere about Bristol."

February 14, 1722-23. "I met Mr. Lydal of Magd. Coll. to-day, who and Mr. Jenner are trustees to Mr. Collins. He told me, Mr. Collins had left me a MS. of Edwyn Sandys, which I should have. This Mr. Collins told me of in his life-time, as he did also of another MS. he designed me, which Mr. Lydal said nothing of."

May 9, 1723. "I was told last night, that Mr. Web, the Senior Proctor for the last year, of Magdalen College, in his Speech in the Convocation House at laying down his office, (April 14 last,) among other things spoke in commendation of the late Thomas Collins, of Magdalen College, which was proper enough for him to do.

June 22, 1725. In page 26 of *Penton's Apparatus ad Theologiam* are these words; "*et ut in animos puerorum tum verba tum sensus authorum altiores agant radices, teneantur pueri, quæ recitant, simul eadem Anglicè reddere memoriter, quod in usu est hodie Viro his artibus valde instructo, qui suum hunc mihi morem communicavit.* Mr. Penton here understands Mr. Collins, late Master of Magdalen College School, Oxon. as Mr. Collins himself told me a few years before he died."

Extract from Rawlinson's MSS. Bodleian. "Feb. 10, 1722-23. Died Mr. Thomas Collins, Headmaster of Magdalen College School, an excellent classical Scholar, and a very facetious Gentleman." *Oxoniana*, vol. iv. p. 237.

On the north wall of the antechapel, Magdalen College, is the following inscription on a monument: *M. S. Thomas Collins, S. T. B. Scholæ Magdalenensis per quinquaginta fere annos archididascalus: ubi Literarum adeo feliciter Rudimenta tradidit, incrementa excoluit, ut sparsos ubique per Academiam florentissimos in omnibus disciplinis alumnos jactaret suos:*

Quippe qui ad efformandos tyronum animos moresque apprime peritus, atticos lepores et elegantias Romana gravitate et simplici dictionis puritate, subacto non sine judicio, temperare nosset: in Rostris tam theologicis, quam philosophicis, ita nervosus et acutus, ut dubium sit, utrum consummatissimus concionandi atque disputandi artifex rerum pondere et doctrina, an eloquentiae sublimitate et illecebris, sibique peculiari quâdam styli venustate, mentes auditorum facilius conciliaverit: Qui politissimi licet ingenii acumine præstans, utpote innocuos usque sales sermonibus miscens Socratis, critici tamen severitatem æquioris mansuetudine Judicis leniit et castigavit, alienis erroribus potius indulgens, quam suis; unde factum, ut plurima a se conscripta, luce dignissima, nimia et in posteros injuriosa modestia flammis devoverit, bonis eruditisque omnibus adeo charus, ut præpropero fato (octogenarius licet) abripi videretur 10^o die Februarii, anno 1722-3.

** Sepulchrale hoc Elogium Henricus Sacheverell, S. T. P. scripsit, et Ipse ferme moribundus, nec postea quidquam scripturus; istos nimirum honores dulcissimo amico persolutos voluit, quibus in supremis tabulis interdixit sibi.*

HIS WILL.

" In the Name of God. Amen. I Thomas Collins, B.D. do make this my last Will and Testament as follows: First, I resign my soul into the hands of my Almighty Creator, hoping for the pardon of all my sins through the merits and sufferings of my blessed Redeemer, and my body to be buried at the discretion of Mr. Lydall and Mr. Jenner, with all frugality, giving to Mr. President and the Bearers 20s. rings, to the High Table 15s. rings, to the Masters' Table 10s. rings; and, after my debts and funeral expenses are paid, I give and bequeath the remainder of what God has blessed me with in the following manner.

I give and bequeath to Mr. Samuel Parker my silver salver, candlesticks, tobacco box, stopper, and all other plate whatsoever, together with my *Bibliotheca Biblica*.

* This latter portion of the Epitaph was written by Dr. Thomas Jenner, afterwards President, one of Mr. Collins's Executors, and who had been Sacheverell's Curate at St. Anne's Church, Holborn. *M. J. Routh.*

Item, to my sister in law, Mrs. Anne Lloyd, one hundred pounds, which I lent to her husband, and all interest due for the same.

Item, to Mr. Levinz, Dr. Hyde, Dr. Frampton, Mrs. Frampton, Dr. Stonehouse, to each one broad piece of gold.

Item, to the Rev. Dr. Sacheverell, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, by Bp. Potter.

Item, to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Yalden, *Lord Clarendon's History*.

Item, to the President of St. Mary Magdalene College, *Livy's Works*, printed at Frankford, 1568.

Item, to Mr. Thomas Hearne, a MS. entitled *Europa Speculum*, by Edwin Sandys, and within the same cover *Leicester's Commonwealth*.

Item, to Mr. Jenner, *Mr. Addison's Works* and *Milton's Paradise Lost*, with his other poems in two volumes, with *Mr. Collier's Ecclesiastical History*, in two volumes.

Item, to Mr. Lydall, *the Translation of Plutarch's Works*, and *the Epitome of Dupin's Works*.

Item, I give to Messrs. Lydall, Jenner, Collis, Merchant, Fayerer, Hewet, Turton, Palmer, Walker, Peacocke, Cane, and Holloway, the remainder of my Books, which I shall not otherwise dispose of.

Lastly, I do constitute and appoint my Sister, Mary Chilton, sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament; and after my death and funeral expenses are paid, I give and bequeath to her all the remainder of my goods and chattels, which are not devised by the Will, or shall not hereafter be disposed of by me.

Signed in presence of J. Delaval^x, Eliza Prickvence, 5 Feb. 1722-3.

At the time of James II.'s visit to Oxford in September, 1687, Collins applied for a mandamus^y to be elected into a vacant Fellowship, but did not succeed. About the same time a Gentleman of the Bedchamber delivered a letter from the

^x See Choristers' Reg. p. 135.

^y See Gent. Mag. N.S. vol. 37, pp. 236, 238, 239.

King to the Vice-Chancellor, requiring the degree of Doctor of Divinity to be conferred on Collins, who was at this time Bishop Parker's Chaplain. The Vice-Chancellor replied, that he would call a Convocation as soon as conveniently he could, and then an answer should be returned. A second mandamus, as it appears, was then issued, and a general Convocation called, at which it was resolved to communicate to his Majesty the reasons why Collins and others could not be admitted Doctors. The attempt then seems to have been abandoned.

In a list of Oppidans and Non-foundation Scholars of Magdalen School, educated under Collins and Hannes, in the handwriting of Robert Bryne, Master of Magdalen School in 1752, I find the following names.

Thomas Smith, Fellow of New College. B.A. 31 May, 1727.
M.A. 28 April, 1731.

Anthony Cox, B.A. Merton College, 24 March, 1728. M.A.
12 July, 1729.

Schrimshire Boothby, of Benfleet, co. Essex.

Gerard Boothby.

..... *Finmore of Hinkey*.

Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. son of Richard Aston and Elizabeth daughter of John Warren of co. Oxford.
B.A. All Souls, 14 Jan. 1735. M.A. 20 Oct. 1739. Died
24 Aug. 1772.

Sir Richard Aston, Kt. brother of the former. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, 1761. Judge of the Court of King's Bench, 1765. One of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, 1770-1771. Died 1 March, 1778.

Joseph Goodwin, B.A. Lincoln College, 18 Oct. 1724. M.A.
20 June, 1727. Vicar of Shipton under Wichwood, co.
Oxford. Died 1775.

Francis Jesson, B.A. Ch. Ch. 14 Oct. 1725. M.A. 28 June, 1728.

John Floyer, Gentleman Commoner of Magd. Coll.

Joseph Read, B.A. Brasenose, 3 Dec. 1725.

George Nares.

James Nares.

To these may be added *Thomas Jenner*, Demy, 1703, and afterwards President; and *John Lyons*, Demy, 1725. Fellow, 1732.

BROADHURST.

Edward Broadhurst succeeded Clerke as Usher in 1677, and remained till 1683. He came into College as Chorister in 1672, and continued Chorister for two years. He had been previously matriculated 24 March, 1669-70, aged 16, son of John Broadhurst, of Cherington, Wilts. *pleb.* He took the degrees of B.A. 13 Feb. 1672-3, M.A. 8 Dec. 1676.

A.D. 1676-7. *Stetit in comitiis hujus anni Mr. Broadhurst, Schola Ostiarius. V. P. Reg.*

WEIGHT.

Richard Wright succeeded Broadhurst as Usher in 1683, and continued till 1689. He was originally admitted a Sizar of Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1672, but, coming to Oxford in 1677, was matriculated at Magdalen College, 27 June in that year, aged 21, son of Richard Wright of London, *paup.* and became Clerk from 1679 to 1683. On the 19th Oct. 1680, he supplicated Convocation to allow him some of his Cambridge Terms for his B.A. degree, which he took Nov. 12, 1680, and that of M.A. 22 June, 1683.

A.D. 1683. Martii 27^{mo}. *Richardus Wright, A.B. et unus e Clericis Collegii, constituitur et admittitur Ostiarius in locum Mri Clarke (Broadhurst?) præstito juramento juxta Statutum Dni Fundatoris in præsentiâ Mri Levinz Vice-præsidentis. V. P. Reg.*

He was Author of Lines in *Pietas Univers. Oxon. in obitum august. et desid. Regis Caroli Secundi. Oxon. 1685.*

SMYTH.

John Smyth or Smith succeeded Wright as Usher in 1689, and retained the office till his death in 1717. He was originally a Chorister of the College from 1676 to 1682, and Clerk from 1682 to 1689. He was matriculated 12 Dec.

1679, aged 17, the son of John Smyth of Barton, co. Gloucester, *paup.* and took the degrees of B.A. 22 June, 1688, and M.A. 15 June, 1686.

A.D. 1684, Sept. 7^{mo}. *Dnus Smyth, Clericus, ob scandalosum errorem commissum in Capella in celebrando Divino Servitio matutino die Dominico, cum loco hymni Venite Exultemus incepit Cantate Domino, unum integrum versiculum cantando contra sensum et conatum reliquorum, qui verum hymnum recitari voluerunt, multa duorum solidorum punitus est.* MS. Clerke, Pres.

He published, according to Wood^z,

Win her and take her: or Old Fools will be Meddling: a Comedy. 4to. London 1691. Dedicated by the author to Peregrine, Earl of Danby, under the name of Cave Underhill, an actor of Plays. It has been several times acted in the Theatre Royal, by his Majesty's servants. (Magd. Libr.)

Scarronides: or, Virgil Travesty, a mock Poem on the second Book of Virgil's *Æneid* in English Burlesque. London, 1691. 8vo. (Magd. Libr.)

Odes paraphrased and imitated, in Miscellany Poems and translations, by Oxford Hands. London 1685, 8vo. (Magd. Libr.) These reach from p. 64, to p. 92. and the 1st Paraphrase is, *The 13th chapter of Isaiah Paraphrased: a Pindaric Ode in fifteen stanzas.*

2d. p. 75. *Ode 15th of the 1st B. of Casimire imitated.*

3d. p. 80. *Fragment out of Tertullus imitated.*

4th. p. 81. *Ode 23d of the 4th B. of Casimire.*

5th. p. 82. *Epigram 33d of 3d B. of Martial.*

6th. p. 83. *Epigram 54th of 3d B. of Martial.*

7th. p. 85. *Epigram 8d of Catullus.*

8th. p. 86. *A Fragment out of Petronius.*

9th. p. 88. *Ditto.*

10th. p. 89. *Ditto.*

11th. p. 90. *Ditto.*

1713. May 7. "Just published, *Poems upon several occasions, by Mr. Smith.* London, 1713, 8vo. (Magd. Libr.)

^z Ath. (Bliss) vol. iv. col. 601.

The said Mr. Smith is Usher of Magdalen School. He was always looked upon as a very ingenious man, but I am afraid he hath not acted advisedly in printing these Poems." *Hearne's Diary.*

1717. Julii 16. *Mr. Smith Ostiarius obiit.* V. P. Reg.

1717. July 17. "Yesterday died Mr. John Smith, M.A. and Clerk of Magdalen College, and second Schoolmaster of that College School. He died of a fever. He was a very ingenious, goodnatured man. He was author of a noted Ballad* about the Lord Lovelace's expedition to Oxford, which Ballad was printed first by itself, and afterwards in a collection of miscellany poems, the author of which collection was also the same Mr. Smith. This collection is in 8vo." *Hearne's Diary.*

1717. July 19. Mr. John Smith was buried last night in Magdalen College Chapel. He died worth about five hundred pounds, half of which he left to the College, and the other half to the poor of the parish where he was born. Dr. Frampton and Mr. Lydall of that College are executors, as I hear." *Hearne's Diary.*

Lib. Comp. 1721. *Recept. a Dre Frampton et Mro Lydal, pro parte legati Mri Smith, £100. 0. 0.*

On a monument affixed to the eastern wall of the south side of the College Ante-Chapel, is this epitaph inscribed : *H. S. E. Joannes Smith, A. M. natus apud Berkeley, com. Glouc. Scholæ Magdalæ per xxviii annos didascalus. Vir ingenio, voce, ac gestu honestè comicus; abundans facetiarium sine veneno; ficti amans, salva integritate; innocuus latitiae artifex; lepidus Poeta; amicus plane simplex; comes jucundissimus. Rem suam mediocrem Coll. Magd. et Paroch. de Berkeley moriens legavit, Julii xvi. Anno Dom. MDCCXVII. et. LVIII.*

* See Choristers' Register, p. 106.

HANNES.

William Hannes succeeded Smyth as Usher in 1717^b, and remained till 1724. He was matriculated at Magdalen Hall 13 July 1697, aged 16. Son of Richard Hannes of Warwick, *pleb.* became Clerk from 1697 to 1703, Chaplain from 1703 to 1709, and again from 1709 to 1717, and again for a short time in 1729. He took the degrees of B.A. 22 May, 1701, and M.A. 23 May, 1704. He was at one time Rector of Newton Purcell, co. Oxford: and in 1723 was appointed Master of the Free School, Stamford, co. Lincoln, which he resigned in 1726.

A.D. 1717. *Mr Hannes, literatura grammatica, et poetica optimè versatus, Ostiarius admissus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1728-9. *Mr Hannes admissus est Capellanus loco Mri Dingley, et Dnus Hawkins admissus est locum tenens Mri Hannes eodem die.* V. P. Reg.

He published, *An Assize Sermon, preached at Leicester 15 Aug. 1717, from Rom. xiii. 7.* 8vo. Oxford. 1717. (Magd. Libr.)

A Sermon from John iv. 9. 8vo. Oxford, 1717. (Magd. Libr.)

A Charity School Sermon from Ps. lxxi. 5, 6. 4to. Stamford, 1725.

STEPHENS.

Henry Stephens succeeded Collins as Master in 1728^c, and continued till his death in 1745. He was admitted Chorister in 1692, and matriculated 18 Oct. 1702, aged 17, son of Richard Stephens of Preston, co. Gloucester, *gen.* In the same year he was elected Demy, and Probation-Fellow in 1711. He resigned his Fellowship 12 July, 1717. He took the degrees of B.A. 27 May, 1706, and of M.A. 13 May, 1709.

^b L. C. 1717. *Solut. Mro Hannes Ostiario pro stip. £5. pro increment. £2. pro augment. £5. pro veste, £1.*

Payments the same from 1718 to 1723. inclusive.

^c L. C. 1723. *Solut. Ludimagistro pro stip. £10. pro augm. stip. £10. pro augm. £3. 6s. 8d. pro increment. £2. pro lect. lingua Græca, £2. pro veste, £2.*

He died 13 Jan. 1744-5, and was buried at St. Peter's in the East on the 17th of the same month.

A.D. 1722-3, Feb. 15. *Mr Stephens admissus est Ludimagister.*

A.D. 1744-5, Jan. 13. *Henricus Stevens, Archididascalus, obiit.*

V. P. Reg.

Extracts from Hearne's Diary.

A.D. 1715, April 3. Sunday. "This morning preached at St. Marie's Mr. Stevens of Magdalen College, and in the afternoon Mr. Cooke, formerly of Corpus. The first made a good Sermon, but the latter's was but indifferent."

A.D. 1722, March 5. "Mr. Henry Stevens, M.A. late Fellow of Magdalen College, is made Head Schoolmaster of Magdalen College School, in room of Mr. Collins, deceased. This gentleman is a Beneficed Clergyman; and is married to a daughter of Mr. Gardiner, that lived in the gravel walk near Magdalen College."

A.D. 1728-9, Feb. 2. "The Minister of Wotton, near Hinsey, is Mr. Stevens, Master of Magdalen College. This Wotton is made to be £40 per annum, being collected of the inhabitants."

GRIFFITH.

Isaac Griffith succeeded Hanes as Usher in 1724, and continued till 1726. He was matriculated at Balliol College, 11 April, 1717, aged 18, son of Isaac Griffith of Nill, co. Hereford, *Cler.* and took the degrees of B.A. 10 Nov. 1720, and M.A. (Magd.) 2 July, 1722. He was appointed Chaplain^d of Magdalen College in 1722, which office he resigned when he became Usher: but he was re-admitted Chaplain, 6 Feb. 1728-9, and so continued till his death in 1744. A grave-stone on the east side of the ante-chapel bore this inscription: H. S. E. *Isaac. Griffith, A.M. obiit 26 Junii, Anno Dni 1744.*

A.D. 1744. Jun. 26^o. *Isaacus Griffith, A.M. Capellanus obiit.*
V. P. Reg.

In 1729, he was a Candidate for the Rectory of Mursley, Bucks. the presentation of which fell to the University in

^d See Chaplains' Reg. p. 171.

consequence of the Patron being a Roman-catholic. Griffith was defeated by Cornelius Crawford of Magdalen Hall. He died in 1744, intestate, and administration of his effects was granted to Margaret Pennant, of the city of Westminster.

SHEPPARD.

Henry Sheppard succeeded Griffith as Usher in 1728, and continued up to the time of his death, in 1739. He was appointed Chorister in 1718, and Clerk in 1725. He was matriculated 4 March, 1728-4, aged 18, son of Richard Sheppard of Wolverton, co. Somerset, *cler.* and took the degrees of B.A. 1 Dec. 1727, and of M.A. 12 June, 1730. He resigned the Clerkship when he became Usher, in 1728. He died in 1739.

A.D. 1727-8. *Dnus Shepperd Ostiarius admissus est loco Mri Griffith.* V. P. Reg.

WOOD.

Richardson Wood succeeded Sheppard as Usher in 1740, and remained till 1749. He was admitted Chorister 3 Dec. 1727, and Clerk 19 Oct. 1734. He matriculated 14 July, 1733, aged 16, son of Thomas Wood of Holywell, Oxford, *pleb.* and took the degrees of B.A. 26 April, 1727, and of M.A. 18 Jan. 1738-9. He resigned his Clerkship on being appointed Usher.

A.D. 1739-40, Jan. 4. *Dnus Wood admissus est Ostiarius loco Mri Shepherd defunct.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1748-9, Jan. 5. *Mr Wood, Ostiarius Scholæ Grammaticalis, apud Northampton Ludimagister renunciatus, sponte recessit.* V. P. Reg.

CANE.

Robert Cane succeeded Stephens as Master in 1745, and continued till 1752. He was matriculated at Magdalen Hall 6 April, 1723, aged 16, son of Joseph Cane of co. Buckingham, *cler.* and took the degrees of B.A. 29 Oct. 1726, M.A. 20 June, 1729, and B.D. 4 July, 1745. He was elected

Demy in 1724, and appointed Chaplain in 1733, which office he resigned on being appointed Master.

A.D. 1732-3. Jan. 18. *Mag. Cane, Semicommunarius, a Dno Presidente Capellanus admissus est in loco Mri Steel.*
V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1745. April 16. *Robertus Cane, A.M. admissus est Informator in Grammaticā loco Mri Stephens defuncti.*
V. P. Reg.

BRYNE.

Robert Bryne succeeded Wood as Usher in 1749, and Cane as Master in 1752. He continued in the latter office till the time of his death in 1776. He was matriculated at Trinity College 14 March, 1744-5, aged 14, son of Elisha Bryne of Crewkeherne, co. Somerset, *pleb.* and took the degrees of B.A. (Trinity) 14 Oct. 1748, and of M.A. (Magd. Hall) 7 June, 1751.

A.D. 1748-9. Feb. 2. *Robertus Bryne admissus est Ostiarius loco Mri Wood.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1752. Julii 4. *Robertus Bryne, A.M. Ostiarius, debito juramento prius oneratus, Scholæ Grammaticalis Magister admissus est.* V. P. Reg.

When the office of Usher was vacant by the resignation of Richardson Wood, Bryne made the following application to President Jenner.

Vir Insignissime. Dum nequeo non ardentissimis votis efflagitare, ut in numerum S. Mariæ Magdalenaæ Collegii juvenum cooptari mihi feliciter contingat, ut tuis fruar beneficiis, et eorum ope in hâc Academiâ diutius possem commorari; ad Te venio summissè rogans ut mihi faveas supplicanti, et Munus in Scholâ tuâ quod ambo condones. Ambitioni huic nostræ, audaciori licet, at honestæ tamen, egregius vester agnoscat candor. Non meis fretus meritis sed tuâ benignitate accedo: Quam si in hâc re experiar, officium maximâ sedulitate præstiturum et tanti beneficij nunquam immemorem habebis,

Vir Dignissime, tui studiosissimum, ROBERTUM BRYNE.

The following diary, written by Bryne, is amongst Gough's MSS.[•] in the Bodleian Library.

"I was born Oct. 18, 1726.

I was baptized Oct. 26, 1726.

A.D. 1745, Mar. 14. I was matriculated of Trinity College,
pleb. fil. Eusebius Isham, Vice-C.

1747, Oct. 31. My uncle, Alexander Gibbs, died at three in
the afternoon.

1749. My school-fellow, Nat. Forster^f, spoke the speech on
Magd. day.

Dec. 2. My grandfather, Robert Bryne, died at two in the
morning, at which time there was an eclipse of the moon.

My old friend, R. Symes, Esq. began house-keeping.

1750. I was ordained Deacon at Bugden by Dr. John
Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, on the Sunday before Christmas
Day, and my title was for Edgecott in Buckinghamshire,
given me by my friend Mr. Granger, Vicar likewise of Ship-
lake, an old friend, to whom many acknowledgments are due.
Mr. Bell of Cambridge preached at the Ordination about
moral virtue.

1750-1, Feb. 8. The earthquake at London.

Feb. 13. I declaimed *pro gradu* A.M.

Feb. 15. I declaimed *pro gradu* A.M.

March 8. An earthquake at London.

1751, April 22. I dined at Dr. Sibthorp's with Lister, Gen.
Com. of Queen's, and Waldoe, Gen. Com. of University.

May 28. At Secker's, Bp. of Oxford, about Orders.

May 30. The Miss Hughes's of Cirencester breakfasted
with me.

In December, I was accompanied by Mr. Parsons of Exeter
College, and Mr. John Anderdon of Oriel, to Bibury in
Gloucestershire, where we laid the plan of the Somersetshire
Club, which was afterwards held at the King's Head in the
High-street. It lasted one winter, and then was dissolved
by a disunion amongst ourselves. For the members were
neither previously acquainted with one another in general,

• Gough's MSS. 10.

^f Demy 1744.

nor did they seem inclined towards an intimacy with each other when brought together. This shews that as mankind are different in their dispositions, no perfect union can be formed between a set of men without the *idem velle* and *idem nolle*.

I dropped a guinea at the inn kept by William Skuce at Bibury at that time, which was returned me by the chamber-maid a month after. A rare instance of honesty at a public house!

I was Curate of Brill and Borestall for Mr. Evans, where I became acquainted with Mr. West and Mrs. Rolfe.

My cousin, Sally Bryne, was married to Mr. Oliver Hoskins.

1752. I served the Church of Besselsleigh for Mr. Stevenson, at the instigation of Mrs. Mary Kent, sen. of Cumner.

I was Curate of Cumner for Mr. Robinson, where I became acquainted with Mrs. Kent and Miss Kent, Mr. Edward Kent, Mr. Nicholson of Brasenose, and Mr. Polhill of Trinity.

I was admitted Master of Magdalen School by my best friend, Dr. Jenner. At the same time, Mr. Thomas Price of Hertford College was admitted Usher.

My brother, Elisha Bryne, was married to Betty Jorden of Worcester.

My godfather Mr. Cecil, and my uncle Ford, died.

The Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Forster of Crewkerne died, and so did my friend Mr. John Proctor of Coker.

My good old friend, Counsellor Symes, had two retainers at Dorchester Assizes. Very well for the first time.

1753. My cousin, Henry Draper, was born.

1754. My sister, Betty Bryne, died.

1755. I entertained Mr. Hampton of Bishops' Waltham, upon the recommendation of Mr. Kent of Magdalen College.

I was ordained Priest at Bugden by Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln; my title was given me by Mr. Rigby of Ickford. The Ordination was the Sunday before Christmas Day. Archdeacon Neve preached about the heathen gods and goddesses.

Began the study of Botany with Mr. Nicholson of Brase-

nose. My friend, Mr. Nicholson, applied for a Fellowship of Brasenose, in which he succeeded.

1756. I served Chiselhampton and Stadham for Mr. Bilstone on the Fast-day in consequence of the earthquake at Lisbon, when I dined with Mr. Jones, and it was the first time of my being introduced to his family; from which afterwards I received many civilities, such as I shall always acknowledge with gratitude.

1757. I made interest at Trinity to get my countryman, Thomas Royse, a Scholarship, and he succeeded.

1758. I was acquainted with my worthy friend Dr. Horbery, Rector of Stanlake: when the acquaintance began at present I cannot ascertain.

1759. Mr. Hill Collicott of Bristol paid me a visit.

1760. I recommended Mr. T. Marsh of Balliol to be an Assistant at Birmingham School under the Rev. Mr. Green, and he succeeded.

I sent my god-daughter, Anne Witherall, a silver spoon. She was born Feb. 2, 1760.

1761. My cousin, Samuel Norman, of Soho Square, made Carver to the King. Salary £70 per annum.

I recommended Mr. Bishop of Balliol as an Assistant at Birmingham School under Mr. Green, and he succeeded.

My old acquaintance, Mr. J. Penn, Second Schoolmaster of Christ's Hospital, made me a present of his Latin Grammar, publ. London, 1761.

I recommended Will. Stanton^s, a scholar of mine, to be Scholar of Lincoln College, and he succeeded.

My friend, Mr. R. Rogers^b, Fellow of Magd. Coll. died.

1762. Mr. Nicholson of Brasenose had a fall from his horse, and was very near being demolished.

My cousin, Simon Witherell, had a son born, named Simon. He paid me a visit at Oxford.

My cousin, Robert Witherell of Bristol, married.

My cousin, Mrs. Betty Gray, of Crewkerne, married to Mr. Salmon, a stocking-maker at Glastonbury.

^a Chorister, 1758.

^b Robert Rogers, Fellow, 1744.

1763. I recommended my friend and countryman, Mr. T. Royse, of Trin. Coll. to the Curacy of Dinton, Wilts, and he succeeded.

I recommended Alexander Lichfield for a Scholarship of Wadham, and he succeeded.

I paid a visit to Thomas Gill, Esq. at Pitt House, Ashhamsted. (East Hamstead?)

My friend, the Rev. John Wilder, made Fellow of Dulwich College.

1764. I applied for the Grammar School belonging to the Corporation of Bristol, through the interest of Thomas, Earl of Westmoreland, but failed, either through the interposition of Lord Sandwich, the Secretary of State, in favour of Mr. Lee, an Eton man, or by my giving a vote for Mr. Brewer of All Souls for the Lectureship of St. Giles's against Dr. Nichols of St. John's. A true picture of Court interest the one, and of party connexion the other! I am much obliged to the above-mentioned Nobleman, to Richard Symes, Esq. of Beaminster, to Capt. R. Symes of Bristol, to Dr. Bacon of Baldon, to Dr. Sibthorp of Oxford, Mr. S. Norman, of Soho Square, Counsellor Wright of Oxford, Dean Creswick, &c. for their interest.

My cousin Salmon of Glastonbury died the latter end of August, buried the 24th of the same month.

My cousin, Simon Witherell of Wells, had a son born, named Simon, in August.

I struggled hard to get John Rawbone appointed Usher of Magdalen School, and he succeeded.

1765. My cousin, Simon Witherell, made Clerk of the Courts to the Dean and Chapter of Wells for life; Steward to Dr. Creswick, Dean of Wells; Steward to Dr. Lowth of Durham, Lord of the Manor of Litton; Steward to Mrs. Yates, Lady of the Manor of Bourton; Steward of Mr. Humprey, Lord of the Manor of Priddy; Governor and Steward of the old almshouse in Wells; and Steward to Lord Waldegrave, to hold his Courts only, &c.

1766. My cousin Haynes of Twickenham's eldest daughter had the small pox.

I recommended Mr. Richard Taylor¹, a scholar of mine, to be Fellow of Dulwich College, and he succeeded.

My sister Elizabeth married to John Young of Brimpton, Apr. 17.

1767. My Brother Reader, &c. went to settle at Broadwindsor.

1768. Philip Bradley, my writing Master, died. An honest, diligent, old man, for whom I had a great regard. I gave his place to Pargett.

My friend the Rev. Mr. J. Goldesbrough of Bruton, Som. died Dec. 28.

1769. Miss Carr of Twickenham, ditto.

My aunt Mary Gibbs died.

1770. On the 22d of July I had a slip upon my stair-case, and broke my collar bone, of which (God be thanked) I soon recovered. Set by Mr. Nourse, Surgeon.

My old friend, Mr. Proctor, was presented to the Rectory of West-Coker in Somersetshire.

1771. Mr. Mant, Master of New College School, a formidable rival, being elected Master of Southampton School, I had the addition of fourteen boys between Christmas and Lady Day, and five more at Midsummer.

My friend and scholar, Richard Nicholas Goldesbrough², made Usher to Mr. Hockley's School, on Parson's Green, near Fulham.

My good friend, Dr. Audley's brother, died.

Heard of the death of my old friend, the Rev. John Wills, in the W. Indies.

Was visited by Mr. Jelf and Miss Jelf of Bristol, and Mr. and Mrs. Collier of Bonds Court, London, June 16.

My sister Reader delivered of a daughter.

My old acquaintance, John Podger of Balliol College, became D.D.

My sister Young delivered of a daughter, viz. Elizabeth.

¹ Chorister, 1761.

² Chorister, 1761.

1772. My friend, Mr. Chandler¹ of Magdalen College, was admitted Senior Proctor, and he nominated me his Pro-Proctor, and Master of the Schools.

1774. Had a large cancer cut from my left breast (Sept. 2) by Mr. Nourse, Surgeon, in Oxford, which by the Providence of God I went through with courage and safety.

I corrected the Press in publishing a volume of my friend, Dr. Horbery's^m Sermons, for the benefit of the widow.

I assisted in composing the Index to Dr. Chandler's *Inscriptiones Antiquæ*.

My father-in-law died suddenly in July.

Applied to Lord Abingdon by the means of Fr. Page, Esq. for the Living of Wootton, but did not succeed.

My sister Young had a daughter born, named Mary.

Visited Dr. Podger at Bawdrip, in Somersetshire, May 18.

1775. Got an Exhibition at Magdalen Hall for Mr. Roberts, at the request of my friend R. N. Goldesborough.

Stayed seven weeks at Brighelmston, to bathe in the sea.

My brother Elisha's wife died Easter Tuesday at seven in the morning, and my old acquaintance Mrs. A. Gardiner."

Mr. Bryne died on Tuesday, 14 May, 1776. A correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazineⁿ, under the name of *Magdalenensis*, remarks, that Bryne was educated by the celebrated Thomas Hare, M.A. Master of the School of Crewkerne.

In the Bodleian Library, besides the Diary printed above, are five MS. volumes^o written by Bryne, containing historical memoranda of Magdalen College.

In a Suit respecting the School, brought against the College in 1845^p, Richard Wootten, a Banker in the city of Oxford, aged 80 years, deposed, that he was a pupil at Magdalen School under Bryne and Price about the year 1775, and

¹ Richard Chandler, Demy, 1757.

^m Matthew Horbery, Fellow, 1733.

ⁿ Vol. lxi. part 1. p. 102.

^o Gough Collection; Oxfordshire, No. xi—xv.

^p An account of this Suit will appear below.

continued there for three years: during which time the instruction which he received was paid for by his friends. The number of scholars not on the foundation, and who were called pay-boys, amounted to thirty.

Amongst the scholars of Bryne's time was John Parsons, afterwards Master of Balliol College, and Bishop of Peterborough.

It was probably about the year 1766 that the 'memorable transaction,' related by Buckler in his *Architecture of Magdalen College*, (p. 19), took place in the Schoolroom. Several of the leading boys agreeing to assume the functions and authority of Judges and jurymen, Gervase, the third son of Dr. Sibthorp⁴, was to be convicted of highway robbery, and after a mock trial, received his sentence to be hanged. He was accordingly suspended by the neck from a hook in one of the pillars, in which posture he was to remain till he gave the preconcerted signal, a whistle; and in this condition he would have died, but for the accidental arrival of the Master, who cut the cord just in time to save the life of his innocent pupil."

PRICE.

Thomas Price succeeded Bryne as Usher in 1752, and remained till 1764. He was matriculated at Hertford College 31 May, 1750, aged 18, son of William Price of Hope Bagot, Shropshire, *pleb.* and took the degrees of B.A. 26 Jan. 1754, and of M.A. 27 Oct. 1756. In 1764 he resigned the office of Usher, on being appointed Master of the Grammar School at Lichfield. In 1775 he was elected Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Birmingham, in which situation he continued till his death in 1797.

A.D. 1752. Julii 4to. *Tho. Price e Coll. Hertford debito juramento prius oneratus admissus est Ostiarius.* V. P. Reg.

Mr. Price is mentioned incidentally in *Williams's Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence* (p. 20.), where the father of the artist is

⁴ Humphrey Sibthorp, D. Med. Sherardian Professor of Botany. Demy, 1758.

stated to have “agreed with a young friend, Mr. Thomas Price, afterwards the Headmaster of King Edward’s School at Birmingham, to make a pedestrian tour together through the greatest part of England. Mr. Price having relations then living in the small town of Tenbury in Worcestershire, our tourists bent their way to that place. It was doomed to be the termination of their excursion, and to decide the destiny of at least one of the young friends.”

Though circumstances caused them to part at Tenbury, Mr. Lawrence seems to have kept up his acquaintance with Mr. Price, and about the time that the latter was appointed Usher of Magdalen School, addressed to him the verses, which appear in the same volume^r, and commence with the following stanza :

“ While you, my friend, employ your age
In Horace’s or Virgil’s page
(Bards venerably great),
Or in melodious numbers tell
How the lamented Daphne fell
An early prey to fate.” &c.

A.D. 1797, 12 Jan. “Died in his 66th year Thomas Price, M.A. late of Magdalen College, Oxford; Rector of Caldecote, Warwickshire, and upwards of twenty years Headmaster of King Edward’s Free Grammar School in Birmingham.” European Magazine, vol. 31, p. 149.

RAWBONE.

John Rawbone succeeded Price as Usher in 1764, and continued till 1769. He was matriculated at Magdalen Hall 8 Dec. 1761, aged 18, son of William Rawbone of Winslow, co. Buckingham, *pleb.* and took the degrees of B.A. 5 June, 1765. M.A. 13 April 1768. B.D. (St. Mary Hall,) 29 Nov. 1787, and D.D. (Magd.) 16 Nov. 1804. He resigned the office of Usher on being appointed Chaplain 24 Jan. 1769, which situation he retained till the 11th of Oct. 1821. He was also for many years Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall,

and in 1792 appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Effingham.

A.D. 1764. Feb. 4. *Rawbone ex Aula vicina admissus est Ostiarius loco Mri Price, qui nuper sponte recessit.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1775, Oct. 7. "On Saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Rawbone, Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, was married to Jane Mary Egerton, of Charlgrove, co. Oxford." *Oxford Journal.*

A.D. 1825. July 22. "Died at the Vicarage, Buckland, Berks, aged 83, John Rawbone, D.D. Vicar of that place, and Rector of Hatford in the same county. He was formerly Vicar of Cheddar, co. Somerset; Chaplain of Magdalen College, and for many years Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, and Deputy-Keeper of the Archives of the University*. He was presented to Hatford in 1804 by Mrs. Uvedale, and to Buckland^t in 1805 by the Rev. J. Rawbone. His character was truly amiable: a good father, an affectionate husband, a zealous and benevolent friend. His only daughter Sarah was married, 14 Feb. 1805, to Captain Rolles, R.N." *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1825, p. 283.

On a marble tablet in the Chancel at Buckland is the following inscription: *M. S. Viri Reverendi et admodum dilecti Joannis Rawbone S. T. P. hujusce Ecclesiae Vicarii. Qui in fide Domini mortuus est die 22do Julii, 1825, octoginta annos natus.*

There is a portrait of Dr. Rawbone in the Refectory of St. Mary Hall.

DOUGLAS.

John Douglas succeeded Rawbone as Usher in 1769, and continued till 1772. He was admitted Chorister 1 Feb. 1763, and remained in that position till he was appointed Usher.

* In 1775 he was a Candidate for the Keepership of the Archives against Dr. Buckler of All Souls, but was not successful.

^t Buckland was in the gift of Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. a Roman-Catholic, who had made over the presentation to Dr. Rawbone, as he did also afterwards to his son, Charles Bertie Rawbone, B.C.L. of St. Mary Hall.

He was matriculated 19 June, 1765, aged 17, son of Thomas Douglas of Moreton in the Marsh, co. Gloucester, *ples.* and took the degrees of B.A. 25 April, 1769, M.A. 14 Jan. 1772, B.D. 23 June, 1779, and D.D. 14 Jan. 1783. He was elected a Probation-Fellow 11 May, 1771, and marrying in Aug. 1786, resigned his Fellowship in the following year. He was elected Junior Dean of Arts in 1779, and Bursar in 1780. He died near Reading, Berks, but when or where I know not.

A.D. 1769. Martii 25. *Ioannes Douglas admissus est Ostiarius loco Mri Rawbone.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1771. Maii 11. *Dnus Douglas, Ostiarius, admissus est Scholaris in annum Probationis loco Gul. Roundell, A.M. Eboracensis.* V. P. Reg.

PRICE.

Andrew Price succeeded Douglas as Usher in 1772, and continued till August, 1788. He was born at Leigh in Essex in July, 1754, the fourth son of Roger Price, Vicar of Leigh, and Elizabeth . . . of Boston in America. He was admitted Chorister 28 Aug. 1767, and matriculated 24 Oct. 1771, aged 17. He took the degree of B.A. 11 Oct. 1775, and of M.A. 26 June, 1778. He was at one time Chaplain of Christ Church.

A.D. 1772. Maii 30. *Vacante loco Ostiarii ex recessione Mri Douglas, Socii, in eundem locum admissus est Andreas Price, Chorista, et juramento, prout Statutum exigit, obstrictus a Dno Präsidenti in praesentiā Vice-Präsidentis.* V. P. Reg.

In 1788, Feb. 5, he was appointed Chaplain of Bishop Warner's College at Bromley, which office he resigned 25 April, 1800, when "the Trustees, taking into consideration the good conduct of Mr. Price during the time he has filled the office of Chaplain to Bromley College, unanimously agreed to grant him, as a gratuity for his past services, the sum of one hundred pounds, and the Treasurer was desired to pay the same accordingly." *Register of Bromley College.*

Mr. Price was born at Leigh in Essex on the 23d of July, 1754. His father died in 1762. He was ordained Deacon by John, Bishop of Salisbury, 22 Sept. 1776, and Priest by John, Bishop of Oxford, 20 Dec. 1778. He was instituted to the Rectory of Britwell Salome, co. Oxford, in 1782; and to the Vicarage of Down Ampney, co. Gloucester, in 1788. To the latter he was presented by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church. He died at Britwell Salome, 7 June, 1851, at the advanced age of 96, highly respected. On a tombstone on the north-east of the church-yard of Britwell Salome is the following inscription: *Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Andrew Price, M.A. upwards of 68 years Rector of this parish, and 63 years Vicar of Down Ampney, Gloucestershire. Died June 7, 1851, aged 96. Also of Margaretta his wife. Died Oct. 25, 1833, aged 81, daughter of the Rev. James Stopes, M.A. formerly Rector of this parish*.

From a family Pedigree now before me I find, that his great-grandfather John Price, Rector of Water Stratford in 1661, and Vicar of Westbury, Bucks, in 1667, married a lady of the name of Lyday; he had two sons, John, and William, who was also Vicar of Westbury, and afterwards of Whitfield, and Perpetual Curate of Bittlesden. He married Elizabeth, and had by her Roger, Thomas, John, William, a second John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Susanna, Catharine, and Philadelphia. Roger, the eldest, was Vicar of Leigh in 1726, afterwards of Barton Hartshorne, and Chetwode, Bucks. Leaving England for a while, he became Minister of Hopkinton, near Boston, Massachusetts, when he married Elizabeth, and had by her William, Henry, Thomas, Mary, five children who died in early youth, and Andrew, who was born after his father's return to England.

In 1845, when called upon to testify to certain facts relating to the School, being at that time aged 92, Mr. Andrew Price deposed, that the number of non-foundation boys, who were educated at the School during his time, fluctuated very much, and at one time was reduced as low as ten. All these boys

* *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1851, p. 214.

paid for their schooling, and the charge for each was four guineas per annum.

ROBINSON.

Thomas Robinson succeeded Bryne as Master in 1776 (May 25), and continued till 1795. He was matriculated at Queen's College 14 Dec. 1762, aged 16, son of Thomas Robinson of All Saints, Oxford, *gen.* and took the degrees of B.A. (Merton College) 28 May, 1766, and M.A. 24 May, 1769.

"On Monday last, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, M.A. Headmaster of Magdalen College School, was married to Miss Rebecca Fletcher, daughter of Mr. James Fletcher of this place, Bookseller." *Oxford Journal*, 1 June, 1776.

A.D. 1795, Aug. 4. "Died at Oxford the Rev. Thomas Robinson, Head Master of Magdalen School, Chaplain of Merton College, and Rector of Lillingstone-Lovell in Oxfordshire." *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1795, p. 707.

In the suit mentioned above, (p. 236,) Edward Charles Sandell, an apothecary residing in Oxford, aged 79, deposed, that he was a pupil of Magdalen School under Mr. Robinson and Mr. Price, when he was a boy of ten years old, and remained at School for five years, and that his father paid fifteen shillings a quarter for his instruction. The number of pay-boys, who attended in addition to the Choristers, were about thirty.

Thomas Robinson, (son of the Master,) a Banker of the city of Oxford, aged 66 years, deposed, that he was sent to the School for a few months only when he was 5 or 6 years old.

The following notice of Mr. Robinson has been given to me by a much-valued Member of the University, formerly a Chorister of Magdalen College.

"As my connection with Magdalen School commenced near the end of 1794, and Mr. Robinson ceased to be Master (I believe by death) in 1795, my recollections of him are, of course, very limited. They are these:—During that short

space he never, I think, appeared in School; but being what was then called “a *martyr* to the gout,” he heard the senior boys their lessons (*when he was well enough*) at his house, not far off, i. e. the small tenement lately taken into Dr. Millard’s house, and on the west side of it. Mr. Slatter, the Usher, at the same time, I think, occupied a still smaller wing on the east end of Dr. Millard’s house, then also a separate tenement. I never came under Mr. Robinson’s *discipline*, excepting (under *peculiar circumstances*) on *the first day* of my entering the School. The circumstances were as follows: I was made Chorister early in the Christmas *Vacation* 1794, and after a very heavy fall of snow, we juniors were ordered by the senior boys to form as many snow-balls within the College gate as we could. Of course I did as I was bid;—meanwhile the seniors, watching their opportunities, discharged these missiles at such passing carts and passengers, as they thought they could safely attack. A rush, however, was made by an assaulted party, some of the active assailants were captured, and led to the Master’s house. The case was clear,—all hands had been at work, and an undiscriminating order was issued for a *general flogging*. The Usher, Mr. Slatter, however, was considerate and discriminating; and I, with other juniors, was spared the birch, but had (by way of warning) to witness the application of it to the senior half.”

“ My impression as to the state of the School at that time is, that it was at a very low ebb as to the education received, and as to the number of boys (not Choristers) educated there: indeed I think there were scarcely any oppidans, and the scholarship of those whom I followed, as Clerks at New College and Magdalen, was at a very low standard. What had become of “the thirty boys” mentioned in Mr. Sandall’s deposition I know not. The School had certainly at the close of Mr. Robinson’s Mastership gone down, nor was it likely, for some time to come, to add any names of distinction to the list of memorable *alumni* of former times. Mr. Slatter^x, the Usher, a self-taught Scholar, and therefore not likely to

* See below, page 244.

raise a sinking School, left the Ushership, for the School and a Chaplainship at New College. At the same time he took a house in Oxford, in which he for several years had the entire charge of the then Lord Bertie, afterwards Earl of Abingdon, and his brother. His care of Lord Bertie led to his presentation to the Vicarage of Cumnor, when he resigned the New College School in 1806."

"I will only add one word more as to Mr. Robinson, viz. that he had the good fortune to marry a sister of Alderman Fletcher, who, dying without issue, enriched Mr. Robinson's family from the fruits of his original connection with the Oxford Old Bank." G. V. C.

SLATTER.

John Slatter succeeded Price as Usher in 1788, (Aug. 9,) and continued till 1795. He was originally a blue-coat boy in Oxford, and, having much to his credit educated himself, was matriculated at Alban Hall 16 Dec. 1784, son of John Slatter *pleb.* and took the degrees of B.A. 21 May, 1788, and of M.A. 20 May, 1791. On resigning the Ushership of Magdalen School, he was appointed Master of that of New College in the place of the Rev. Henry Bright, which office he also resigned in Dec. 1806. He was also Chaplain of New College, Vicar of Stanton Harcourt, and in Dec. 1798, presented to the Vicarage of Cumnor. He died 11 Aug. 1810.

A.D. 1810, Aug. 11. "Died at Cumnor, near Oxford, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 53, Rev. John Slatter, Vicar of Cumnor, Berks, and of Stanton Harcourt, co. Oxford, and Chaplain of New College and of Merton College, Oxford. He was justly esteemed by all who knew him for the urbanity of his manners, and the undeviating rectitude of his conduct. By his sudden death the Church has been deprived of a zealous and sincere minister, and Society of an intelligent and upright member." *Gent. Mag. July, 1810,* p. 93.

In the centre aisle of the church at Cumnor is a flat stone, with the following inscription, almost obliterated already:

Here lies the Body of John Slatter, M.A. late Vicar of this Parish, who died August 11, 1810, aged 52 years.

COBBOLD.

William Rust Cobbold succeeded Robinson as Master in 1795, and continued till 1799. He was matriculated at Trinity College, 23 April, 1792, aged 19, son of Thomas Cobbold of Wilby, co. Suffolk, *Cler.* He was elected Demy, as born in the Diocese of Norwich in 1792, and took the degrees of B.A. 10 Oct. 1794, M.A. 15 June, 1797, and B.D. 26 April, 1805. He was elected Probation-Fellow in 1795, Junior Dean of Arts, 1798, 1799, Bursar, 1800, 1803, 1807, Vice-President, 1809, Tutor, 1810, Dean of Divinity, 1811, Preacher on St. John's Day, 1812, presented to the Vicarage of Selborne, 26 June, 1813, resigned his Fellowship, 1814, and died, 25 July, 1841.

A.D. 1795. Aug. 11. *Gul. R. Cobbold, A.B. Scholæ Grammaticalis Magister admissus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1813. Junii 26. *Præsentatus est Gulielmus Rust Cobbold, S.T.B. Socius, ad Vicariam de Selborne in comitatu Hanton. vacantem per mortem Dni Doctoris Alcock.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1841. Aug. 19. "Died at the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, aged 68, the Rev. William Rust Cobbold, Rector of Selborne, Hants. The death of this gentleman was occasioned by his being knocked down, six days before, by the Oxford Mail cart at the end of Ludgate Hill. Being a very corpulent man, it was two days before it was discovered that his ribs were broken. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, accompanied by a censure on the surgeon, who had not paid the case sufficient attention." *Gent. Mag. Nov. 1841*, p. 551.

"Having during one or two of his last years been a pupil of Mr. Cobbold, I am entitled to speak of the impressions left upon me by his teaching: they are these—that from a bilious constitution, betrayed by his yellow-tinted complexion, he was ill-qualified to bear kindly and patiently with little ignorant boys. 'Alphezibeus, Sir,' he would say, 'don't

you know *s* from *x*? Listen, Sir, Al-phe-si-be-us,' every syllable, especially the third, being impressed by a sharp cut with a cane, or a sharper twitch of an ear. Indeed this latter punishment, his favourite one, extended *several times* to the *partial tearing* the ear from the head of a dull boy! His teaching however was a great improvement upon that of his predecessor, and effectually prepared the way for the equally careful but more patient instruction of Dr. Ellerton, my last and highly valued Master." G. V. C.

ELLERTON.

Edward Ellerton succeeded Slatter as Usher in 1795, and Cobbold as Master in 1798. He continued in the latter office till 1810. He was born 30 Jan. 1771, and having been educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, matriculated at University College, Oxford, 24 Nov. 1787, aged 16, son of Richard Ellerton of Downholm, co. York, *pleb.* and took the degrees at University College of B.A. 21 Feb. 1792^y, and of M.A. 26 Jan. 1795.

A.D. 1795. *Magister Ellerton Ostiarius admissus est vicesimo nono Septembri.*

A.D. 1798. *Magister Ellerton Informator Grammatices admissus est die 23rd Octobris.* V. P. Reg.

In 1803, Feb. 2, he became a Candidate for a vacant Fellowship in the Diocese of York, but was not at first successful, Thomas Collins, B.A. of University College, being elected. Ellerton however appealed to the Visitor; and was subsequently (Nov. 2.) admitted Probation-Fellow. The following account of the Appeal is given in the Vice-President's Register.

A.D. 1803. "Mensis Maii principio accepimus a Dno Visitatore exemplar appellationis Mri Ellerton Presbyteri adversus

^y Soon after he had taken his B.A. degree, Ellerton was for a time Curate of North Cerney, Gloucestershire; and, being then of strong revolutionary principles, he headed a mob, and planted a Tree of Liberty. When afterwards he had a larger stake in the security of property, he became a zealous conservative, and something more.

electionem Dni Collins, qui Sacris ordinibus nondum initiatus, tamen Scholaris Mri Ingledeū electus atque admissus fuerat. Neque ita multo post petente a Dno Visitatore Collegio, ut Decreti, sive Responsi, vera sententia declararetur, quod vertente anno 1799 datum ab eo erat, et in hoc Registrum relatum, hæc ille rescripsit. “I have to remind the College, that the questions put to me in 1799 were put generally, without reference or application to any case of a particular election then stated, or to any contest between a Layman and a Priest, and therefore imagined that I was desired to give an extra-judicial opinion how the College might proceed in a case of difficulty or necessity, when the Candidates were such as are there described, and not such as came under the precise description of the Founder. On this supposition I framed my answer, but I had no design to depart from any expressed intention of the Founder in a practicable case, or in a case of contest, when Candidates qualified in the terms of the Statutes should offer against others not so qualified.” *Dein in eunte mense Septembri veniunt aliae præterea Literæ ab eodem Reverendissimo Dno, quæ ad verbum hic referemus.*

“To the Rev. the President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Rev. Sir, I have sent you my Opinion and Decree relative to the appeal of Mr. Ellerton on the subject of the late election, which I desire you to communicate to the Society. It is as follows: Upon carefully considering the spirit of Mr. Ingledeū’s Composition, together with the decisions of my predecessors, also the proceeding had in 1799, with the precedents then cited, in none of which it appears that a Layman of an early age is, in a contest or on an appeal, preferred to a qualified Candidate, it appears to me that the abolition of the Service of Mass, and the reform of our Church, entitles the College to extend the interpretation of the Statute so far, and so far only, as to elect any person a Probationer-Fellow, (other qualifications of course concurring,) who can, before or at the time of his becoming Actual Fellow, take Priest’s Orders, and thereby satisfy those words of Mr. Ingledeū, which are not affected

by the Reformation, and perform such duties as are still remaining incumbent upon Priests. Under this rule of interpretation I am of opinion, that in the case now before me, Mr. Collins, not being qualified as above, was not entitled to a preference, but that Mr. Ellerton, being the only qualified Candidate, was duly elected;—that a new election cannot be resorted to without injury to his fair pretensions, and that I am therefore called upon to require that Mr. Ellerton be admitted to a Probationer's place by the President. Given under my hand and private seal this 2nd day of September, 1803, at Farnham Castle, by me, B. Winton." *V. P. Reg.*

Edward Ellerton was accordingly admitted Probation-Fellow, 2 Nov. 1803, and Actual-Fellow, 2 Feb. 1804.

During the time of his Mastership, there was, as I have been told, a want of system and management in his method of conducting the School. But he was regular in his attendance at the School hours, and pains-taking in his teaching. In regard to Scholarship, the Rev. W. Mills, late Fellow of Magdalen College, the Rev. Thomas Grantham, Rector of Bramber, Sussex, and the Rev. John Calcott, Fellow of Lincoln College, who were his pupils, prove him to have been an efficient Schoolmaster. He was perhaps rather too harsh a disciplinarian, and that may have been a reason that the number of the boys, not on the Foundation, continued gradually to decrease, till at the time of his resignation they did not amount to more than eight or nine.

Mr. Ellerton took the degrees of B.D. 29 April, 1805, and of D.D. 24 Jan. 1815. In 1804, 12 April, he became Lecturer in Natural Philosophy, Vice-President in 1806, and Bursar in 1809, 1812, 1817, 1820, 1823, 1826, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1836, 1839, 1843, 1847, Tutor in 1810, Lecturer in Theology 27 July, 1810, Curate of Horspath, 4 June, 1811, Preacher on St. John Baptist's day, 1812, Perpetual Curate of Sevenhampton, co. Gloucester, on the presentation of W. L. Lawrence, Esq. 1825*, College Librarian, 1 Feb. 1827,

* This Benefice he resigned early in 1851.

Curate of Theale, Berks, 1831. He died at Theale 26 Dec. 1851, about 10 o'clock in the morning, and was buried on the south west side of the churchyard of All Saints, Theale, about 11 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 31. The following inscription appears on a plain tombstone; *Sacred to the Memory of Edward Ellerton, D.D. 48 years Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, and 20 years Minister of this Parish. He was born Jan. 30, 1771, and ceased to be mortal Dec. 26, 1851. John xi. 26. Whosoever liveth and believeth on me shall never die.*

In 1804 he was elected Senior Proctor ; and during his Procuratorial year, the Rev. William Rose Holden, of Worcester College, became his substitute as Master of the School. He also was appointed Perpetual Delegate of Privileges.

A.D. 1799, July 26. "Ordered, that a stove be erected in the Schoolroom, and a fire at the expense of the College for one month before the Christmas holidays, and two months after the return of the boys to School." *College Order Book.*

In 1825 Dr. Ellerton founded an annual prize^a of twenty guineas, open to all Members of the University who had passed their examination for their first degree, (having commenced the 16th and not exceeded their 28th Term from matriculation,) in order to encourage theological learning ; the prize to be given for the best English Essay on some doctrine or duty of the Christian Religion, or on some points on which we differ from the Church of Rome, or on any other subject which shall be deemed meet and useful.

In 1832^b, he joined Dr. Pusey, Canon of Christ Church, and his brother, Philip Pusey, in founding the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, which are three in number, open to all Members of the University, and of the annual value of £30 each.

Nor was he unmindful of his own College ; for, besides other Benefactions, in 1835 he founded an annual exhibition for the best reader of the Lessons in the College Chapel^c.

^a Gent. Mag. Vol. 37. N. S. p. 195. Oxford Univ. Calendar, p. 314.

^b Gent. Mag. Vol. 37. N. S. p. 195. Oxford Univ. Calendar, p. 128.

^c See Preface to Vol. ii. of the College Register, p. cciii.

In 1845, Dr. Ellerton published a Lecture delivered in Magdalen College Chapel, entitled, *The Evils and Dangers of Tractarianism.* 8vo. Oxford. (Magd. Libr.) And in 1848 he circulated privately printed copies of a “humble petition of an aged Clergyman to Queen Victoria, against the dangerous negotiation in which Her Majesty’s Ministers are reported to be engaged, with a view of facilitating the intercourse of this kingdom with the See of Rome, at a time especially, when a tendency is manifested by a party in our reformed Church, not remarkable for their moderation, unduly to favour the unscriptural doctrines and corrupt superstitions of the Church of Rome, &c.” (Magd. Libr.)

In the suit instituted in this year (1845) respecting the College School, Dr. Ellerton, then aged 75, deposed, that during the time that he was Instructor, other boys, besides the Choristers, were educated at the College School, and the average number of them was from six to eight, and all these boys paid for their instruction at the rate of six guineas per annum, besides an extra charge for writing and arithmetic.

In the following letter, dated Magdalen College, 6 March, 1849, Dr. Ellerton states his benevolent intention of founding an exhibition for the Choristers.

“ I request the permission of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, to found an annual exhibition of five pounds, to be given to him among the Choristers of Magdalen College, who after an examination of the candidates shall be found to be the best scholar. The 21st of July in every year seems to be a convenient day for the examination. The President has engaged to appoint two Examiners, Fellows of the College, who shall also be the Electors, who will, I trust, so discharge their office, as to make this Benefaction contribute to the learning and industry of the Choristers *in Literis Humanioribus.* I commit the particulars of the competition as to age and other circumstances to the discretion of the Examiners and Electors, who will be the best judges as to the propriety

of awarding the exhibition in a succeeding year to a Chorister honoured by his appointment to it in a former year, if he shall have approved his diligence to the Electors by correspondent improvements. EDWARD ELLERTON."

The College accordingly determined, by Order of Meeting A.D. 1849, May 3rd,

"That Dr. Ellerton's Exhibition of £5 per annum be thankfully accepted, designed by him for the Chorister adjudged to be the best scholar, after an examination of the eight seniors by two Fellows of the College, who shall be nominated by the President. That the seniority of the Choristers be in this, and all other cases, determined by the date of their admission into the Quire.

Ellerton's Exhibitioners.

- A.D. 1849, Acock, Edgar Morton.
- A.D. 1850, Acock, E. M.
- A.D. 1851, Acock, E. M.
- A.D. 1852, Hall, Edward Vine.
- A.D. 1853, Acock, E. M.
- A.D. 1854, Hall, E. V.
- A.D. 1855, Hall, E. V.
- A.D. 1856, Tuckwell, Louis Stacey.
- A.D. 1857, Rice, Vincent Edward.
- A.D. 1858, Rice, V. E.
- A.D. 1859, Rice, V. E.
- A.D. 1860, Philpott, William.
- A.D. 1861, Dale, Henry Steuart.
- A.D. 1862, Dale, H. S.

Dr. Ellerton also established some years ago an Exhibition for boys educated at Richmond School^d.

His WILL.

The Rev. Edward Ellerton, Doctor in Divinity, Fellow of Magdalen College, in the University of Oxford, by his Will of this date, (18 June, 1851,) duly executed and attested,

^d Gent. Mag. vol. 37. N. S. p. 195.

gave and devised unto the President and Scholars of Magdalen College in the University of Oxford,

All that his freehold estate in the parish of Horspath, in the county of Oxford, called Lipscombs, purchased by him of Richard Sirman, consisting of a messuage, two cottages, and fourteen acres of land or thereabouts, with the rights of common and other appurtenances belonging to the same messuages, cottages, and land, as amply as he (the testator) purchased the same of the said Richard Sirman; which, by an Indenture bearing date on or about the 18th day of August, 1825, was charged by him with the perpetual Rent of £21 per annum to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford and their successors; and also all that close of land at Horspath aforesaid, called Furzey or Clay Close, also purchased by him of the said Richard Sirman: To hold (subject as to the said estate of Lipscombs to the said rent-charge of £21 per annum) unto and to the use of the said President and Scholars and their successors, Upon trust, after retaining and paying out of the rents and profits of the said estate called Lipscombs the said yearly rent of £21, and also defraying out of the rents and profits of the said hereditaments the expenses of receiving the same, and of the management of the said hereditaments, and of the repairs thereof, to set apart yearly and every year the sum of twenty pounds, as and by way of endowment or provision for two Exhibitions of ten pounds per annum each, which he the Testator was desirous of founding in Magdalen College aforesaid for the study of Hebrew, and which he willed and directed should be founded, subject to the following regulations: (that is to say,) that the appointment or election of or to such Exhibitions should be with the President and the major part of the Fellows for the time being of the said College, who should be present at a Meeting to be convened by the President for that purpose, by notice to be affixed on the outer door of the College Chapel fifteen days at least before the day of such Meeting, and to state the object of the Meeting, and the time and

place appointed for holding the same, and the persons respectively to be by the said President and Fellows so elected or appointed should at the time of such election be either Demy or Clerks of the said College under two years standing in the University, and should be elected to the said Exhibitions respectively for three years, at the expiration of which term they should respectively go out of office, when others, or another as the case might be, qualified as above, should be elected for a like term, and so *toties quoties*. And the said Testator willed and directed, that the persons who might be elected to such Exhibitions should each, so long as he held his Exhibition, attend regularly the Lectures of the Professor of Hebrew, under the provisions therein-after contained; and that on the production of a certificate from the Professor for the time being of having so attended such Lectures, he should be entitled to receive from the Bursar of the said College, or some person to be by the said President and Scholars appointed to pay the same, one half and equal moiety or half part of the said sum of twenty pounds out of the rents and profits of the said estates and hereditaments yearly and every year during the continuance of his Exhibition. And as to and concerning the residue or remainder of the rents and profits of the said hereditaments (if any) after and subject to the payments aforesaid, the said Testator willed and directed, that the said President and Scholars and their successors should stand possessed thereof upon trust from time to time to apply and dispose of such residue in the purchase of books for the College Library or otherwise, according to their discretion, for the general purposes of the said College Library, or in or towards answering the attendant expenses thereof. Provided always, and his will was, that it should be lawful for the said President and Scholars, and their successors at any time or times, to lease all or any part of the hereditaments devised to them by that his Will to any person or persons for any term or terms not exceeding 21 years at rack rent, or at such yearly rent or rents, as with reference to any repairs or

improvements which may be undertaken by the lessee or lessees should be thought reasonable.

And the said Testator gave and devised, All that his free-
hold messuage or dwellinghouse, late in his own occupation,
at Horspath aforesaid, with the garden, outbuildings, and plot
of ground or court belonging to the same, and all appur-
tenances thereto, which premises were purchased by the
said Testator some years since of Francis Burrows: and
also all that his leasehold cottage or tenement and parcel
of ground, twenty feet square, being the backside of the said
cottage, as the same was then or formerly bounded out,
situate at Horspath aforesaid, with all commons and common
of pasture and appurtenances thereto belonging; and which
last-mentioned premises were also purchased by him of the
said Francis Burrows, unto and to the use of the President
and Scholars of Magdalen College aforesaid and their suc-
cessors, absolutely and unconditionally, according to the
nature and tenure of the same estates respectively.

And the said Testator appointed the Reverend Charles Townsend, of Thorpe, in the county of Nottingham, and the Reverend John Calcott, Fellow of Lincoln College in the University of Oxford, Executors of his said last Will and Testament.

Proved by the said Executors in the Prerogative Court of
the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the day
of 1852.

Extract from the Vice-President's Register, A.D. 1851.

“Die Decembris 26to. anno sestatis suse 81mo. decessit apud vicum Theale in agro Berkeriensi, ubi ab anno inde 1831, rei divinæ curam administrarat, et ibidem sepultus est, Edvardus Ellerton, S. T. P. senior Collegii nostri Socius.

Qui, in antiqua nec ignobili Eboracensium Schola Richmondiensi puer institutus, Scholæ Magdalenensis ab anno 1795 Ostiarius, deinde ab anno 1798 ad usque 1810 Informator Grammaticæ, anno demum 1804, tunc in Artibus Magister Presbyterque, die Januarii 2do, admissus est perpetuus ex

Eboracensi diocæsi Collegii Socius. Is erat, qui quod in rerum vel sacrarum vel civilium scientia verum atque probum esse crederet, constanter pro virili tuebatur, sententia sua propugnator aliquando nimius, alienæ plus æquo adversarius; ita tamen ut amicitiam quam similitates, quo erat ingenio hilari, ad jocandum apto, et placabili, retinere mallet diuturnam. Literis modicis quidem, sed accuratis satis et idoneis instructus, in judicando sagax erat, in agendo strenuus. Ipse frugi sobriusque, quem in usus suos parcus faciebat sumtum, in indigentium auxilium libenter, in religionis adjumentum liberaliter impendebat. Pium ejus et munificum in doctrinæ sacre studia fovenda animum testatur palam Universitas Oxoniensis, novis hæc feliciter sectantium præmiis ab illo annis 1826 et 1832 jampridem aucta. Nec vero Collegii sui immemor, ut sacris in Collegii Capella Scripturis a Clerico decenter recitandis provideret, ut Choristas ad faciendum in bonis literis profectum excitaret, annis 1835 et 1849 pecuniam dignissimo tribuendam in perpetuum est largitus; eadem ratione Scholæ Richmondiensis alumnis jam antea opitulatus. Hebraico etiam sermoni apud nos quoque intra Collegii parietes colendo consuluit, fundo, quem in vico Horsepath, ubi ab anno 1811 ad 1841 sacerdotio functus est, possedit, in hanc rem legato; et domus, quam ibidem sibi fecerat ædificari, Collegium nostrum esse voluit hæredem."

The following has been sent to me by a former pupil of Dr. Ellerton.

Dec. 28, 1861. "My recollections of my old Schoolmaster, Dr. Ellerton, are, one and all, deeply embued with a sense of obligation, and an undying feeling of gratitude for his valuable instruction, and his kind and patient manner of conveying it."

"For whatever of scholarship I carried with me to New College at the age of 16, I was mainly indebted to him. I had indeed incidental help, in Classics and English Composition, from a kind friend and patron, Samuel Elsdale, Fellow of Lincoln; but this was quite *sub rosâ*, as being

opposed to Dr. Ellerton's wishes. Indeed he carried this *jealousy of interference* with his boys to great length; especially a year or two after I left School, in the case of my late friend William Firth, to whom Mr. Collins, a Fellow of Magdalen, gave valuable help,—for Firth was a promising scholar, as his subsequent Scholarship at Corpus and his First Class fully showed. The discovery of this private “coaching” was a great annoyance to Dr. or rather (as then) Mr. Ellerton, and it was in consequence discontinued. I believe that Dr. Ellerton (as I must be allowed to call him) really loved his boys, those at least who were tolerably good and studious; even with the naughty and idle he was forbearing, his punishments being always of a mild character; his chief one was, locking up in School *during breakfast time*. That perhaps will be thought severe enough for growing boys, called at 10 o'clock to join in the Chapel Service. But, I believe, he was quite aware that breakfast some how or other, would be obtained; and he connived at the motherly kindness of old Mrs. Lister, (the wife of the porter of old Magdalen Hall,) who would often pass bread and butter and even hot tea through the barred School windows, looking into the Hall quadrangle.

One remarkable quality in our old Master was his extreme and shrinking *modesty*; I may so call it, for it was carried even to *blushing* in his answers to rough boys' rude questions, and especially in evading or glossing-over ambiguous passages in the Classics.

I have spoken of the Dr.'s punishments as being of a moderate kind; so also were his rewards, which were also of rather rare occurrence. They consisted *generally* in an invitation to breakfast in his rooms—“the Schoolmaster's Rooms,” they were then called, with a bay-window, overlooking the gravel-walk (then our regular and only play ground), and also *overlooking the school-door*; [these rooms have of late, been assigned to the College Steward.] The breakfast, above mentioned was, like every thing in the Dr.'s living and management, of the most frugal kind; one egg apiece being

the only addition to the College allowance of bread and butter; I beg pardon, there was another addition, and as he himself called it of a *Classical character*, “The ancients,” he told us, “had their ἀναγνώστης, or reader, at their meals;” and so he, or one of his guests, read out by turns some English book of his choosing. His *especial* reward however was really looked upon as a treat, as it could be bestowed only in a short period of the year; it was an invitation to accompany him to Islip, (of which he had the Curacy, with the use of part of the Rectory and the *whole of the garden*,) in the strawberry season. Certainly, notwithstanding the long walk, (six miles thither and six miles back,) that was very much enjoyed, especially as it was limited to two or three of his *best boys*, or *favourites*. I believe the terms were equivalent and convertible with him.

Knowing (for what do not boys know of their Masters?) that the Dr., from his large head, his “*vultus taurinus*” and “*omnia magna*,” was called “Bull”—we were not a little amused one day at his expatiating on the emphatic mono-syllable with which Virgil (*AEn.* v. 481.) makes the sound expressive of the sense:

“*Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.*”

The word (*bos*), the knock-down blow, &c. were illustrated by his relation of a similar prostration inflicted in a row upon a person nick-named (as I well remember) *Bull Allen*. [I rather think a Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, but this is a mere guess.] The class tittered, the Dr. beginning to suspect our knowledge of his own *prænomen*, turned off our attention to the distinction between the *bos* and the *taurus*, following it up with that between the *equus castratus* and the *equus integer*; till, finding by the increased tittering, &c. that he was *going further than he need*, his blushing fit came on, and the lesson ended abruptly.

Latin, rather than Greek, was Dr. Ellerton’s strong ground, as I believe was found to be the case some years after, when he became College Tutor. His lectures however in the *Greek Testament* were an exception; on this head he was

quite in his element, and took great pains to excite in us an interest, like his own, both in the language and the matter; for he was a very earnest-minded Christian.

Dr. Ellerton did not lose sight of his pupils as soon as they left school, but followed up with much interest those who went off to College; his pupil, Mr. Calcott of Lincoln, always retained his friendship; so also did Mr. Firth of Corpus Christi College; so also did I for some time, when he would call and rummage over the books which were on my table, distinguishing carefully what were good and what he called trash. He cooled towards me on my making excuses to his musical practice parties. For, in truth, the Doctor's music was of a very poor, unattractive kind; and his mode of beating time by the rolling of his ponderous head was too much for those who were at all proficients in the noble art. We never ceased however to be on good and friendly terms; he would drop in sometimes when I became a family man, with his MS. music-book for a little practice; and I and my family have paid him visits at Magdalen and at Horspath.

I feel that I have not done my old Master justice in these hasty reminiscences. I conclude with the expression of my hearty conviction, that he was a most valuable and conscientious Schoolmaster.' G. V. C.

The dinner-grace, which this *vir doctus et strenuus*, as the late President Routh called him*, was accustomed to use, must not be forgotten: "God give us grateful hearts and good digestions."

ALLEN.

John Allen succeeded Ellerton as Usher in 1798, Oct. 23, and continued in that capacity till 1801. He was matriculated at Christ Church, 8 June, 1790, aged 19, son of Thomas Allen of Burton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford, gen. He took the degrees of B.A. Christ Church, 13 May, 1794, and of M.A. 14 Jan. 1797.

A.D. 1798; Oct. 23. *Mr. Allen Ostiarius admissus est.* V. P. Reg.

* Reliquæ Sacrae, tom. ii. p. 330.

In 1800, Mr. Allen was appointed Head Master of the Grammar School at Crewkherne, co. Somerset, which office he resigned in 1837. He continued, however, to reside at Crewkherne till 1839, when he removed to Stow-in-the-Wold, the nearest spot, in which he could obtain a suitable house, to Bledington, co. Gloucester, of which place he was Vicar for many years. He died at Stow, 22 May, 1841, and was buried in the chancel at Bledington. He has at present no memorial there.

GRANTHAM.

George Grantham succeeded Allen as Usher in 1801, and remained in that capacity till his death in 1840. He was matriculated at Lincoln College, (where he was a pupil of Stanley Faber,) 8 Dec. 1797, at the age of 16, son of John Grantham of Ashby, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* and was elected Demy of Magdalen College in July, 1798^f, and Probation-Fellow in 1809. He took the degrees of B.A. 3 June, 1801, M.A. 11 April, 1804, and B.D. 22 May, 1811. He was elected to the College offices of Sen. Dean of Arts in 1811, Bursar, 1812, 1817, 1821, 1825, and 1840, Vice-President, 1816, and Dean of Divinity, 1818. In 1820, he was presented to the Vicarage of Waith, co. Lincoln, by Miss Borrell of Grainsby House. His death was occasioned by a fall from the window of his room on the night of May 12, 1840. He was buried in the north porch of the Chapel below the window.

A.D. 1840, Maii 12^{mo}. *Hoc die acerbâ morte præreptus est nobis Georgius Grantham, S.T.B. e Senioribus Sociis, et Scholæ Grammatices per 39 annos Ostiarius. Noctu de fenestrâ cameræ sua infelici casu præcipitatus prima mane inventus est exanimis. Ingens apud Magdalenenses luctus ob amicissimi et jucundissimi viri fatum. Septimo post exitum die exequiæ justæ pompâ celebratæ sunt. Ipsâ autem Capellâ mortuorum reliquiis adeo jam refertâ ut non amplius in illâ sepulchro locus esset, in clauistro*

^f In 1806, Jan. 31, a College Order passed, “that Mr. Grantham be appointed Assistant Librarian, with a Salary of £80 *per ann.* so long as he continues Demy.”

*ad portam Capella septentrionalem corpus humatum est. Placide
quiescas! nec cito inter nos tam cari nominis pereat memoria!*
V. P. Reg.

The following inscription is placed inside the Ante-chapel over the north door: *M. S. Georgii Grantham S.T.B. Hujus Collegii annos xxx Socius, Scholæque vicinæ annos xxxix Ostiarii: Ecclesiæ de Wayth in agro Lincoln. Vicarii. Qui inopinatâ morte creptus est v. Idus Maias anno Salutis MDCCLX. Ætatis sue LIX. Vir probus, benignus, comis, in familiares apprime hospitalis, magnum Collegis amicisque sui desiderium relinquens. Thomas Grantham per annos XVI hujus Collegii Socius, nunc Ecclesiæ de Bramber Rector fratri optime de se merito H. M. P. C.*

Mr. Grantham during his long residence in Oxford was much esteemed by his contemporaries. He was of a cheerful and friendly disposition, and according to his means he was, if any one, known for his hospitality. From my admission to Magdalen College in 1830, till his lamented decease, I experienced from him unvaried kindness, and I was a guest at his table on the very day preceding his death: on the present occasion therefore, when speaking of him in his character of *Ostiarius* or Usher of the School, it is a painful duty to be compelled to withhold approbation of his conduct, and rather to confess that I have been told by persons most likely to know the facts, that in the management of his pupils he studied his own convenience rather than their improvement. He had always two boys in attendance on him in his own room out of School hours, to read to him, and administer to his wants*. The boys under him felt

* It must be fairly stated, that when a boy Mr. Grantham injured the sight of one of his eyes by a thorn in cutting a stick out of a hedge, and about the time of his taking "Orders," so weakened the other by reading Hebrew, that he became nearly blind. This prevented him from taking any regular clerical duty, or accepting the Head Mastership of the School when offered to him, and made him dependent upon others for any information he might receive; and hence he doubtless employed the boys in reading to him much more than in ordinary circumstances he would have done. "I had permission," writes a former Chorister of Magdalen College, "to absent myself from Chapel morning and afternoon, on purpose to read

his treatment of them so irksome and oppressive, that in 1823 or thereabouts, they drew up and sent the following Petition to the President.

“ Most reverend and excellent Sir. We, the pupils of Mr. Grantham, most humbly send this petition to you to request more liberty, some of us having been here the space of six or seven years, and very much disliking the confinement of ten hours a day. Our principal objection is the confinement on Sundays, and every evening from six till eight o'clock. We hope, Most reverend Sir, we are not intruding on you by our petition; we indeed should not complain, was it not for so close a confinement. We have no settled holiday at all, and on Saints' days there are hours fixed, so that two boys in turn shall attend every hour in the day. If we have a half holiday, we have one hour out of the ten. If you will be so good, Most reverend Sir, to take this petition into consideration, we shall all feel most highly obliged, while we all remain your most humble and submissive servants.

Charles Wilkins,	(Chorister in 1815.)
John Dicks,	(Chorister in 1816.)
Charles Poore,	
Charles King,	(Chorister in 1818.)
George Corfe,	(Chorister in 1818.)
Harry Roberts,	(Chorister in 1818.)
Jonathan Hobbes,	(Chorister in 1823.)
William Sawell,	(Chorister in 1819.)
Frederick Walsh,	(Chorister in 1820.)
Thomas Reed,	(Chorister in 1822.)”

It would have been pleasant to add, that this petition had its desired effect; but I am afraid that the business of the Lower School continued to be conducted to the last in the

to Mr. Grantham, and I am quite surprised at the extent of knowledge I was so fortunate as to gain by those desultory readings. I have read with him, besides Latin, Greek, and English,—French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, which I have since frequently found of essential service to me.”

same unsatisfactory manner.—Let me mention, however, that his pupils upon the whole liked him, and that in after years many of them benefited by his generosity, and assistance in time of need.

JENKINS.

Henry Jenkins succeeded Ellerton as Master on the 22d of January^b, 1810, and continued in that office till the 25th of March, 1828. He was born at Midhurst, Sussex, and matriculated at Magdalen Hall, 2 March, 1803, aged 16, as the son of David Jenkins of Midhurst, Sussex, *Cler.* In the same year he was elected Demy, and Probation-Fellow in 1827. He took the degrees of B.A. 17 Dec. 1806ⁱ, M.A. 31 May, 1809, and B.D. 22 Oct. 1827. He was elected Vice-President in 1829, and Dean of Divinity in 1830. In 1830, March 27, Mr. Jenkins was presented to the Rectory of Stanway, Essex.

College Order, 31 Jan. 1826. “That the sum of one hundred pounds be presented to Mr. Jenkins, Master of the College School, for his faithful and able services.”

College Order, 1 Feb. 1827. “That the salary of the Headmaster of the School be augmented to the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, to be paid for the year 1828, and that the *Vest.* and *Increment.* be not included in that sum.”

A.D. 1830. Martii 27^m. *Præsentatus est ad Ecclesiam de Stanway in Comitatu Esseraria Rectoriam, Gualtero Birch S.T.B. mortuo viduatum, Henricus Jenkins S.T.B.* Qui anno milesimo octingentesimo tertio e diœcesi Cicestriensi *Semi-communarius electus, ab anno inde milesimo octingentesimo decimo ad millesimum octingentesimum vicesimum octavum, (quo demum Quintilis die vicesimo quinto in Socium verum et perpetuum est admissus,) in Scholâ Magdaleniensi Grammatices Informator, diligenter si quis*

^b A. D. 1810. Jan. 22. *Henricus Jenkins A.M. Semicommunarius, Informator Grammatices admissus est.* V. P. Reg.

ⁱ It should be remembered that the present Class Examinations did not commence till the following year, viz. Easter Term, 1807.

alius et efficacem pueris cum in bonarum artium tum in morum disciplinā optime instituendis operam dedit, (hoc quidem in Annalibus his nostris minime prætereundam,) vir probus impigerque.

V. P. Reg.

Being called upon to answer certain questions relative to the School during his time for the cause mentioned above⁴, Mr. Jenkins deposed, that besides the Choristers other boys were educated at the College School, about twenty in number, some of whose parents were connected with other Colleges; as a son of Dr. Winstanley, Principal of Alban Hall, a son of Mr. Parsons, of Wadham College, and a son of Mr. Penson, of Christ Church. There were other boys also, sons of persons not inhabitants of Oxford, but residing elsewhere; for he considered himself at liberty to admit any boy into the School besides the Choristers, nor did the President interfere with such admission. The boys, who were not Choristers, paid for their schooling. The charge was, as he believed, six guineas per annum for each pupil. This was paid by the boys in the Upper School to the Master, and by the boys in the Lower School to the Usher; but the Master and Usher divided the amount of the whole equally between them.

Amongst the scholars of Mr. Jenkins, not on the Foundation, may be mentioned,

George Lodowick Parsons, Student of Christ Church, afterwards Perpetual Curate of Benson, co. Oxford.

George King, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a Wrangler, now Vicar of Worsted, and Curate of Westwick, co. Norfolk.

Charles Candy, of Lincoln College, (second Cl. in Math. and under the line in Classics,) now Incumbent of Shotter Mill, Haslemere, Surrey.

John Wootten, Scholar of Balliol, (first Cl. in Math. and under the line in Classics,) the well-known Physician of Oxford.

⁴ Attorney General *versus* Magdalen College, anno 1847. See p. 236.

John Addington Symonds, afterwards of Edinburgh, where he took the Degree of D. Med.; now of Clifton, F.R.S.
Author of

Sleep and Dreams, 8vo. Bristol, 1851. (Magd. Libr.)

The Principles of Beauty, 8vo. Lond. 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

Edward Wickham, afterwards of Winchester School, and Fellow of New College, author of the University Latin Prize Essay in 1828, *Conditio Servorum apud Antiquos*.

William Howard, afterwards of Winchester School, Fellow of New College, and now Rector of Witchingham, Norfolk.

John Pavitt Penson, of Worcester College, fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* Michaelmas, 1831, and now Vicar of Clanfield, co. Oxford.

William Simcox Bricknell, of Worcester College, now Vicar of Eynsham, co. Oxford. Author of

The Grievances of Church Rates, 8vo. London, 1837. (Magd. Libr.)

Resignation, and Lay Communion, 8vo. London, 1841. (Magd. Libr.)

Hore Canonicae, 8vo. Oxford, 1841. (Magd. Libr.)

Is there not a cause? 8vo. Oxford, 1841. (Magd. Libr.)

Oxford Tract, No. 90, and Ward's Ideal of a Christian Church, 8vo. Oxford, 1845. (Magd. Libr.)

The Charitable Hypothesis defended, 8vo. London, 1850. (Magd. Libr.)

The Judgment of the Bishops upon Tractarian Theology, 8vo. Oxford, 1845. (Magd. Libr.)

Mr. Jenkins has himself published the following works:

Colchester Castle, built by a Colony of Romans as a Temple to their deified Emperor, Claudius Cæsar, 8vo. London, 1853. (Magd. Libr.)

An Appendix to the Lecture on Colchester Castle; together with a Reply to the Rev. E. L. Cutts, 8vo. London, 1853. (Magd. Libr.)

The History of Eudo Dapifer, Founder of St. John's Abbey, Colchester, 8vo. London, 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

Cæsar's Passage of the Thames, and the direction and extent

of his subsequent route through Britain, 8vo. London, 1860.
(Magd. Libr.)

*Colchester Castle shewn to have been once the Tempted Citadel,
which the Roman Colonists raised to their Emperor Claudius at
Colonia Camulodunum*, 8vo. London, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

In 1827, Mr. Joseph Parkinson, the College Architect, was called upon to survey the state of the School, and other buildings belonging to Magdalen Hall. In a letter dated 20 Nov. 1827, he makes the following report:

“Having re-surveyed the building comprising the old School, &c. I beg leave to state, that it certainly is in an extremely dilapidated condition. The external walls are much decayed, and the timbers of the floor over the School-room and in other parts of the building by no means safe. Perhaps there may not be immediate danger. It is nevertheless not improbable that an accident will occur, unless measures be adopted to render the building more secure. Provided it be resolved to keep the building up, I earnestly and respectfully submit for consideration the necessity of shoring it up internally, and also externally, in certain parts, more particularly in the small Court, contiguous to the apartments occupied by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, and the return wall also.”

A.D. 1828, Jan. 31. *College Order.* “That the School be secured by being shored up within and without where it may be required.”

It was however soon found, that these temporal appliances were insufficient, and a College Order was past 25 July, 1828, “That the Grammar School be taken down, retaining only so much of the original Magdalen Hall as is specified in plans No. 1. and 2. and that the lower part of the former Principal’s Lodgings be appropriated and fitted up for the use of the School.”

It must be remembered, that in the fifty-sixth year of George the Third, an Act of Parliament passed for the transfer of Magdalen Hall to the site of Hertford College, lately dissolved. In this Act it is stated, that “whereas Magdalen Hall is contiguous to St. Mary Magdalen College,

and there is an ancient School for the education of sixteen Choristers of the same College, which forms part of the Buildings of the said Hall: and the Freehold of the site of the said Hall and School is vested in the said President and Scholars of the said College: and whereas the said President and Scholars are about to improve and considerably enlarge the Buildings of Magdalen College, for which purpose they have caused plans to be drawn, which cannot be effectually carried into execution unless the said Hall and School be taken down and removed, in which event they intend to erect or *provide* another School equally convenient to the Collège, &c." and "Be it further enacted, that after a suitable School shall have been erected or *provided* for the said Choristers, it shall and may be lawful to and for the President and Scholars of Saint Mary Magdalen College to cause the said Hall and the said School adjoining therein to be taken down, and to use or dispose of the materials thereof in such manner as they may deem proper, and also to erect any buildings on the site thereof, or otherwise to enclose and annex the same to the said College; it being intended by this Act that the site of the said Hall and School shall for ever afterwards be united to and form part of Saint Mary Magdalen College."

Various circumstances prevented for a time the original intention of the College to erect a new School; but temporary Schoolrooms were provided in part of old Magdalen Hall, which was retained for that purpose, when the old School and other portions of the Hall were taken down.

In the suit instituted against the College in 1845, John Wootten, a Physician in Oxford, deposed, that he was a Pupil in the School from 1811 to 1816, as a pay-boy, for there were no free scholars except the Choristers, and his father paid fifteen shillings a quarter for his education.

With respect to discipline, Mr. Jenkins was very averse to corporal punishment, and never had recourse to flogging, except for the correction of some serious offence. During his Mastership there was no rod (even *in terrorem*) kept in

the School. Whenever flogging was required, (and it might be once in a year or two,) a rod was made out of some of the twigs of a birch broom bought for the occasion, and paraded down the School. Under him the number of Scholars considerably increased. He endeavoured to make the boys in the upper class diligent by exciting their emulation. For this purpose among other means he allowed them to question one another, when they said their lessons, and take places according to their respective answers. The position also of each boy in the class was taken down at the end of every lesson, the first boy having of course the highest number. At the end of every week the numbers of each boy were added up, and placed to his name at the top of the next week's list: and at the end of the half year, when the numbers were finally made up, two or three of the boys who had the highest numbers were rewarded with books. In regard to the junior boys, it was a great and leading object with him to instruct them diligently in their Latin and Greek Grammars. Dr. Gabell, the Head Master of Winchester College, has repeatedly paid Mr. Jenkins the compliment of saying, that no boys entered his School better grounded in Grammar than they who came from Magdalen College School. It may further be mentioned, that amongst those who went from this School to the University, a more than average number (in proportion to other Schools) distinguished themselves by being classed at their examinations for their B.A. degree.

Nor was it only in scholastic discipline and classical literature that Mr. Jenkins was remarkable at that time for the improvement of his pupils. He is still remembered for training them in the manly sports of the play-ground; and Cowley Marsh owes to him the institution of the "Magdalen Cricket Club," which was for many years the only Society of the kind in the University, (except the old Bullingdon Club,) though it embraced members from every College.

Mr. Jenkins has from time to time presented the College

Library with many valuable Books; and it was unanimously voted in a College Meeting, held 16 May, 1860, "That the thanks of the College be given to Mr. Jenkins of Stanway for Books presented to the College Library."

The future Rectors of Stanway will also remember with gratitude, that Mr. Jenkins redeemed the Land Tax of the Rectory at his own expense, for the benefit of his successors.

WALKER.

Richard Walker succeeded Jenkins as Master 25 March, 1828¹, and retained that office till 1844. He was born at Norwich, 17 March, 1791, educated at the Free Grammar School in that city under Dr. Forster, and matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 10 Oct. 1810, aged 19, son of John Walker of Norwich, *Cler.* (Chorister in 1761.) In 1812, he was elected Demy of Magdalen College, and Probation-Fellow in 1821, Senior Dean of Arts, 1824, Bursar, 1825, Vice-Pres. 1833, Dean of Divinity, 1834. He took the degrees of B.A. 1 Dec. 1814, M.A. 16 April, 1817, and B.D. 17 Dec. 1824. He was ordained Deacon by Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, and Priest by Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury. He was for some time Curate of Tylehurst, Berks, afterwards Founder's Chaplain at Magdalen College, 1840—1844. In 1852, Nov. 11, he married Eliza Naomi, daughter of David Davies, M.D. of Bristol, and Naomi Dolman, his wife; and resigned his Fellowship in the following year.

Mr. Walker was author or editor of the following Works.

Golii Aristotelis Doctrinae Moralis Epitome. 12mo. 1814.

Riccoboni Paraphrasis in Rhetor. Aristot. 8vo. 1820. (Magd. Libr.)

Plain and Cursory Thoughts on Catholic Emancipation. 8vo. 1829. (Magd. Libr.)

A Friendly Letter to Mr. Bulteel. 8vo. 1831. (Magd. Libr.)

A Few Words in favour of Professor Powell. 8vo. 1832. (Magd. Libr.)

¹ A.D. 1828. Martii 25th. *Ricardus Walker admissus est Informator Grammatices loco Henrici Jenkins sponte recedentis.* V. P. Reg.

The Flora of Oxfordshire. 8vo. 1833. (Magd. Libr.)

A Letter to Lord Holland on University Expenses. 8vo. 1837.
(Magd. Libr.)

Oxford in 1838, with (Poetical) Peace to Albion. 8vo. 1838.
(Magd. Libr.)

Zouche's Dove, with Memoir and Notes. 8vo. 1839. (Magd. Libr.)

Papistry defeated by a Disciple of Cranmer. 8vo. 1841.
(Magd. Libr.)

Miraculous Escape of Fernandez de Alcantara. 8vo. 1841.
(Magd. Libr.)

The Theological Leaf, Nos. 1—4. 8vo. 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

Magiri Comment. in Aristot. Ethic. 8vo. 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

Brill, near Dorton Spa, (Poetical.) 8vo. 1843. (Magd. Libr.)

Weston super Mare, (Poetical.) 8vo. 1847. (Magd. Libr.)

A Tale of the Olden Time. 8vo. n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

St. Paul Preaching at Athens, (Poetical.) 8vo. 1851. (Magd.
Libr.)

Rules for the Composition of Latin Inscriptions. 8vo. 1852.
(Magd. Libr.)

Duncan de causis Belli de Anglico convertit, &c. 8vo. 1852.
(Magd. Libr.)

Female Single Life, (Poetical.) 8vo. 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

The Legend of Cosmo. 8vo. Lond. 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

Baconi Sermones Fideles, etc. 12mo. 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

Papers on Latin Inscriptions in Gent. May. 1848, and *Reviews*
on "Kilvert's Latin Inscriptions," and Daubeny's "Oratio ex
Harveii Instituto."

The College Library is indebted to Mr. Walker for frequent
donations of valuable and interesting Books on Medicine,
Aristotle, etc.

College Order, May 16, 1860. "That the thanks of the
College be given to Mr. Walker, for Books given to the
College Library."

Mr. Walker had the honour of assisting the late venerable
President, Dr. Routh, in correcting the Press for the Second
Edition of the *Reliquiae Sacrae*. This is mentioned by the
learned President in the following note, (vol. iv. p. 525.)

*“ Nunc itidem hujus alterius editionis errores, a quorum plerisque
mea culpa non aberat, mihi detecterunt amici duo, Carolus A. Ogilvie
et Ricardus Walker, alter præmiis pietatis et doctrinæ donatus,
alter ipsis deliciis bonarum litterarum contentus; qui sic aliisque
modis, cum lectissimo simul viro Gulielmo Henderson, amplis
honoribus Academicis haud ita pridem insignito, de opere meo
optime moruerunt.”*

Mr. Walker's great grandfather, the Rev. William Walker, D.D. Rector of Limpsfield, co. Surrey, married Frances Lydall, whose mother, Sarah Zouch, (wife of Dr. Richard Lydall,) was a descendant of John, the eighth Lord Zouch. His son William, Fellow of Magdalen College in 1775, married Mary Cartwright. Their son John, Minor Canon of Norwich, Vicar of Bawdesey, etc. took for his second wife Lorina, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Scott, of Diss, Norfolk, by whom he had our scholastic author, Richard Walker^m.

LANCASTER.

Thomas William Lancaster succeeded Grantham as Usher in May, 1840, and remained in that capacity till 1849. He was born at Fulham, Aug. 24, 1787, and matriculated at Oriel College, 26 Jan. 1804, aged 16, son of Thomas Lancaster, of Wimbledon, Middlesex, *Cler.* He was elected Scholar of Queen's College on the Michel Foundation in 1808, having previously taken the degree of B.A. 19 Nov. 1807, and in 1810, Oct. 24, he became M.A. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Moss in 1810, and Priest by Bishop Jackson in 1812, in which year he became Curate of Banbury. He was elected Fellow of Queen's College in 1809, and instituted Vicar of Banbury, 25 Nov. 1815. He married 28 April, 1816, Ann, daughter of . . . Walford, and resigned his Fellowship soon after. He was appointed Bampton Lecturer in 1831, Public Examiner in 1832, 1833, and Select Preacher in 1832. He resigned the Vicarage of Banbury on being instituted Rector of Overworton, co. Oxford, 14 July, 1849. He was

^m See Notes to *Zouche's Dove*, p. 51.

found dead in his bed on the morning of Dec. 12, 1859, and after an inquest by the University Coroner, a verdict was returned of "having died by the visitation of God." He was buried in the new Cemetery at Holywell, Oxford, where, on a flat stone, with a cross sculptured upon it, is the following inscription ; *To the memory of Thomas William Lancaster, M.A. Rector of Over Worton. Died Dec. 12, 1859, aged 72. Also of Ann, his wife, died Feb. 8, 1860, aged 84.*

Mr. Lancaster was author of the following Works :

The Harmony of the Law and the Gospel with regard to the Doctrine of a Future State. 8vo. Oxford, 1825. (Magd. Libr.)

The Alliance of Education and Civil Government, with strictures on the University of London. 4to. Lond. 1828.

A Treatise on Confirmation, with Pastoral Discourses applicable to confirmed persons. 12mo. Lond. 1830. (Magd. Libr.)

The Popular Evidence of Christianity, Eight Discourses preached at the Bampton Lecture. 8vo. Oxford, 1831. (Magd. Libr.)

The Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle, edited and illustrated. 8vo. Oxford, 1834.

Christian and Civil Liberty, an Assize Sermon. 8vo. Oxford, 1835.

Strictures on a late publication (of Dr. Hampden.) 8vo. Lond. 1838. 2d ed. (Magd. Libr.)

An earnest and resolute Protestation against a certain inductive method of theologizing, which has been recently propounded by the King's Professor of Divinity in Oxford. 8vo. Lond. 1839.

Vindiciae Symbolicæ, or a Treatise on Creeds, Articles of Faith, and Articles of Doctrine. 8vo. Lond. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

Sermons preached on various occasions. 8vo. Oxford, 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

ADAMS.

Henry Cadwallader Adams succeeded Walker as Master in March, 1844^a, but soon resigned that office. He was born in London in St. Andrew's Parish, Holborn, 4 Nov. 1817, educated

^a *Henricus Cadwallader Adams, A.M. Informator in Grammatica admissus est die 22 Martii, ann. 1844. Admission Book.*

at Winchester, and matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 30 Nov. 1835, aged 18, third son of John Adams, of St. Pancras, London, *Arm.* He was elected Demy of Magdalen College in July, 1836; and was placed in the second Class in *Lit. Hum.* in the University Examination of Easter, 1840. He took the degrees of B.A. 6 June, 1840, and of M.A. 6 May, 1842. He was elected Probation-Fellow in July, 1843, *but resigned his Fellowship in 1852. He was Assistant Master at Winchester College from 1844 to 1851. In 1852, July 6, he married Esther Pell, daughter of the Rev. Richard Edmonds, Rector of Woodleigh, Devon. He was appointed Chaplain of Bromley College in 1855.

Mr. Adams has published,

1. *A Correspondence between Mr. Albion Oram, Independent Minister, Othery, and H. C. A.* 8vo. Bridgwater, 1853. (Magd. Libr.)

2. *The Twelve Foundations, and other Poems.* 4to. Cambridge, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)

3. *The Text of the Gospels, with prolegomena, notes, references, and appendix.* 8vo. London, 1856. (Magd. Libr.)

4. *A new Greek Delectus, adapted to the arrangement of the Rev. C. Wordsworth's Grammar.* 9th thousand. 8vo. London, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)

5. *A new Latin Delectus, adapted to the arrangement of the Eton and Edward VI.th's Latin Grammars.* 6th thousand. 8vo. London, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)

6. *The Cherry Stones;* partly from the MSS of the late Rev. W. Adams. 8vo. London, 1855. (Magd. Libr. 4th Ed.)

7. *Sivar the Sleeper.* 8vo. London, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

8. *Greek Exercises, adapted to Adams's Greek Delectus and Wordsworth's Grammar.* 8vo. Lond. 1856.

9. *The First of June; or Schoolboy Rivalry.* 8vo. Lond. 1858. (Magd. Libr. 2d. Ed.)

10. *Schoolboy Honour; a Tale of Halminster School.* 8vo. Lond. 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

* In the same year (June 1.) he was appointed Examiner in the Responsive Schools.

11 *Latin Exercises, adapted to the arrangement of the Eton and Edward VI. Grammar.* 8vo. Lond. 1858. (Magd. Libr.)

HENDERSON.

William George Henderson succeeded Adams as Master in May, 1844^p, and continued in that office till Sept. 1846. He was born at Harbridge, Hants, 25 June, 1819, educated at Bruton School, co. Somerset, and matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, 30 June, 1836, aged 17, eldest son of George Henderson, of Harbridge, *Arm.* He was elected Demy of Magdalen College in July of the same year. In 1839, he obtained the University Latin Prize Poem, *Marcus Atilius Regulus fidem hostibus solvit.* (Magd. Libr.) In Michaelmas Term 1840, he obtained a First Class in *Lit. Hum.* and a Second Class in *Disciplinis Math. et Phys.* In 1842, he gained the University Latin Prize Essay, *De re frumentariā apud Athenienses,* (Magd. Libr.) and in 1843, the University Ellerton English Prize Essay, on *the Style and Composition of the Writings of the New Testament.* He took the degrees of B.A. 26 Nov. 1840, M.A. 14 Jan. 1843, and D.C.L. 2 June, 1853. In Oct. 1846, he became Tutor at Durham University, and, with the exception of his Procuratorial year, retained that situation till 1852. During the last year of his stay at Durham he was Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall. In July, 1846, he was elected Prob. Fellow. In 1850, Feb. 20, he was elected by the College Junior Proctor, and presented in Convocation on the 10th of April. He resigned his Fellowship in 1853, having married, 4 Aug. 1852, Miss J. M. Dalyell, daughter of John Dalyell, of Lingo, Fife, Esq. about which latter time he was appointed Principal of Victoria College, Jersey; which office he resigned in 1862, being elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Leeds.

During his time great changes were contemplated with regard to the College School.

^p A.D. 1844, Maii 4. *In locum Henrici O. Adams, Archididascalii officio se abdicantis, suffectus est Gulielmus G. Henderson, M.A. Semicommunarius. V. P. Reg.*

In 1843, and afterwards, the following College Orders were passed respecting the College School and Master's House.

A.D. 1843, Nov. 15. "That a new School and House for the Master be erected on the site of the Greyhound Inn, and of the house now occupied by Stevens."

A.D. 1844, Feb. 1. "That Mr. Buckler's plan for a School and Master's House be adopted at the estimate of £3700, and that he be bound to undertake the same by contract, and that Mr. Redhead superintend the building at his present salary."

A.D. 1844, May 3. "That the Vice-President, Deans, and Bursars be appointed a Committee, with the Master of the School, to consider the internal arrangement of the Master's House for the reception of Boarders, with the understanding that it shall not exceed by £100 the sum proposed."

A.D. 1844, May 20. "That an advertisement be inserted in the public papers, calling upon architects to send in plans of the School and Master's House."

A.D. 1844, Nov. 7. "That Mr. Derrick's plan of the Choristers' School, etc. be adopted at the estimate of £5314, including the Architect's commission, subject to alterations open to the approbation of the College; and that Mr. Redhead be appointed Clerk of the Works, at £50 salary *per annum*, during the erection of the School and House."

"That a premium of 20 guineas be given to Messrs. Pugin, Allom, and Scott, for sending in three second best plans next to the one selected for the Choristers' School."

A.D. 1844, Dec. 11. "That the alterations and additions to Mr. Derrick's plan of the Choristers' School and Master's House consist of the following; viz.

"Offices, £238 16s. Water-closet for boys, £40. Additional window to School, £38. Fire-place in Master's Hall, £15. Bow-window added to Master's House, £107 10s. Extension of Master's House three feet west, £214. Boundary wall six feet high, £243. Internal repairs to be borne by the Master."

A.D. 1845, March 14. "That in consequence of the Bill^a which has been filed in Chancery against the College, all

^a See below, p. 276.

further proceedings in respect to the Buildings connected with the School be for the present suspended."

A.D. 1845, July 25. "That the late Lodgings of the Principal of Magdalen Hall be taken down, and the materials sold by auction; that the area before them continue to be used as a play-ground for the Choristers, but that the site of the Lodgings be attached to the offices belonging to the President, a rubble wall of separation from the area being erected."

"That the College Seal be set to the Answer to the Information filed by the Attorney General in the matter of the College School."

A.D. 1845, Nov. 6. "That the President, Officers, and Senior Fellow (Dr. Ellerton), and Mr. Bloxam, be requested to draw up a plan for the future regulation of the College School, to be submitted hereafter to the consideration of the College."

A.D. 1846, July 25. "That the Bursars be authorized to send to the College Solicitors for their information, and that of Counsel, the following paper relative to the College School.

"Although it has been customary that some payment should be demanded by the Schoolmaster and Usher from all boys not on the Foundation of the College, nevertheless the attention of the Society having been drawn by the institution of the present Suit in Chancery to the fact, that the letter of the Founder's Statutes may seem to give a right to gratuitous instruction in Latin Grammar, at least preparatory for the Logical Studies of the University, to all comers, (the number being limited only by the size of the Schoolroom and the ability of two persons to teach,) the Society hereby direct the Bursars to make known to its Solicitors, for the information and use of Counsel, that it neither has now, nor has ever had, any desire to maintain any unstatutable practice as regards the School; but is perfectly ready, either at the direction of the Visitor, (to whom alone it supposes the decision of such a question to belong,) or of the Court of Chancery, (if

the Court should assert its jurisdiction,) to change the present practice in any way and to any extent which the letter of the Statutes may be interpreted to require: and the Society having all along had these dispositions, and having shewn them publicly by its voluntarily undertaking not only to rebuild, but also to enlarge the School far beyond the Founder's institution, considers itself to have been very unhandsomely and vexatiously dealt with by those parties, who commenced the present Suit without so much as giving the College notice beforehand, not to say without carrying any question which might be raised about the Statutes in the first instance to the Visitor. In making this Order, the College do not mean to give any opinion against the practice hitherto existing, nor to prejudice in any way any questions whatever, which have been or may be raised in the Suit now pending; but solely by the desire of separating one point, which it is felt may be considered questionable, both from the question of jurisdiction, and from the mass of other groundless imputations with which it has been mixed up by the Informant."

This and some of the preceding College Orders related to an Information exhibited in the Court of Chancery, 14 March, 1845, and afterwards, in which the Relator, George Parsons Hester, Town Clerk of Oxford, (Chorister in 1807,) claimed that Regulations should be made, under the direction of the Court, for the management of the College School. It was held, however, that, upon the construction of the College Statutes, no Trust, such as the Court could enforce, was imposed on the College in respect of the School; and that the Master and Usher of the School were only to be considered as officers of the College, and, as such, liable to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, as Visitor of the College. The Information was, therefore, under the circumstances, dismissed without costs.

The Cause was pleaded before Lord Langdale, the Master of the Rolls, on the 22d of February, 1847, and following days. Messrs. Kindersley and Bates, for the Information,

contended, that there was a trust imposed by the Founder on the College to maintain a convenient Schoolroom, and an efficient Master and Usher, to teach *gratis* all persons who went to the School; and that the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction to enforce that trust^r.

Messrs. Turner^s, R. Palmer^t, and Borrett^u, contended, that the Court had no jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the Court was founded in cases of this sort on one of two grounds, either that a benefit was intended for the public, or that there was a private trust. This was not a case of private trust. All that the Founder had done was to provide certain salaries for the Master and Usher out of the common goods of the College. He did not set apart any portion of the property with which he endowed the College for the payment of the Master and Usher. And though he did not introduce the Master and Usher into the Corporation, he had connected them with it as much as if he had so introduced them. If this was a private trust, every provision in the Instrument of Foundation was a private trust. The same language was used in the provisions relating to the Lecturers and Master in Sophistry. The Court would have to administer all the assets of the College, if this was to be considered as a private trust. Was it then a trust for the benefit of the public? Cases of public trust took their origin in the superintending power of the Crown, exercised for the benefit of the public, as in the cases of infants or charities; but not in the case of a charity founded under a Charter of the Crown, only in charities at large. If there were no Governors or Visitor of a charity established by Charter, the Court had jurisdiction, and would interfere, otherwise there would be no remedy for abuses. But if

^r See *The Jurist*, vol. xi. No. 555. pp. 681—686.

^s The Right Hon. Sir George J. Turner, now (1868) Lord Chief Justice of Appeal in the Court of Chancery.

^t Sir Roundell Palmer, now (1868) Solicitor General, formerly Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College.

^u Charles William Borrett, D.C.L. Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College.

there was a Visitor, the Court could not interfere; the Crown had a superintending power, but where it constituted a Visitor, it passed that power to the Visitor. Here a Visitor was appointed by the Statutes. If a trust was vested in a Corporation, this Court had jurisdiction; and if this was a private trust committed to the College, the Court would no doubt have jurisdiction. But that was not the case. The School was part of the internal regulations of the College. Such Schools frequently existed in the old monasteries. It stood upon ground belonging to the College. The Master and Usher were not placed in possession of the School independently of the College. If the School was not part of the College establishment, the Master and Usher were not entitled to share in the increased revenues of the College; and, if it was part of such establishment, the Visitor alone had jurisdiction to correct abuses. The Court could not grant the prayer of the Information as to the increase of salary, and the allowance of commons and rooms to the Master and Usher, without interfering with the regulations of the College. Neither could the Court order the rebuilding of the School. The jurisdiction over the funds of the College belonged to the Visitor, and the Court could not appropriate any part of them for that purpose.

Lord Langdale gave the following Judgment on the 11th of June in the same year, 1847. "This is an Information, filed by the Attorney General at the relation of George Parsons Hester, against the President and Scholars of St. Mary Magdalen College, praying, That the College may be restrained from erecting any buildings on the site of the Hall and School, in the Information mentioned, for their own use; and that it may be declared, that the School founded at Oxford by William of Waynflete is a public Grammar School, and that the President ought to hire and appoint fit and proper persons to be Master and Usher thereof; and that the President and Scholars may be decreed to provide for the Master and Usher commons equal with the Fellows, and to allow the Master and Usher proper rooms

in the College; and that it may be declared, that the Master and Usher are entitled to participate in the increased revenues of the College; and that the Master is entitled to a stipend equal to one-half of that now received by the President, and the Usher to a stipend equal to one-half of the stipend of the Master; and that the President and Scholars may be ordered to build and provide all necessary or convenient buildings for the Grammar School on the original site thereof, or to restore the ancient Grammar School, and the buildings connected therewith. The College of St. Mary Magdalen, in the University of Oxford, was founded by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester. By a Deed-poll, or Instrument of Foundation, dated the 12th of June, 1458, after reciting the King's Licence, then lately given to found a perpetual College of Learning, and of the Sciences of Divinity and Philosophy, of one President and certain Scholars, according to Ordinances and Statutes to be made, to be called, *The College of the Blessed Mary Magdalen*, in the University of Oxford, and to be incorporated; and after also reciting, that the President of the Hall of St. Mary Magdalen, in the same University, and the Scholars of the same Hall, had granted the site or ground therein mentioned, to the intent that the intended College might be thereon erected, it was made known or declared that the Founder, William of Waynflete, did erect, found, and establish, a certain perpetual College of Learning, of the Sciences of Divinity and Philosophy, in and of the number of one President and certain Scholars, Graduates, learning the same Sciences, according to the Ordinances and Statutes to be framed in that behalf; and he named a President and certain Scholars, giving them powers to elect and admit others, and to elect and admit successors in cases of vacancy; and the Founder, having thereby made certain temporary regulations for the government of the College, postponed the making of all such other Ordinances and Statutes as should be necessary and fitting in the premises, and not thereby made. The Instrument does not contain any reference to a Grammar

School as in any way connected with the intended College, or contemplated by the Licence in virtue of which the College was founded; and the supplementary Statutes and Ordinances, which were contemplated by the Foundation, were not made till many years afterwards. It does not, I think, certainly appear when the establishment of a School, as connected with or in the College, was first thought of; but in the year 1480, certain Grammar-Scholars were taught *gratis*, at the charges of the Founder, in a certain low^x hall within the College; and in the month of August in that year, 1480, the building of a Grammar School, with an upper chamber and kitchen necessary for the School, was begun to be erected; and in the year 1481, and subsequently, entries in the Libri Computi are found, shewing a payment of £10 a year to the Schoolmaster, and £5 a year to the Usher. It is stated in the Information, and also in the Answer, that the Statutes were finally settled in the year 1483, which appears to be after the erection of the School, and the employment of a Schoolmaster and Usher by the College. By these Statutes the Founder established the regulations which were intended for the permanent government of the College, and thereby, after providing that the College should consist of one President and such numbers of Scholars as therein mentioned, and establishing many regulations respecting elections, and the duties and conduct of the President, Scholars, Fellows, Clerks, Chaplains, and Choristers, it was expressed as follows^y: “ We enact, ordain, and will, that there be in our College for ever one Master or Informer in Grammar, ‘ *conductitius per presidentem pariter et remotivus*,’ who is freely and gratuitously, without exacting any thing, to inform, teach, and instruct, with the greatest diligence and in the most expedient manner, ‘ *quos-cunque accedentes*,’ all persons whomsoever who may attend the Grammar School, which is founded and situate hard by our College aforesaid. Also under the said Master there is to be one Usher, ‘ *sub predictâ formâ conductitius et remotivus*,’ who is freely and gratuitously, and without the demand of

^x See page 3.

^y See page 1.

any thing, to inform and instruct, *dictos advenientes*, subordinately to the aforesaid Master, and in all things to take on himself and supply the duties of the said Master when the latter is absent. And our will is, that such Master be paid £10, and such Usher 100s. out of the common goods of our College, in addition to their chambers and weekly commons, which commons we would have to be equal to those of the Fellows of our College." It is alleged, by the Information, that by this part of the Statutes a Grammar School is founded or recognised, and that the terms in which this is done are such as to impose on the College a trust to maintain the School, and to support the Master and Usher in a proper manner; and that the Master and Usher are entitled to participate, with the President and Scholars of the College, in the increased revenues of the College. The Defendants seem doubtful whether they ought to admit that the School was ever founded in the proper acceptation of the term; and by their Answer they deny that it has been founded at all, except in the sense in which the Founder says that he has founded it in his College; for they say, that the School has no revenue or property of its own distinct from the College, and that the officers of the same are simply called officers or instructors. They admit that the stipends of the Master and Usher are fixed by the Statutes; and they deny that the Master and Usher have any right or claim to participate in the increased revenues of the College. They elsewhere, in their Answer, say, that the Founder has given no property of any kind in trust for the School, or in trust for the Master or Usher thereof, but has merely directed payment of a yearly stipend to the Master and Usher; and they submit, that this Court has no jurisdiction in the matter in question, and that the Visitor of the College is the proper person to hear and determine such matters. By the Statutes the Bishop of Winchester for the time being was appointed Visitor, with authority to visit the College, and convene the President, Scholars, and Fellows, and with full power to enquire whether the Ordinances and Statutes have been duly

executed and observed, and touching all matters concerning the state, welfare, and credit of the College, and also with power of duly reforming attempts made against the Ordinances and Statutes, and of doing all things indispensable in the premises, even though he should chance to take proceedings for deprivation of, or removal from, his administration or office, of the President, Vice-President, or any other officer whomsoever, or for removal from the College of any Fellow or Scholar of the College. The Founder is said to have died in the year 1486. He had for a time at least supported, at his own charge, a Schoolmaster and Usher, who afterwards received their stipends from the College. On the 28th of June, 1487, during the Presidency of Richard Mayew, the President, not alone, but, as it is said, the President and Scholars, with one consent, granted to John Anwykill^{*}, the Informer of the Grammar-Scholars in the School adjoining the College, the annual provision of £10 for the space or term of fifteen years, and one tenement of the College to be assessed to him for the same period, at the discretion of the President. As the Clause in the Statute, by which the Visitor is appointed and his powers are conferred, does not mention the Schoolmaster by name, or by any particular description, it seems that the Visitor could have authority over him only in respect of his being an officer of the College, employed in the performance of the duty imposed upon the College; the duty being imposed on the College, the Visitor had to enquire whether it was duly performed, and reform any abuse; and, as far as any evidence is produced, it seems that such was the understanding and the practice. Thus in 1520^a, Bishop Fox, on his Visitation of the College and School, charged the President with negligence in respect of the instruction of the boys in Grammar, and after hearing the answer of the President, admonished the Schoolmaster, who was detected or exposed at the Visitation, to use more exact diligence about the instruction of his Scholars in sound learning for the future. Before Visitations, which were held

* See page 7.

• See page 78.

in the years 1576^b and 1585^c respectively, the Visitor issued the usual Citation to the President, and directed him to summon the persons, who ought to be present at the Visitation, to attend him, and it appears from the answer of the President to the Citation, that on both occasions the Schoolmaster and Usher were summoned; and on the 12th of May, 1665^d, the Visitor, for the reasons then stated, ordained, that so long as the Schoolmaster and Usher should duly execute their office *gratis*, their salaries appointed by the Founder should be doubled. The principal question in the Cause is, whether this Court or the Visitor is the proper authority to correct such errors, or reform such abuses, as may have been found in the conduct and management of the School. If upon the construction of the Instrument the College be Trustees for the maintenance of a Free Grammar School for the use of the public, or a School for the instruction in Grammar of all persons who may resort to it, this Court having jurisdiction to enforce the performance of trusts, and the College being on the supposition Trustees for this purpose, any breach of trust might and ought to be redressed here, in the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court; but if, in the true construction of the Statutes, the Schoolmaster or Usher ought to be considered only as officers appointed by the College for the purpose of performing the duties of the College, in giving instruction to such persons as might attend them; and the duty of appointing them is not otherwise annexed to the mere property of the College, than by the obligation to pay certain annual sums of money, and not in the nature of a trust, the execution of which is within the jurisdiction of this Court to enforce, but the observance of which, according to the Statutes and Ordinances of the Founder, is to be regulated or enforced, and adequately provided for, by the authority of the Visitor, then the breach of duty, whatever it may be, ought to be redressed by the authority of the Visitor, and not here. Now, the School is not a

^b See page 126.

^c See page 191.

^d See page 205.

separate Foundation; the Licence, which the Founder obtained to found his College, contained no specific reference to a School, but it gave authority to make such Statutes and Ordinances as were for the regulation of the College; and the Statutes, made to regulate the College in pursuance of the Licence, directed, that there should be a Schoolmaster and Usher, to be hired and removed by the President. In other words, the President had imposed on him the duty of engaging and removing the Schoolmaster and Usher, certain stipends are directed to be made to the Master and Usher out of the common goods of the College, and they are to have chambers and weekly commons equal to those of the Fellows of the College; but there is no other endowment of the School. A building was erected for a School, but no property is otherwise specially set apart or appropriated for the use of the School, or for its maintenance and support; and, subject to specific payments for specific purposes, including fixed stipends to the Master and Usher, the revenues of the College belonged to the College for its own use, subject indeed to the performance of all duties incumbent on the College to perform, but not subject to any trust to be executed in this Court. The College have, no doubt, a very important duty to perform with reference to the School, and the performance of that duty may be enforced by proper authority; but, unless it be a duty founded on a trust which this Court can execute, the performance of the duty is not to be enforced here. Upon the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, I am of opinion this Court has not jurisdiction to give the relief which is here asked. Though there is sufficient proof of the duty or obligation, there is not, in my opinion, evidence of a trust, as the word "*trust*" is understood in this Court; I must therefore dismiss this Information. But considering what has been done with the School, as appears by the evidence, and considering the erroneous view which the Defendants admit they have taken of it, and the colour of right under which the Information has been

prosecuted, I think I shall not do wrong in dismissing this Information without costs. The Information may have been productive of great benefit; and I have read with satisfaction in the Answer, as well as heard it stated at the Bar, that the Defendants intend, even without any interposition of authority, to render the School much more efficient and useful than it has for a long time been."

The Case was immediately laid by the College before the Visitor, and all the information which had been collected on the subject, including copies of the pleadings for or against the Information, was sent to his Lordship. Soon afterwards an Appeal was made to the Visitor by Mr. Hester; and, after a long and deep consideration of the evidence produced on both sides, his Lordship issued the following Answer to the Appeal.

"In the matter of an Appeal made to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Visitor of Magdalen College, Oxford, by George Parsons Hester, Town Clerk of the City of Oxford, in behalf of his son, Charles Hester, an infant,—

"I, Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, Visitor of Magdalen College in the University of Oxford, having maturely considered the subject of the said Appeal, am of opinion, that the said Charles Hester was not entitled to be admitted into the Grammar School of the said College, to be there taught freely and gratuitously, and without the demand of any thing by the Master and Usher of the said School; and I therefore dismiss the said Appeal, and the same is hereby dismissed accordingly.

C. R. WINTON, Visitor,

Attested by me,

JOHN BURDER,

Notary Public.

Farnham Castle,

March 28, 1849."

During Dr. Henderson's Mastership the studies of the School were carried on in apartments on the south side of the Chaplains' Quadrangle, near the Tower.

MILLARD.

James Elwin Millard succeeded Henderson as Master, Sept. 8, 1846. He was born in the parish of St. George Tombland, Norwich, 18 May, 1823; admitted Chorister of Magdalen College, 22 Jan. 1835, which office he resigned in 1841. In the following year (Jan. 28) he was matriculated at Magdalen Hall, æt. 18, as the third son of William Salter Millard, of St. George's, Norwich, *gen.* He was elected Demy in July, 1842, and Prob. Fellow in 1853. He was placed in the Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* in Michaelmas Term, 1845. He took the degrees of B.A. 4 Dec. 1846, M.A. 14 June, 1848, B.D. 15 Nov. 1855, and D.D. 10 Oct. 1859.

Dr. Millard has published,

The Island Choir, or the Children of the Child Jesus. 12mo. Lond. 1847. (Magd. Libr.)

Historical Notices of the Office of Choristers. 8vo. Lond. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

The Christian Knight. 12mo. Lond. 1851. (Magd. Libr.)

A Sermon preached in the Cemetery Chapel of S. Cross, Oxford, to the Boys of Magdalen College School, in reference to the Death of Henry Bird, a Chorister of that College, on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1856. (Magd. Libr.)

The Sin of Blood-Guiltiness. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on the Twentieth Sunday after Trinity, 1862. 8vo. Oxf. 1862. (Magd. Libr.)

During his time many of the beneficial changes, which had been long contemplated, have been successfully carried out. Immediately on the decision of the Visitor with respect to the character of the School, the College set about in good earnest the building of a new Schoolroom, and the establishment of Exhibitions and Prizes for the Grammar-Scholars.

The following College Orders mark the progress of their improvements.

A.D. 1849, May 8. "That Mr. Buckler^e be applied to for a

^e John Chessell Buckler, Architect, son of a most worthy father, (John Buckler, F.S.A. the well-known Antiquary and Draughtsman, and for many

plan of the School, to be exactly of the same dimensions as the former one, and on the site of the Greyhound; and that it be hereafter submitted to the approbation of the Society. That a House in the neighbourhood of the College be either purchased or taken on lease for the reception of the Head Master, sixteen Choristers, and other Boarders; and that it be left to the President, Vice-President, and Bursars, to settle the terms of the purchase or rent of the House with the owners of the Property. That the Head Master receive from each Chorister for his board the annual sum of thirty pounds, or a proportionate sum according to the length of his stay; and at the end of each year the sum due to each Chorister in the Digestion Book be paid over to the Head Master, but that the excess be given through the Master to the Chorister. That a Committee, consisting of the President and Officers, with Dr. Ellerton, Dr. Daubeny, and Mr. Hansell, be appointed to consider the subject of Exhibitions for the School, and to report upon it at the General Meeting in July next."

A.D. 1849, May 24. "That a School be built after a plan and according to an estimate given in by Mr. Buckler."

A.D. 1849, July 26. "That all parochial rates and assessments on the Schoolmaster's House in the High Street be paid by the College. That an Exhibition, of the value of seventy pounds per annum, be given to a young person, who had received his education at the College School during the six years preceding, and whose parent or parents are not in possession of more than £300 per annum, derivable from any sources whatever,—that he be a Member of some College in Oxford, residing the usual Academical Terms, and be entitled to this Exhibition during four years; at the end of which time another Exhibitioner shall be elected, after an

years connected with Magdalen College as the Collector of their London Rents.) Mr. J. C. Buckler has been distinguished, by obtaining the second premium for his design for the new Houses of Parliament, and for many Noblemen's Mansions, and Churches, restored or erected from his plans.

examination of the Candidates by three Masters of Arts, or of a superior degree, or by the majority of them. These Examiners to be appointed by the President on a vacancy of the Exhibition."

A.D. 1849, May 24. "That an Exhibition of £10 be assigned to the senior Boy of the first class in the Upper School, who has retained his seniority for the space of one year preceding; and another of £5, for the second Boy of the first class in the Upper School, upon the same conditions; and one of £5 to the first Boy in the Lower School, who has preserved his seniority during the preceding six months. That the above Exhibition of £70, and also the smaller ones which follow, shall be called the Sheppard Exhibitions, and be assigned out of that Fund.

"That the contract entered into with Messrs. Castle for building a College Schoolroom at the sum of £3597 be acceded to, and that the Seal be set to the contract."

A.D. 1850, July 25. "That Examiners appointed by the President shall award the School Sheppard Exhibitions of £10 and £5, respectively, to the first and second of the most meritorious Scholars in the first class of the Upper School, and one Exhibition of £5 to the most meritorious Scholar in the first class of the Lower School. That these Exhibitions be determined annually, after an examination to be holden on some day (to be fixed by the President) before the Summer Vacation. That these Exhibitions be awarded to no boy who has not been studying at the School for at least ten months preceding the same examination. That the former Order respecting these Exhibitions, dated the 24th of May, 1849, be rescinded, so far as the manner of awarding them is concerned."

A.D. 1850, Nov. 7. "That the Bursar be empowered to obtain estimates for the desk and benches of the School, and also for the pannelling, according to Mr. Buckler's design. That the western wall of the enclosure near the School be completed, according to the embattled plan of Mr. Buckler, at a sum not exceeding £720; and that the Bursar be

empowered to settle the terms with the Builder. That Messrs. Castle be allowed till the First of May for the completion of the School building."

A.D. 1851, Nov. 7. "That a coal-shed be erected near the new School."

A.D. 1851, Dec. 7. "That a pavement be laid down between the small School door and the School."

A.D. 1855, June 14. "That Mr. Skidmore's plan for the better lighting of the College School be adopted, subject to the superintendence of the Schoolmaster and Bursar."

A.D. 1855, Dec. 6. "That the Bursar be empowered to enclose the porch of the Schoolroom with a screen, removable at pleasure."

A.D. 1856, Nov. 7. "That permission be given to Mr. Millard to convert the outhouses belonging to the School House into an Oratory, and that £50 be voted to Mr. Millard to assist him in doing so."

A.D. 1857, Nov. 10. "That the term of six years' residence in Magdalen Grammar School, at present necessary to render a boy eligible to the £40 Sheppard Exhibition, be reduced to three years."

A.D. 1859, July 23. "That Mr. Millard be allowed to make use of wood now remaining in the Tower for his new School House Hall."

A.D. 1860, July 25. "That the Schoolmaster's House be repaired according to Mr. Castle's estimate, etc."

A.D. 1861, July 28. "That the floor of the boys' Common Room at the School House be renewed, etc."

A.D. 1862, Feb. 18. "That the Sheppard Academical Exhibition in the College School shall in future be open to boys who have been educated in the School during the three preceding years, and are at the time of election resident members of the School: and that the Examination should be in the nature of an ordinary Classical Examination."

A.D. 1862, July 23. "That the Magdalen School floor be restored by Mr. Castle according to his estimate, etc."

“That the School Play-ground be drained according to Mr. Castle’s plan and estimate, etc.”

In 1849, the fourth year of Dr. Millard’s scholastic duties, the first stone of the present Schoolroom was laid by Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, upon his ninety-fifth birthday, Sept. 19.¹ It was opened on the First of May, 1851, in the following manner, as described in *the Churchman’s Companion*: “At 6 o’clock A.M. the Classical Masters of the School, with some of the Fellows of the College, assembled in the

¹ “Wednesday last, being the day on which the venerable President of this Society, Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, entered his 95th year, the first stone of the new Grammar School of the College, the building of which had been projected many years, but hitherto by various circumstances prevented, was laid by the President himself, (who appeared, we are happy to say, in excellent health,) attended by the resident Members of Magdalen College, at the western extremity of the gravel-walk, within the precincts of the ancient College walls. The following inscription from the pen of the learned President, engraven on copper, was placed beneath the foundation stone: ‘*Scholam Grammaticalem veteri Aulæ Magdalenensi, quæ in aliâ sede nunc floret, prius annexam, rursus intra mœnia sua ædificandam curaverunt Præses Sociique Magdalenenses, anno salutis MDCCCLIX.*’ The President having pronounced the words, ‘*Floreat grammatica, floreat hæc Schola Grammaticalis, olim Academicis propria, jampridem omnibus patefacta,*’ the ceremony concluded. The building, designed by J. C. Buckler, Esq. and Son, architects, will consist of a single room, the dimensions of which are determined by those of the old Grammar School. The front towards the High Street will present an elevation of five bays, formed by buttresses, and containing an uniform range of transomed windows of lofty proportions. The north elevation is to be distinguished by a porch in the centre, with a room over, approached by a stone staircase in an octangular bell-turret, terminating with a crocketed pinnacle. The parapet of the School is to be embattled, and the east and west walls finished with gables; the windows in these aspects will be distinguished by superior dimensions, pointed arches, and tracery. The roof is to be of open timber frame-work, spanned by single arches, springing from stone corbels.

Floreat hæc Schola, per multos hæc floreat annos,

Doctrinæ, insignis, moribus, et studiis.

May Magdalen School long continue to flourish,

And plants of good morals and learning to nourish.

(*Oxford Herald.*)

P. D., NEW COLLEGE.

² Vol. ix.

new Room, and the Choristers having first chanted the 127th Psalm, the two first portions of the 119th, and the last Psalm, the Rev. E. H. Hansell, one of the Senior Fellows, entoned Dean Colet's Prayers for the opening of School, together with the Founder's Prayer. At noon, a selection of vocal music, without accompaniment, was performed in the Schoolroom by the Choir and others, nearly fifty in number, under the very able direction of Mr. Blyth, the Organist. The audience consisted of between 300 and 400 persons, admitted by tickets; amongst whom were the Vice-Chancellor, the Junior Proctor, several Heads of Colleges and Canons of Ch. Ch. and the Mayor of Oxford. The Sacred Pieces sung were the following :

Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake.	Farrant.
Teach me, O Lord.	Rogers.
I will give thanks.	Palestrina.
Sing joyfully.	Bird.
We will rejoice.	Croft.
Hosannah to the Son of David.	Gibbons.
Help us, God of our Salvation.	Mozart.
O clap your hands.	Gibbons.
God is gone up.	Gibbons.
O be joyful.	Palestrina.
Blessing, Glory, Wisdom, and Thanks.	Bach.
Te Deum Patrem.	Rogers."

The Schoolroom has since been adorned by the Portraits of the Founder, of Cardinal Wolsey, Bishop Stokesley, Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, William Camden, the famous Historian, Bishop Bickley, Archdeacon Todd, Dr. Collins, Dr. Ellerton, and President Routh, presented by Dr. Bloxam and others. The east and west windows, which are of noble size and proportions, contain (in stained glass) the arms of former members of the School, who have become Bishops, together with those of the President and Bursars of the College at the time of the erection of the School, the Head Master, the Architect, and others.

It was also in the same year, 1849, that the College completed the purchase of a large and most commodious house, close to the School, for the residence of the Choristers and of private boarders, under the care of the Head Master. The adjoining house has since been purchased (by Dr. Millard) to provide for more boarders, and other important additions have been made.

In 1856, some buildings at the back of the house were converted into a well-proportioned and convenient domestic Chapel^b. It contains seats for 70 boys. The Service of the Church is performed daily in it, with a small choir selected from the boys; and an Organ, which is played by one of them. The east window, consisting of two lancets and a circle, contains painted glass, executed and presented by the Rev. F. Sutton, of Magdalen College. The north window,

^b "Connected with Magdalen College is a Grammar School for the Choristers and a few other boys. The School-Room, which forms an attractive object in the High Street, rising behind the elm trees, was built some years ago by the Mears. Buckler. For some time past the Head Master, the Rev. J. E. Millard, and the supernumerary boys, have been accustomed to hold a daily Service in the Cemetery Chapel, in the parish of Holywell; but this having been found inconvenient, from the circumstance that the hour of their Service was liable to clash with some funeral, (the Chapel being common to five parishes,) Mr. Millard has commenced erecting a small Chapel close to the School-House. It will be, when completed, rather a singular building. The material employed is red brick, with dressings of stone and coloured brick; but the walls are much too slender, and will, we fear, be soon thrown down by the roof, unless it be of a wonderful construction indeed. There is a pretty door at the west end; it is trefoil-headed, and the relieving arch is prettily built of different coloured stones. Above it is a tolerably original string course: between a double row of black bricks are placed red bricks turned round, so as to present the appearance of a zig-zag ornament. The idea is an ingenious one; but it would have been far more satisfactory if the points of the bricks had been made to project beyond the plane of the wall. As it is, the string course consists of a series of holes in the surface of the wall, and suggests weakness. However, the notion is a good one, and conceived in a right spirit: the great drawback is the thinness of the walls; we feel confident they will be found of insufficient strength. The east window is of two lights, widely separated, with a large circle in the head. The west window is of five lights, characteristically arranged." *Oxford Herald*, Jan. 10, 1857.

representing the Finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple, was the gift of the Rev. T. Stevens, Rector of Bradfield, Berks. The south windows were erected by the boys in memory of Henry Bird, the Chorister referred to above. The subjects are, the Story of Samuel, and the Agnus Dei, in reference to the last words of the Anthem sung by the deceased. The west window is also a Memorial, commemorating Edw. Owen, a former Chorister, who died in 1856.

The last additions of consequence made to the Boarding House have been a Dining Hall, with spacious Kitchens and Offices, built in the Summer of 1859, and a Chemical Laboratory completed in 1863.

The cost of the Chapel was defrayed by contributions from former pupils and the parents of pupils; that of the Dining Hall, &c. mainly by the College.

During Dr. Millard's period of office, the School has received several important Benefactions. The Sheppard and Ellerton Exhibitions have been established, pensions for two ex-Choristers provided, and very beautiful Prize Medals in Silver, offered for annual presentation by the Rev. Dr. Bulley, President of the College, and Dr. Daubeny, Prælector in Natural Philosophy. The School Library has also been enriched by various donations and by the boys' subscriptions, so that the collection of books has become one of size and importance.

The tenth Anniversary of the Opening of the New School-Room was celebrated on the first of May, 1861, by a gathering of old Members from various parts of England, together with those who were then resident Members of the University. Many of them were present at the usual singing of the Latin Hymn on the College Tower at 5 a.m. and amongst them one—the Patriarch of the School, Mr. G. V. Cox, of New Coll.—who had ascended it for the first time as a Chorister in 1794. Breakfast was afterwards provided, partly in the College, partly at the School; and at 5 p.m. about 40 old Members dined together in the School Dining Hall. The day, which was in all respects a most happy

and successful one, closed with a large party in the College Hall, where some first-class Music was performed by the Choir and other Members of the College, under the direction of the Organist, Mr. Stainer. In the course of the day, a beautiful and costly tea and coffee service was presented to Dr. Millard, by his old pupils.

During the period of Dr. Millard's administration, the number of pupils has gradually increased from about 18 to more than 80. Five Graduate Masters are employed in teaching.

The following is a Register of Pupils, exclusive of Choristers, from the year 1846.

Cattle, William, son of William Cattle, (Manciple of Magdalen College,) left 1846. Now a Surgeon.

Mundy, Thomas B. son of Thomas Mundy, (Butler of Magdalen College,) Exhibitioner of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, 1848, 4th class in *Lit. Hum.* Now in Holy Orders.

Kinstry, Robert, entered May, 1846.

Green, John Richard, ent. May, 1846, son of Richard Green, (Registrar of Births, etc. in Oxford.) Second Sheppard Exhibitioner, 1851. Elected Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, Nov. 1855. B.A. 7 June, 1860. Now in Holy Orders.

Bliss, George, ent. Oct. 1846. Son of Bliss, Oxford. Left 1848.

Knapp, Walter Tyrrell, ent. Feb. 1847. Son of Tyrrell Knapp, (M.A. Exeter Coll.) Left 1848. Commoner of Exeter College.

Thompson, William, ent. Feb. 1847. Son of William Thompson, of High Street, Oxford.

Dormer, ent. Feb. 1847. Son of Dormer, High Street, Oxford. Left Easter, 1849.

Hughes, Henry T. C. ent. Feb. 1848. Son of Rev. J. H. Hughes, (Vicar of St. Clement's, Oxford.) Left 1850.

Gale, Henry, ent. Feb. 1848. Left 1849.

Knight, Robert, ent. April, 1848. Son of Thomas Knight, of Brill, co. Buckingham.

Millard, Frederic Maule, ent. Sept. 1848. Seventh son of William Salter Millard, of Catton, Norfolk, and brother of Dr.

Millard, Head Master of the School. Sheppard Exhibitioner, 1850, 1851, 1852. Demy of Magdalen College, 1853. Ellerton Hebrew Exhibitioner, Nov. 1853. Obtained the College Prize for Greek Iambics in June, 1855. Second Class Mod. Dec. 1855. Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* Nov. 1857. B.A. 1858. M.A. 1861. In Holy Orders. Now Head Master of St. Michael's College, Tenbury.

Coxe, William, ent. Sept. 1848. Eldest son of Rev. H. O. Coxe, (Bodley's Librarian.) Commoner of Balliol College. Boden Sanscrit Scholar, 1861.

Hester, ent. Dec. 1848. Son of J. T. Hester, of Oxford, (Surgeon.) Now a Surgeon.

Inman, Edward, ent. Jan. 1848. Third son of Inman, (Solicitor, Bath.) Second Sheppard Exhibitioner, 1850. Commoner of Oriel College, 1853. B.A. 1857. M.A. 1861. In Holy Orders.

Godfrey, James Alfred, ent. Jan. 1849. Left 1851. An Officer in the Royal Marines. Son of Godfrey, Surgeon, Oxford.

Plowman, John, ent. Jan. 1849. Left 1851. Son of J. Plowman, of Headington.

Kett, Thomas. Now at Melbourne, Australia.

Edgar, Joseph Street, ent. April, 1849. Left 1852.

Sadgrove, Reginald, ent. July, 1849. Died Sept. 1, 1850.

Jones, Everard, ent. Sept. 1849. Son of Captain Jones, of Gwynfryn, N. W. Left 1854.

Mills, William, ent. Sept. 1849. Son of Mills, (Solicitor, Bicester.) Left 1852.

Hookham, George, ent. Sept. 1849. Son of R. P. Hookham, of Oxford. Left for Merchant Tailor's School, 1851. Scholar of Lincoln College, 1861.

Vincent, Joseph Henry, ent. Sept. 1849. Son of Joseph Vincent, High Street, Oxford. Died on St. Matthias' Day, 1852.

Green, Richard Eling, ent. Sept. 1849.

Hester, Edward, ent. Sept. 1849. Sheppard Exhibitioner, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856. Commoner of Wadham College.

Thomas, James Cambridge, ent. Sept. 1849. Step-son of Rev. Dr. Maitland, (of Magdalen Hall.)

Scott, Duncan Macpherson, ent. Feb. 1850. Son of the Rev. Scott. Left 1851.

Tuckwell, David Gregory, ent. Feb. 1850. Fourth son of William Tuckwell, (Surgeon, Oxford.) Left 1852.

Tuckwell, Edward, ent. Feb. 1850. Brother of the former.

Bartleet, Ernest Rogby, ent. Aug. 1849. Son of Bartleet, Redditch, Worcestershire. Now an Officer in the Army, and Assistant Instructor in Musquetry at Belfast.

Perkins, Richard Clarke, ent. Feb. 1850. Son of R. Perkins, Bradford, Yorkshire. Left 1851.

Richards, Stuart Lloyd, ent. Feb. 1850, born 4 Feb. 1841. Son of the Rev. Edward Tew Richards, (Rector of Farlington, Hants.) Left April, 1854, afterwards at St. Peter's College, Radley. Entered at R. M. College, Sandhurst, Dec. 1859, where he gained the Prize for Geology, Dec. 1861. Ensign in 17th Foot Reg. Feb. 11, 1862. Now in Canada.

Richards, William Henry, ent. Feb. 4, 1850, Brother of the former. Left Christmas, 1855, entered R. Navy as Cadet, 13 Feb. 1856: served in H. M. S. Seahorse and Shannon (commanded by Capt. W. Peel): served in India in 1857-8: joined the Algiers, Feb. 1859: served in the Diadem in N. America and W. Indies in 1861-2. Sub-Lieut. 13 Feb. 1862. Lieutenant, 3 June, 1862.

Hardy, Charles James, ent. Feb. 1850. Son of the Rev. C. Hardy of Whitwell, Herts. Now B.A. of Caius College, Cambridge.

Hayne, Leighton George, ent. Feb. 1850. Second son of the Rev. Dr. Hayne, of Pilton, Devon. Afterwards Commoner of Queen's College. Mus. Bac. Mus. Doct. Now in Holy Orders.

Andrew, John Paul, ent. April, 1850. Son of Paul, (Surgeon.)

Hills, Henry Thomas Snow, ent. April, 1850. Son of Hills, Barrister, London. Left 1854. Commoner of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Died at Rome, 1855.

Dickenson, Pargetter De Malvoisin, ent. Sept. 1850. Left 1852.

Crossley, John, ent. Sept. 1850. Left 1856. Junior Shepard Exhibitioner, 1858.

Newby, John Robert, ent. Sept. 1850. Son of the Rev. J. P. Newby of Enderby, co. Leicester.

Symonds, Frederick Murray, ent. Sept. 1850. Son of Charles Symonds, Oxford. Commoner of Queen's College.

Fisher, Arthur Thomas, ent. March, 1851. Son of T. Fisher, Surgeon. Left Sept. 1854.

Postlethwaite, Joseph Rickman, ent. April, 1851. Son of Joseph L. Postlethwaite, of Harting, Sussex.

Shrimpton, Walter, ent. June, 1851. Left for New Zealand, 1854.

Shackel, Philip John, ent. Sept. 1851. Third son of William Shackel, of Sulhamstead, Berks.

Clayton, John Ernest, ent. Sept. 1851. Eldest son of Rev. J. H. Clayton, Rector of Farnborough, Hants.

Payne, Thomas Charge Pigott, ent. Sept. 1851. Son of Samuel Payne, of Altofts, near Normanton, (Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.) Commoner of University College. Died 1861.

Spring, Frederick William Mackenzie, ent. Sept. 1851. Son of the Rev. Spring.

Payne, William Edward Castle, ent. Nov. 1851. Son of W. Payne, of Oxford.

Danvers, Arthur Henry, ent. Feb. 1852. Son of Edward Fuller Danvers, Magistrate in Bombay, India.

Danvers, George Giberne, ent. Feb. 1852. Brother of the former.

Danvers, Danby Hawton, ent. Feb. 1852. Brother of the former.

Danvers, Cecil Eugene, ent. Feb. 1852. Brother of the former. Now in the Royal Navy.

Haddan, Alfred Smethurst, ent. Feb. 1852. Son of Haddan, (C. E.) B.A. of St. Edmund Hall.

Page, Philip Homer, ent. Feb. 1852. Son of the Rev. F. L. Page, of Woolpit, Suffolk.

Spiers, George King, ent. Feb. 1852. Son of S. T. Spiers, Oxford. Left 1855.

Forbes, Hon. Atholl Monson, ent. Feb. 1852. Youngest son of Lord Forbes, of Castle Forbes, N.B. (Premier Baron of Scotland.)

Hall, George William Monk, ent. April, 1852. Eldest son of Rev. George Hall, (Vicar of Churcham, co. Gloucester.) Now an Officer in Her Majesty's Highlanders.

Casadevall y Morales, Gregorio Louis, ent. June, 1852. Son of Don Gregorio Casadevall, Malaga.

Moor, James Hugh, ent. Sept. 1852. Second son of the Rev. J. F. Moor, of Bradfield, Berks. Junior Sheppard Exhibitioner, 1855.

Wood, Thomas James, ent. Sept. 1852. Son of J. Wood, of Oxford, (Surgeon.) Left July, 1855.

Daman, Henry, ent. Oct. 1852. Eldest son of the Rev. C. Daman, (late Fellow of Oriel College.) Left for Eton, July, 1854. Elected Demy, Oct. 1861. Junior Math. Scholar, 1862.

Hobdell, John Bashard, ent. 1852.

Galton, John Charles, ent. Feb. 1853. Eldest son of the Rev. J. L. Galton, of St. Sidwell's, Exeter. Commoner of Exeter College.

Galton, Charles Arthur, ent. Feb. 1853. Brother of the former. Sheppard Exhibitioner, 1857. B.A. of Exeter College. Sheppard Academical Exhibitioner, Easter, 1858. Third Class Mod. 1861. Indian Civil Service, 1862-3.

Monro, Edward Herbert, ent. Feb. 1853. Left 1854.

Lucas, John Richard, ent. April, 1853. Son of J. Lucas, of Oxford, (Assistant to the Radcliffe Observer.)

Rowland, Henry Louis Joseph, ent. Feb. 1853.

Langley, John Thomas, ent. Sept. 1853. Son of the Rev. J. Langley, of Gancrew, near Monmouth.

Hannam, Andrew, ent. Sept. 1853. Third son of J. Hannam, of Burcot House, co. Oxford. Sheppard Exhibitioner, 1854, 1858, and 1859. Scholar of Merton College, June, 1859. Third Class Mod. 1861.

Taylor, Wellington, ent. Sept. 1853. Son of J. Taylor, Oxford.

Castle, Joseph, ent. Sept. 1853. Eldest son of J. Castle, (Engineer at the University Press.) Left 1861.

Wilson, Stevenson Morton Wightman, ent. Sept. 1853.
Fourth son of the Rev. Plumpton Wilson. Left 1854.

Richards, Philip Thomas, ent. April, 1854. Left 1858.
Son of the Rev. G. T. Richards, of Farlington, Hants. Ent.
R. Navy as Cadet, Dec. 1858: joined H. M. S. Mars, Oct.
1859: served in the Channel Fleet in 1859-60, and in the
Mediterranean in 1861-62.

Hutchins, John D'Oyly, ent. April, 1854. Third son of the
Rev. Richard W. Hutchins, (Rector of East Bridgeford,
Notts.) Commoner of Exeter College.

Hutchins, George Albert, ent. April, 1854. Brother of the last.

Coxe, Hilgrove, ent. Easter, 1854. Son of Rev. H. O.
Coxe, (Bodley's Librarian.) Left 1855.

Daman, William Charles, ent. May, 1854. Son of the
Rev. Charles Daman, Oriel College. Left for Eton.

Bartleet, Lionel Bennet, ent. Sept. 1854. Son of
Bartleet, Redditch, co. Worcester.

Bristow, Richard John, ent. Sept. 1854. Son of R. W.
Bristow, Oxford.

Hall, Louis Henry, ent. Sept. 1854. Son of the Rev.
George Hall, Churcham, co. Gloucester.

Smith, ent. 1855. Son of Smith, Headington.
Drowned at sea.

Houghton, Henry Thomas, ent. Feb. 1855. Eldest son of
Thomas Houghton, Oxford.

Hitchings, Edward George, ent. March, 1855. Eldest son of
G. Hitchings, (Surgeon,) Oxford. Chorister of Christ Church.

Lloyd, Arthur Thomas, ent. April, 1855. Second son of
Rev. H. W. Lloyd, (Rector of Cholsey, Berks.)

Harrison, Cartmell, ent. May, 1855. Third son of T.
Harrison, of Singleton Park, Kendal.

Lloyd, Frederick Charles, ent. Sept. 1855. Son of the
Rev. H. W. Lloyd, of Cholsey, Berks. Left 1856.

Hicks, Edward Lee, ent. Sept. 1855. Eldest son of E.
Hicks, of Oxford. Sheppard Exhibitioner, 1860, 1861. Pre-
sident's Medalist, 1860. Scholar of Brasenose College, May,
1861.

Vincent, Walter George, ent. Oct. 1855. Son of George Vincent, (Proctor in the Court of Probate, &c.) London.

Farley, Henry, ent. Oct. 1855. Third Son of Rev. Thomas Farley, D.D. (Rector of Ducklington, Oxford.) Commoner of Exeter College.

Carter, Henry Tilson Shaen, ent. Nov. 1855. Eldest son of T. S. Carter, of Watlington Park, Oxford. Left for Eton, 1859.

Prior, Richard James, ent. Feb. 1856. Son of J. Prior, of Woodstock.

Toye, Arlingham James, ent. Feb. 1856. Eldest son of Rev. J. Toye, of St. Stephen's, Exeter. Daubeny Medallist, 1856. Exhibitioner of Magdalen College, Oct. 1859.

Cotton, Henry John Stedman, ent. March, 1856. Second son of Cotton, Magistrate of Seringapatam.

Cotton, Joseph William, ent. July, 1856. Elder brother of the former.

Lloyd, Henry Olivier, ent. Sept. 1856. Eldest son of Rev. H. W. Lloyd, of Cholsey. Now in the Army, (23d Reg.)

Twyford, Edward Adolphus, ent. Sept. 1856. Son of C. H. Twyford, of Buenos Ayres. Left July, 1861.

Twyford, Thomas, ent. Sept. 1856. Brother of the former. Sheppard Exhibitioner, 1863. Classical Exhibitioner of Magdalen College, 1863.

Leapingwell, William Thomas George, ent. Oct. 1856. Eldest son of W. Leapingwell, of Oxford, (Surgeon.)

Leapingwell, Henry Arthur, ent. Oct. 1856. Brother of the former.

Walsh, Frederick, ent. Feb. 1857. Sixth son of W. Walsh, of Oxford.

Smythe, Henry Gerald, ent. Feb. 1857. Only son of Captain F. Smythe.

Carter, George Tilson Shaen. Son of T. S. Carter, of Watlington Park. Left Easter, 1861.

Cotton, James Sutherland, ent. Jan. 1857. Third-son of Cotton of Seringapatam.

Gill, Alfred, ent. March, 1857. Son of J. Gill, of Worton, co. Oxford.

Willaume, Charles Dymoke Tanqueray, ent. April, 1857.
Fourth son of T. B. Tanqueray, Willaume, Leinster Gardens,
Hyde Park, London. Left 1861.

Twyford, Henry, ent. 1857. Son of C. H. Twyford, of
Buenos Ayres.

Field, Francis Hayward, ent. Sept. 1857. Eldest son of
F. Field, of Oxford.

Hannam, Edmund, ent. Sept. 1857. Son of H. J. Hannam,
of Burcot House, co. Oxford.

Williams, Robert, ent. Sept. 1857. Eldest son of W. W. Williams,
of Park Town, Oxford. President's Medallist, 1859. Student of
Christ Church, June, 1859. College Prize for Greek Verse, 1861.

Dudley, Crews, ent. Jan. 1858. Eldest son of J. C. Dudley,
of Oxford.

Dudley, George Denis Darville, ent. Jan. 1858. Brother
of the former.

Powell, Richard, ent. Jan. 1858. Eldest son of R. Powell,
of Brooke Lodge, Benson, co. Oxford.

Cherry, Francis William, ent. Feb. 1858. Fourth son of
Rev. W. C. Cherry, (Rector of Burghfield, Berks.)

Hilton, Arthur, ent. Feb. 1858. Sixth son of C. J. Hilton,
Faversham, Kent.

Kendall, Arthur George, ent. April, 1858. Third son of
Henry Kendall, of Mortlake, Surrey.

Payne, Edward Stanning, ent. Easter, 1858. Second son
of W. Payne, of Oxford.

Ballachey, Frederick Gurney, ent. June, 1858. Eldest son
of J. P. Ballachey, of Edgefield, co. Norfolk.

Williams, John Herbert, ent. Sept. 1858. Eldest son of
J. E. Williams, of Rotherham.

Williams, Harold, ent. Sept. 1858. Brother of the former.

De Briou, Henri Francis, ent. Sept. 1858. Only son of
H. de Briou, of Oxford.

Newcomb, Fitzroy William Dawney, ent. Sept. 1858. Only
son of Rev. C. D. Newcomb, Halberton Vicarage, Tiverton.

Freeman, Harold, ent. Jan. 1859. Eldest son of E. A.
Freeman, of Somerlease, co. Somerset.

Hill, Thomas, ent. Feb. 1859. Second son of Rev. Melsup Hill, (Rector of Shelsey, co. Worcester.)

Sproston, Harry, ent. Feb. 1859. Eldest son of W. H. Sproston, of Birmingham, (Surgeon.) Left 1861.

Floyd, John, ent. March, 1859. Only son of J. B. Floyd, of Oxford.

Gibson, Charles Johnson, ent. April, 1859. Only son of Gibson, of Park Town, Oxford.

Postlethwaite, William Edward Gorham, ent. May, 1859. Son of J. L. Postlethwaite, of Harting, Sussex. Born 24 June, 1847.

Carter, Thomas Tilson Shaen, ent. May, 1859. Son of T. S. Carter, of Watlington Park, co. Oxford. Left Easter, 1861.

Hicks, Frederick John, ent. May, 1859. Second son of E. Hicks, of Oxford.

Hannam, Matthias, ent. May, 1859. Son of J. Hannam, of Burcot House, co. Oxford. Born 4 April, 1850. Now at Lancing College.

Philpott, Francis Octavius, ent. Sept. 1859. Fourth son of Rev. H. C. Philpott, (Rector of Earl's Croom, co. Worcester.) Born 17 May, 1848.

Hall, James Ralph, ent. Sept. 1859. Third son of E. P. Hall, of Oxford. Daubeny Medallist, 1861. Scholar of Merton College, 1862.

Tarbutt, Arthur Beauclerc, ent. Sept. 1859. Eldest son of Rev. A. Tarbutt.

Tarbutt, Percy Frederick, ent. Sept. 1859. Brother of the former.

Bassett, John George, ent. Sept. 1859. Eldest son of E. Bassett, of Stanton St. John, co. Oxford.

Leapingwell, Edward Joddrell, ent. Oct. 1859. Son of W. Leapingwell, of Oxford, (Surgeon.)

Taylor, Theodore Chapman, ent. Jan. 1860. Eldest son of J. W. A. Taylor, of Headington, co. Oxford.

Lloyd, Herbert Langton, ent. Jan. 1860. Fourth son of Rev. H. W. Lloyd, of Cholsey.

Belcher, Thomas Hayes, ent. Jan. 1860. Son of F. Belcher, of Faringdon, Berks.

Belcher, Charles Edward, ent. Jan. 1860. Brother of the former.

Jones, Frank, ent. Feb. 1860. Second son of Rev. F. Jones, of Moreton Pinckney, near Daventry.

Turner, John Randall, ent. Feb. 1860. Eldest son of Rev. George Henry Turner, Vicar of Deepham, Norfolk.

Gerrard, Charles Henry, ent. April, 1860. Eldest son of Gerrard, of India.

Michell, Herbert William Cresswell, ent. April, 1860. Fourth son of Rev. R. Michell, of Magdalen Hall, (Public Orator.)

Harrison, John, ent. Sept. 1860. Fifth son of Thomas Harrison, of Singleton Park, Kendal.

Harrison, Edmund George, ent. Sept. 1860. Brother of the former.

Swire, Frederick, ent. Sept. 1860. Second son of the Rev. John Swire, Sidmouth.

Williams, Owen, ent. Sept. 1860. Son of W. W. Williams, Park Town, Oxford.

Williams, Gerard, ent. Sept. 1860. Brother of the former.

Freeman, Edgar, ent. Sept. 1860. Second son of E. A. Freeman, (late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.)

Audland, John Heslop, ent. Sept. 1860. Eldest son of J. Audland, of Tintern, (Surgeon.)

Taylor, Rowland, ent. Sept. 1860. Son of J. Taylor, of Oxford.

Philcox, Henry Edward, ent. Oct. 1860. Only son of Philcox, Grandpont, Oxford.

Castle, William, ent. Oct. 1860. Second son of J. Castle, of Oxford.

Owen, John Vere Harris, ent. Jan. 1861. Third son of Lieutenant-Col. Owen.

Blott, Arthur Angelo Fleetwood, ent. Feb. 1861. Eldest son of A. D. Blott, of Oxford, *Arm.*

Darby, William Wilson, ent. April, 1861. Second son of Rev. J. D. Darby, (Vicar of St. Clement's,) Oxford.

Burt, Charles Edward, ent. April, 1861. Third son of Henry Burt, of London.

Skeffington, Charles Neville, ent. April, 1861. Third son of W. Skeffington, of Kensington Square.

Skeffington, William Ernest, ent. April, 1861. Brother of the former.

Bright, Edward Augustus, ent. Sept. 1861. Second son of Rev. J. Bright, of Totterton Hall, Salop.

Bright, Cyril Francis Foulke, ent. Sept. 1861. Brother of the former.

Mayo, Charles Herbert, ent. Sept. 1861. Second son of Rev. W. Mayo, of St. Nicholas, Salisbury.

Hitchcock, Edmund Lilley, ent. Sept. 1861. Third son of C. E. Hitchcock, of Oxford.

Mac Laren, Archibald, ent. 19 Sept. 1861. Nephew of A. Mac Laren, of Summertown, near Oxford.

Dodwell, Richard John, ent. 25 Jan. 1862. Second son of R. Dodwell, of Oddington, near Islip.

Edwards, William Gilbert, ent. 27 Jan. 1862. Eldest son of Rev. William Edwards, Curate of Horspath. Born 23 Feb. 1846.

Hanbury, Philip Capel, ent. 27 Jan. 1862. Son of Philip Hanbury, of Woodlands, Redhill, *Arm.* Born 7 May, 1846.

Rangabè, Aristides, ent. 27 Jan. 1862. Second son of Alexander Rangabè, of Athens, *Arm.* Born 5 May, 1847.

Simonds, Arthur, ent. 27 Jan. 1862. Third son of George Simonds, late of Reading, *Arm.* Born 28 June, 1850.

Bessant, Frederick Railton, ent. 27 Jan. 1862. Eldest son of Bessant, of Oxford. Born 3 Feb. 1849.

Sherwood, William Edward, ent. 27 Jan. 1862. Son of Thomas Sherwood, of Oxford, *Arm.* Born 17 April, 1851.

Ford, John Chubb, ent. Jan. 1862. eldest son of J. C. Ford, *Cler.* (Chaplain at Buenos Ayres.) Born 22 May, 1854.

Jackson, Thomas, ent. 28 April, 1862. Eldest son of Thomas Jackson, of Turnford, near Hoddesdon, *Arm.* Born 4 June, 1853.

Spearing, Joseph, ent. 26 April, 1862. Son of J. Spearing, of Moulsford, Wallingford. Born 12 March, 1850.

Rangabè, Alexander, ent. 28 April, 1862. Son of Alexander Rangabè, *Arm.* Born 28 Nov. 1848.

Rangabè, Eugene, ent. 28 April, 1862. Brother of the former.

Rangabè, Emile, ent. 28 April, 1862. Brother of the former. Born 15 June, 1852.

Best, William Henwood, ent. 15 Sept. 1862. Second son of J. Best, of Oxford. Born 18 July, 1851.

Gill, Frank George, ent. 15 Sept. 1862. Son of John Gill, Worton. Born 25 April, 1850.

Deakins, Robert Thomas, ent. 15 Sept. 1862. Son of Robt. Thomas Deakins. Born 27 July, 1853.

Knapp, Arthur Henry, ent. 17 Sept. 1862. Seventh son of T. Knapp, of Headington, *Arm.* Born 10 June, 1852.

Coddington, Francis Henry, ent. 25 Sept. 1862. Sixth son of W. D. Coddington, of Blackburn, *Arm.* Born 14 Oct. 1846.

Mackay, George Robert, ent. 13 Oct. 1862. Second son of J. Mackay, *Cler.* Chaplain at Penang. Born 25 July, 1848.

Turton, Charles Arthur, ent. 1 Nov. 1862. Son of Henry Turton, *Cler.* Gillingham, Dorset. Born 7 Jan. 1847.

Acworth, William Mitchell, ent. 26 Jan. 1863. Son of W. Acworth, of Plumstead, near London, *Cler.* Born 22 Nov. 1859.

Routh, Reginald Samuel John, ent. 26 Jan. 1863. Son of John Routh, of Tylehurst, Berks, *Cler.* Born 18 April, 1853.

Greenstreet, Ernest Frederick, ent. 26 Jan. 1863. Son of Frederick Waters Greenstreet, of Winterborne, Bristol, *Cler.* Born 19 April, 1852.

Hilliard, Charles Ashley, ent. 26 Jan. 1863. Son of Joseph S. Hilliard, of Haven Green, Ealing, *Cler.* Born 4 Oct. 1852.

Hilliard, Ernest Stafford, ent. 26 Jan. 1863. Brother of the former. Born 22 Jan. 1854.

Blott, Melbourne Denny, ent. 26 Jan. 1863. Son of A. D. Blott, of Oxford, *Arm.* Born 10 Sept. 1850.

Austin, Robert Joseph, ent. 2 March, 1863. Son of Joseph Austin, of Oxford, *Arm.* Born 19 May, 1849.

Lousada, Augustine Percy, ent. 19 Feb. 1863. Son of Percy Lousada, Ifsley, *Cler.* Born 26 March, 1850.

Yule, Charles John Francis, ent. 19 April, 1863. Son of Capt. Yule, R. N. of Plymouth. Born 23 March, 1848.

Bevan, Francis Loft, ent. 11 April, 1863. Son of F. R. Bevan, Nunbury, Herts. *Arm.* Born 23 April, 1854.

Bellairs, Walter Grey, ent. 13 April, 1863. Son of Henry Walford Bellairs, Summertown, *Cler.* Born 25 Aug. 1847.

Bellairs, Alban Ennis, ent. 13 April, 1863. Brother of the former. Born 29 Dec. 1849.

Bellairs, Ernest Hamon, ent. 13 April, 1863. Born 23 April, 1853. Brother of the last.

Alexander, Charles Rathbone, ent. 13 April, 1863.

Pye, William Arthur, ent. 25 April, 1863. Son of Kellow J. Pye, of Wimbledon, *Gen.*

Best, Herbert, ent. 4 May, 1863. Son of W. Best, *Gen.*

Chambers, Joseph Hugh, ent. 22 Sept. 1863. Son of Lieut. Col. Chambers, (University Teacher of Hindustani, Oxford.) Born 22 Oct. 1854.

Tylee, Edward Graham, ent. 9 Oct. 1863. Son of Henry Tylee, Solicitor, Pimlico. Born 29 Aug. 1853.



*Choristers admitted subsequent to those mentioned in the
Choristers' Register, Vol. I.*

Swire, John, adm. 6 June, 1857. Eldest son of the Rev. John Swire, of Sidmouth. Born 31 March, 1847.

Dynham, John, adm. 15 Oct. 1857. Third son of the Rev. W. B. Dynham, of Winchester. Born 27 August, 1849.

Reynolds, Seymour Bailey, adm. 23 Feb. 1858. Eldest son of the Rev. J. J. Reynolds, Rector of Shaftesbury. Born 8 Nov. 1849.

Spiers, Walter Lewis, adm. 16 March, 1858. Fourth son of R. J. Spiers, of Oxford, (Alderman.) Born 27 July, 1848.

Goolden, Walter Thomas, adm. 13 Sept. 1858. Fourth son of Richard Henry Goolden, of Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, Med. D. Born 22 Sept. 1849.

Billing, Campbell Pymar, adm. 31 Jan. 1859. Second son of John Billing, of Westminster, Architect. Born 27 March, 1849.

Anderson, Edmund Preston, adm. 19 Sept. 1859. Second son of William Anderson, of London. Born 1 Dec. 1848.

Hodgson, Arthur Mortimer, adm. 2 April, 1860. Eldest son of Octavius Arthur Hodgson, *Cler.* (Chorister in 1830,) Minor Canon of Winchester. Born 30 Nov. 1849.

Faber, Henry Mitford, adm. 21 Oct. 1860. Second son of Rev. Francis Arthur Faber, Rector of Saunderton, Tring, (Fellow in 1835.) Born 7 July, 1851.

Tylee, Thomas Gerard, adm. 29 March, 1861. Second son of Charles John Tylee, of Romsey, (Solicitor.) Born 14 Jan. 1851.

Bulley, Frederick Arthur George, adm. 11 June, 1862. Son of Francis Arthur Bulley, of Reading, *Gen.* Born 22 Jan. 1853.

Cooper, Arthur Edward, adm. 7 Oct. 1862. Son of G. Cooper, *Cler.* Chaplain in India. Born 4 Oct. 1853.

Couchman, Charles Edward, adm. 19 Oct. 1862. Son of J. Couchman, of Thornby, near Rugby, *Cler.* Born 7 Jan. 1853.

Pye, Walter, adm. 6 March, 1863. Son of Kellow J. Pye, of Wimbledon, *Gen.* Born 23 June, 1853.

Edwards, Henry Woodward, adm. 10 March, 1863. Fourth son of William Edwards, of Horspath, co. Oxford, *Cler.* Born 20 Jan. 1854.

SAWELL.

William Jonathan Sawell succeeded Lancaster as Usher, 19 Aug. 1849, and continued in that capacity till September 8, 1861¹. He was born in Oxford, 26 Oct. 1812, and admitted Chorister of Magdalen College, 3 Feb. 1819. He was appointed Clerk 4 Oct. 1830, which office he resigned in 1836. He was matriculated 17 Dec. 1830, aged 18, only son of William Sawell, of All Saints' parish, Oxford; and took the degrees of B.A. 27 Nov. 1834, and M.A. 5 May, 1837. He was admitted Chaplain of Magdalen College, 20 May, 1836; and appointed Chaplain of New College in 1840.

I cannot forbear giving the following account (though more properly belonging to the Choristers' Register) of Mr. Sawell's early days, from *Reminiscences of a Chorister of Magdalen College*, presented to me in MS. by the Author, who was a contemporary. "Sawell was then of Jenkins' division, as well as The former fagged hard, and progressed slowly, but solidly and surely." "Among the *second* Trebles Sawell had no equal; he was always on duty, as it were, while Mr. Vicary selected first one, and then another, of the *first*, according to his caprice. All during the whole of my experience I never knew a substitute for old Sawell. Sawell indeed was a great assistance to Vicary in taking the fresh comers, and initiating them into the mysteries of some strange hieroglyphics, with a book of which every Chorister was supplied by Mr. Vicary, as soon as he had been introduced to the organ loft. If a new anthem were introduced, the first treble, whether Reed, or Chase, or Roberts, or any other boy, was invariably drilled and practised, and the anthem rehearsed time after time, until the singer was driven to the very verge of desperation: yet Sawell was not troubled. It seemed as though Vicary knew that it was intuition with his unvarying *second*, and that come what might of the *first's* performance, failure on the *second's* part was not to be apprehended. I have spoken so much about Sawell,

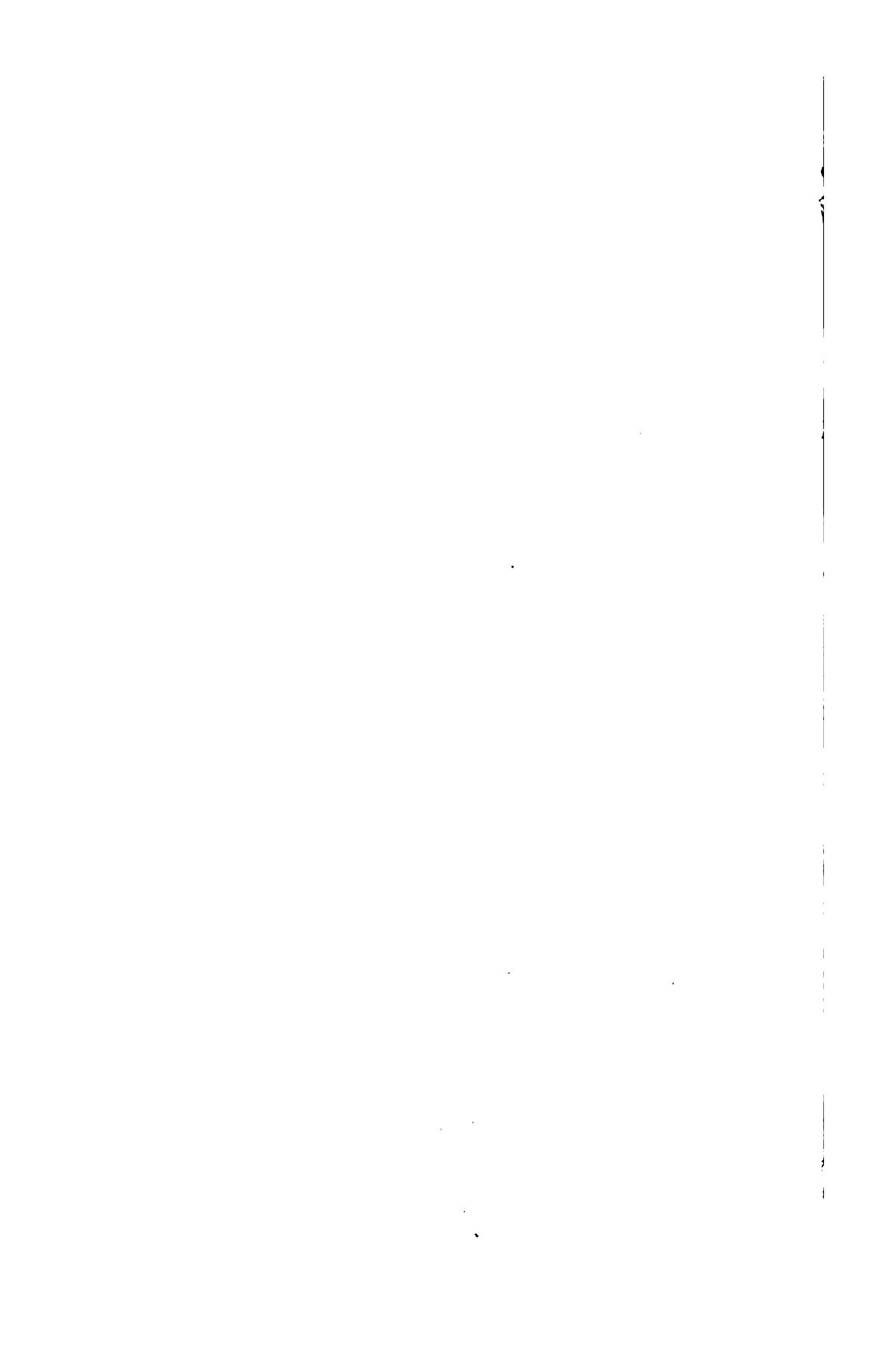
¹ College Order, May 16, 1861. That the Pension of £50 be granted to Mr. Sawell, in the event of his retiring from the office of Usher, etc.

because I never knew any boy, (and since that time I have had very great experience; I say it without assuming anything to myself,) I repeat I never knew any boy of so equal a temperament, nothing could or did put him out: kind, good-natured, utterly void of selfishness, I never saw his temper at all ruffled, nor himself in the slightest degree out of humour. We all liked, and I know that not a few of us envied him, as he seemed to have no enemies. No one bullied or annoyed him in any way; yet he did not *buy* this general good feeling by giving the others fruit, etc. as many will do. Not at all; there was a something in Sawell's disposition that attracted the good will of all, and utterly disarmed all evil disposition against him."

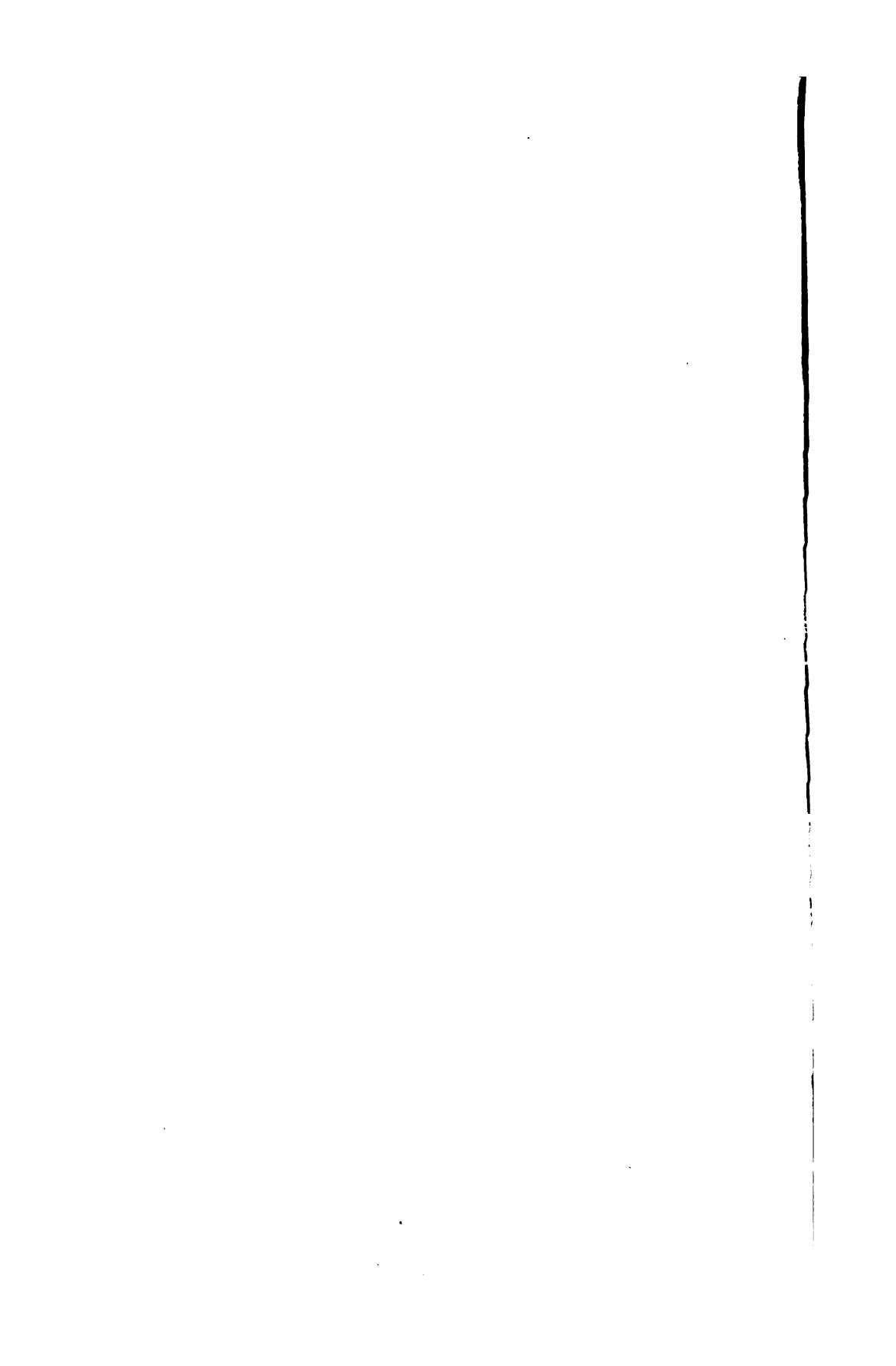
GARNSEY.

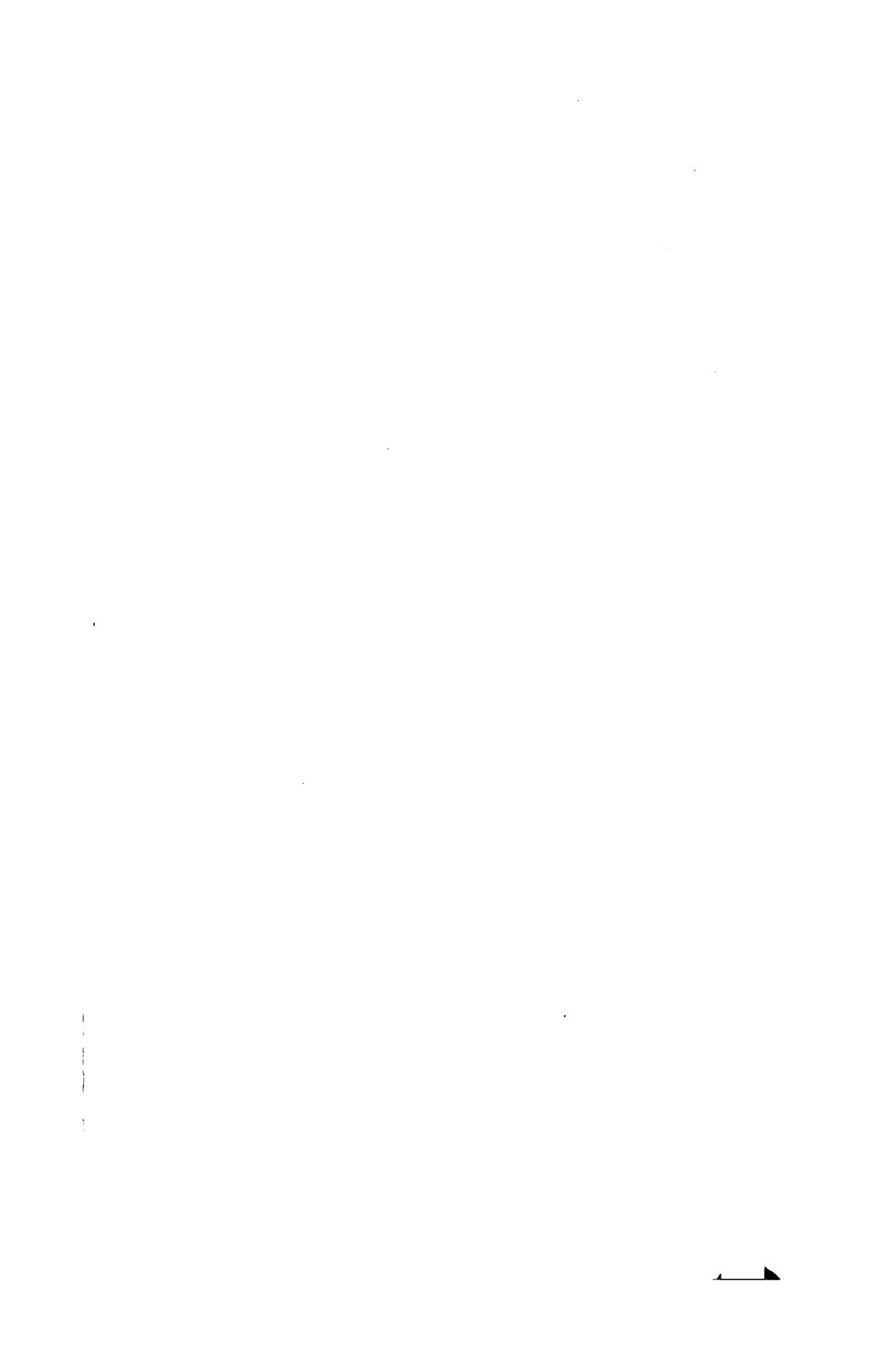
Henry Edward Fowler Garnsey succeeded as Usher, in 1861. He was born at Coleford, co. Gloucester, 14 July, 1826, and matriculated at Worcester College, 26 Oct. 1843, aged 17, son of Thomas Rock Garnsey, of Christ Church, Forest of Dean, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* Elected Demy of Magdalen College, July, 1846, and Prob. Fellow, 1851. He took the degrees of B.A. 8 July, 1848, M.A. 13 March, 1851, and B.D. 25 Feb. 1858.





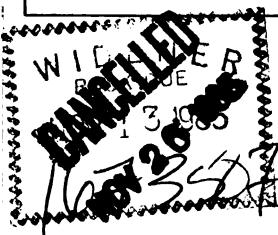








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